CALENDAI

AN EPHEMERIS FOR THE YEAR 190

ADAPTED TO THE MERIDIAN OF TRIVANDRUM

Trivandrum Observatory.

Longitude ... ...5*h.* 7*m.* 59*s.*=76° 59′ 45″ East.
Latitude ... ... 8° 30′ 33″ North.
Deviation of the compass... .. .. 0° 42′ 19″ East.
Dip ... ...approximately... .... 2° 30′ South.
Height above the sea ... ... 197 feet.
Mean temperature of the air in the shade ... 77°·81 Fah.
Mean temperature of evaporation in the shade. 73°·42 Fah.
Mean atmospheric pressure ... ... 29·681 inches.
Mean vapour pressure ... . 0·778 inches.
Mean relative humidity (Saturation =1) ... 0·812.
Mean direction of the wind ... ... W. N. W.
Mean yearly fall of rain ... ... 64·71 inches.*
Mean yearly evaporation ... ... 88·54 inches.

Note—The mean yearly fall of rain from 27 years' observations (1838–64) was 68·36 inches, showing a decrease of 3·65 inches in the whole period of 43 years. The 16 years' observations from 1865–80, give however only an average yearly fall of 61·52 inches, exhibiting a still clearer decrease in the quantity of rain. The average number of rainy days has remained yet pretty equal; 137·8 for the 27 years from 1838, 137·5 for the 16 years from 1865, and 138·0 for the whole period of 43 years (1838–80). But as the observations extend only over a short period and are confined to but one place, it would be premature to predict any continued decrease.

CHRONOLOGICAL NOTES FOR THE YEAR 1905.

GOLDEN NUMBER		6
EPACT		24
SOLAR CYCLE		10
DOMINICAL LETTER		A
ROMAN INDICTION		3
JULIAN PERIOD...		6618
JEWISH ERA ...	(Com. September 30, 1905) ...	5666
MAHOMEDAN ERA	(Com. March 8, 1905)	1323
MALABAR ERA ..	(Com. Aug. 16, 1905)	1081

* This result is obtained from 43 years' observations (1838–80.)

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

The golden number is that which any given year holds in the Lunar Cycle, which is a period of 19 years at the lapse of which the phases of the Moon take place on the same days of the months respectively as at the commencement of the Cycle.

The Epact is the number of days of the Lunar Cycle, over and above all the complete courses of the Moon for any number of years, hence the number indicates the age of the Moon at the beginning of the year.

The Solar Cycle is a period of 28 years, which owing to leap year must necessarily elapse before the days of the month can return respectively to the same days of the week as at the commencement of the Cycle. The first year of the Christian Era was the tenth year of this Cycle.

The Dominical letter is that letter of the Alphabet which points out in the Calendar the Sundays throughout the year, thence also called Sunday letter. The seven days of the week, reckoned as beginning on the first of January, are designated by the first seven letters of the Alphabet. Thus if the year begins on Sunday, A is the Dominical letter and so on generally. If there were 361 days, or exactly 52 weeks in the year, the Dominical letter will always be same; but the year contains 365¼ days; an excess of 1¼ day over the 52 weeks. The day is taken into the account every year, and the ¼ makes the day in every four years; so that the Dominical letter falls backward one letter for each of the three years, in which, the date or number of the year cannot be divided, without remainder, by four and two letters every fourth year, when the date can be so divided, as in the year 1880, it is divisible by 4 and therefore, February contained 29 days. The year began on Thursday, count forward Thursday to Sunday, inclusive is 4 days, and the fourth letter from A inclusive is D. Therefore at first D is the Dominical letter; but the 29th of February which is added, throws the first day of March a day later in the week than it would otherwise have been; therefore the Sunday letter for March and all the remaining months is G. Hence the years which have the 29 days in February and the two Dominical letters are called *bissextiles*.

Roman indiction is a period of 15 years, instituted in A. D. 312 by which the Popes have dated their acts by the year of the indiction which was fixed on the first day of January.

The Julian period embraces 7980 years and is used, as a fixed era for dating astronomical calculations. The first year of the Christian era is 4713 of Julian period.

Time is reckoned in three ways; *Apparent or true* time, *Mean* time and *Sidereal* time; each of which is expressed in days, hours, minutes and seconds. An *Apparent or true* day is the interval of time comprehended between two consecutive passages of the Sun over the meridian; a *Mean* day is the time comprehended between two consecutive passages of an imaginary Sun called mean Sun, and is equal to the mean or average of all the apparent solar days in the year; lastly, the time comprehended between two consecutive passages of the same star over the same meridian is a *Sidereal* day.

A day is either astronomical or civil; the astronomical day commences at *apparent* noon or at *mean* noon, according as *apparent* or *mean* time is employed; it is divided into 24 hours reckoned without interruption from 1 to 24 *or from noon to noon*. The civil day commences at the midnight preceding the commencement of the astronomical day, and likewise consists of 24 hours; but these are separated into two periods of 12 hours each, those situated between midnight and noon being called morning hours (written A. M.) and those between noon and midnight, afternoon hours (written P. M.). The sidereal day commences at the instant of the passage over the meridian of the Vernal Equinox, or first point of Aries. It is divided into 24 sidereal hours counted from 0 to 24.

In this Almanac is used the *mean astronomical* time for the rising, setting &c., of the moon and planets, and the civil time for the rest. To each month of the Almanac there are devoted two pages. In the first page of each month, the first column contains the day of the week, the second, the day of the month, and the third the corresponding Malabar date.

The Sun's rising and setting given in the 4th and 5th columns, though affording a less accurate means of regulating clocks and watches, than direct observations of the sun's altitude, may yet be useful for common purposes. The times are given to the nearest minute, of the sun's centre being on the horizon and they include the equation of time and the effect of refraction

The moon's age (Thithi) at mean noon, given in the 6th column is the *mean* time elapsed since the moon's conjunction with the sun or since the sun and moon had the same longitude. The numbers in this column represent her age at Trivandrum and are expressed in days, and decimal parts of a day.

The columns 7, 8 and 9 contain the moon's rising, meridian passage and setting.

The mean time of the moon's rising, and setting is given to the nearest minute; this will be found useful to persons travelling and in many other ways.

The moon's meridian passage indicates the time at which the moon's centre is on the *upper* meridian of Trivandrum, and is useful in finding the time of high water. When a line is drawn across the column of "meridian passage" we are to understand that the moon does not pass the *upper* meridian on that day at Trivandrum. This is the case one day in each Lunation, and arises from the circumstances of the lunar day being greater than the mean solar day, and including it within its limits. For the same reason there are some days on which the moon *does not rise* and others on which it *does not set*.

In the second page of each month, are given first the phases of the moon and second the rising, meridian passage, setting and declination of the 6 principal planets. The phases of the moon the numbers denote the mean time at which the difference of Longitude between the sun and the moon is 0°, 90°, 180° or 270° being.

0° at the New Moon
90° at the First Quarter
180° at the Full Moon
270° at the Last Quarter

The moon's Apogee and Perigee—The numbers here given indicate to the nearest hour, at which the moon is respectively at her greatest and least distance from the earth.

The planet's rising, setting and meridian passage—as in the instance of the moon before mentioned, the times noted indicate the positions of these planets given for every 10th day, and for any time intermediate, they may be found by interpolation.

The declination indicates their relative position with reference to the Celestial Equator, North and South.

ENGLISH AND MALABAR MONTHS.

ENGLISH.		MALABAR.
January	1	18th Margaly.
Do.	13	1st Tye or Magarom.
February	12	1st Mausy or Kumbhum.
March	14	1st Panguny or Menum.
April	13	1st Chittray or Madom
May	14	1st Vycausy or Edavom.
June	14	1st Auny or Mithunom.
July	16	1st Audy or Carkadagom.
August	16	1st Auvany or Chingom.
September	16	1st Purattasy or Cunny.
October	17	1st Arpasy or Toolam.
November	16	1st Kartigay or Vrichicum.
December	15	1st Margaly or Dhanoo.
Do.	31	17th Margaly.

ENGLISH AND CORRESPONDING MALABAR YEARS.

ENGLISH.	MALABAR.	ENGLISH.	MALABAR.	ENGLISH.	MALABAR.	ENGLISH.	MALABAR.
1801...	976-7	1828...	1003-4	1855...	1030-1	1882...	1057-8
1802...	977-8	1829...	1004-5	1856...	1031-2	1883...	1058-9
1803...	978-9	1830...	1005-6	1857...	1032-3	1884...	1059-0
1804...	979-0	1831...	1006-7	1858...	1033-4	1885...	1060-1
1805...	980-1	1832...	1007-8	1859...	1034-5	1886...	1061-2
1806...	981-2	1833...	1008-9	1860...	1035-6	1887...	1062-3
1807...	982-3	1834...	1009-0	1861...	1036-7	1888...	1063-4
1808...	983-4	1835...	1010-1	1862...	1037-8	1889...	1064-5
1809...	984-5	1836...	1011-2	1863...	1038-9	1890...	1065-6
1810...	985-6	1837...	1012-3	1864...	1039-0	1891...	1066-7
1811...	986-7	1838...	1013-4	1865...	1040-1	1892...	1067-8
1812...	987-8	1839...	1014-5	1866...	1041-2	1893...	1068-9
1813...	988-9	1840...	1015-6	1867...	1042-3	1894...	1069-0
1814...	989-0	1841...	1016-7	1868...	1043-4	1895...	1070-1
1815...	990-1	1842...	1017-8	1869...	1044-5	1896...	1071-2
1816...	991-2	1843...	1018-9	1870...	1045-6	1897...	1072-3
1817...	992-3	1844...	1019-0	1871...	1046-7	1898...	1073-4
1818...	993-4	1845...	1020-1	1872...	1047-8	1899...	1074-5
1819...	994-5	1846...	1021-2	1873...	1048-9	1900...	1075-6
1820...	995-6	1847...	1022-3	1874...	1049-0	1901...	1076-7
1821...	996-7	1848...	1023-4	1875...	1050-1	1902...	1077-8
1822...	997-8	1849...	1024-5	1876...	1051-2	1903...	1078-9
1823...	998-9	1850...	1025-6	1877...	1052-3	1904...	1079-0
1824...	999-0	1851...	1026-7	1878...	1053-4	1905...	1080-1
1825...	1000-1	1852...	1027-8	1879...	1054-5	1906...	1081-2
1826...	1001-2	1853...	1028-9	1880...	1055-6	1907...	1082-3
1827...	1002-3	1854...	1029-0	1881...	1056-7	1908...	1083-4

00 48 N22

ECLIPSES OF THE SUN AND MOON FOR THE YEAR 1905.

In the year 1905 there will be two Eclipses of the Sun and two of the Moon.

I. A partial Eclipse of the Moon February 19th and 20th 1905 visible at Trivandrum.

		d.	*h.*	*m.*		
First contact with the Penumbra.	February	19	9	49·3	P. M.	Trivandrum Mean time.
First contact with the shadow ...	,,	11		1·7	,,	
Middle of the Eclipse		20	12	8·2	A. M.	
Last contact with the shadow ...	,,		1	14·7	,,	
Last contact with the Penumbra ...	,,		2	27·1	,,	

Duration from the first to the last contact with the dark shadow 2 *h.* 13 *m.*

Magnitude of the Eclipse (Moon's diameter=1) 0·41.

The first contact with the shadow occurs at 54° from the north point of the Moon's limb towards the East.

The last contact at 336° towards the East.

II. An annular Eclipse of the Sun March 5, 1905 invisible at Trivandrum.

III. A partial Eclipse of the Moon, August 14, 1905 invisible at Trivandrum.

IV. A Total Eclipse of the Sun August 30, 1905 invisible at Trivandrum.

JANUARY

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN Rising.	SUN Setting.	MOON Age at Mean Noon.	MOON Rising.	MOON Meridian Passage.	MOON Setting.
			Trivandrum Mean Time.			Trivandrum Mean Time.		
			h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
SUN.	1	Dhanoo or Margaly. 18	6 16	5 52	25·14	14 54	20 57	2 8
Mon.	2	19	6 17	5 52	26·14	15 49	21 50	2 59
Tues.	3	20	6 17	5 53	27·14	16 44	22 45	3 51
Wed.	4	21	6 17	5 53	28·14	17 38	23 38	4 45
Thur.	5	22	6 17	5 54	29·14	18 31	— —	5 38
Fri.	6	23	6 18	5 54	0·54	19 21	0 31	6 31
Sat.	7	24	6 18	5 55	1·54	20 8	1 21	7 22
SUN.	8	25	6 19	5 55	2·54	20 53	2 9	8 11
Mon.	9	26	6 19	5 56	3·54	21 35	2 55	8 59
Tues.	10	27	6 19	5 56	4·54	22 16	3 40	9 45
Wed.	11	28	6 19	5 57	5·54	22 56	4 22	10 30
Thur.	12	29	6 20	5 57	6·54	23 36	5 4	11 14
Fri.	13	1	6 20	5 58	7·54	— —	5 47	11 59
Sat.	14	2	6 20	5 58	8·54	0 16	6 30	12 45
SUN.	15	Makarom or Thye. 3	6 21	5 59	9·54	0 59	7 15	13 33
Mon.	16	4	6 21	5 59	10·54	1 43	8 3	14 23
Tues.	17	5	6 21	6 0	11·54	2 31	8 53	15 16
Wed.	18	6	6 21	6 0	12·54	3 23	9 46	16 10
Thur.	19	7	6 21	6 1	13·54	4 17	10 42	17 6
Fri.	20	8	6 21	6 1	14·54	5 15	11 39	18 3
Sat.	21	9	6 22	6 2	15·54	6 13	12 37	18 59
SUN.	22	10	6 22	6 2	16·54	7 12	13 34	19 53
Mon.	23	11	6 22	6 2	17·54	8 11	14 29	20 46
Tues.	24	12	6 22	6 3	18·54	9 9	15 23	21 37
Wed.	25	13	6 22	6 3	19·54	10 5	16 16	22 26
Thur.	26	14	6 22	6 4	20·54	11 0	17 9	23 16
Fri.	27	15	6 22	6 4	21·54	11 55	18 1	— —
Sat.	28	16	6 22	6 4	22·54	12 50	18 53	0 6
SUN.	29	17	6 22	6 5	23·54	13 44	19 46	0 56
Mon.	30	18	6 22	6 5	24·54	14 39	20 39	1 47
Tues.	31	19	6 22	6 5	25·54	15 32	21 32	2 39

JANUARY

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d.	h.	m			d.	h.	m.	
● *New Moon*	5	11	25·3	P.M.	☾ *Last Quarter*	28	5	27·9	A.M.
☽ *First Quarter*	14	1	18·9	A.M.	☾ *Apogee*	12	6·1		A.M.
○ *Full Moon*	21	0	22·1	P.M.	☾ *Perigee*	23	11·6		P.M.

THE PLANETS.

Date.	☿ Mercury.				♀ Venus.				♂ Mars.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	°
1	17 59	23 46	5 33	S 20 27	21 11	3 1	8 51	S 15 30	12 51	18 46	0 41	S 7 34
11	16 53	22 40	4 27	20 27	21 13	3 6	8 59	11 10	12 32	18 26	0 20	9 25
21	16 41	22 27	4 13	21 50	21 12	3 8	9 4	6 17	12 13	18 6	23 59	11 6
31	16 53	22 39	4 25	S 22 22	21 10	3 9	9 8	S 1 12	11 53	17 45	23 37	S 12 38

Date.	♃ Jupiter.				♄ Saturn.				♅ Uranus.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m	h. m.	h. m	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h m.	h. m.	° ′
1	0 42	6 36	12 40	N 6 54	20 51	2 44	8 34	S 16 19	17 33	23 18	5 3	S 23 39
11	23 55	5 59	12 3	7 13	20 19	2 9	7 50	15 59	16 55	22 10	4 25	23 39
21	23 19	5 24	11 29	7 38	19 41	1 34	7 24	15 38	16 19	22 4	3 49	23 39
31	22 44	4 49	10 54	N 8 9	19 8	0 59	6 50	S 15 16	15 41	21 26	3 11	S 23 38

The mean fall of rain from 43 years' observations (1838—80) in January at Trivandrum Observatory is seven-tenths of an inch (0·70in.)

In the eleven years 1840, 54, 56, 60, 64, 65, 67, 72, 75, 76 and 79 no rain fell in January.

There are equal chances that the fall of rain in January will be under or above three-tenths of an inch (0·3in.)

There are four chances to one that the fall will not be more than one inch and two-tenths (1·2in.)

There are also four chances to one that there will be rain in January.

The greatest falls in January were in 1853, 4·3in., in 1871, 2·9in., in 1845, 2·7in., in 1842, 2·7in., and in 1868, 2·3in.

The least fall was in January 1850, 0·004in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in January was two and two-tenths (2·2d.)

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in January was 0·31in.

The mean difference for January is 0·55in.*

* The differences of the monthly falls from the mean of the whole forty-three months being taken, and sum of the differences being divided by 43, the mean difference is obtained: this mean difference is a measure of the variability of the amount of fall for the month in different years.

FEBRUARY

Day of Week	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN Rising.		SUN Setting.		MOON Age at Mean Noon.	MOON Rising		MOON Meridian Passage.		MOON Setting.	
			Trivandrum Mean Time.					Trivandrum Mean Time.					
			h	m	h	m	d	h	m	h	m	h	m
Wed.	1	20	6	22	6	6	26·54	16	24	22	24	3	31
Thur.	2	21	6	22	6	6	27·54	17	14	23	15	4	24
Fri.	3	22	6	22	6	6	28·54	18	2	—	—	5	15
Sat.	4	23	6	22	6	7	29·54	18	48	0	3	6	4
SUN.	5	24	6	22	6	7	0·84	19	31	0	50	6	53
Mon.	6	25	6	22	6	7	1·84	20	13	1	35	7	39
Tues.	7	26	6	21	6	7	2·84	20	53	2	18	8	25
Wed.	8	27	6	21	6	8	3·84	21	33	3	1	9	9
Thur.	9	28	6	21	6	8	4·84	22	13	3	43	9	54
Fri.	10	29	6	21	6	8	5·84	22	54	4	25	10	39
Sat.	11	30	6	21	6	8	6·84	23	37	5	9	11	25
SUN.	12	1	6	21	6	8	7·84	—	—	5	54	12	13
Mon.	13	2	6	20	6	9	8·84	0	22	6	42	13	3
Tues.	14	3	6	20	6	9	9·84	1	10	7	32	13	55
Wed.	15	4	6	20	6	9	10·84	2	2	8	26	14	50
Thur.	16	5	6	20	6	9	11·84	2	57	9	21	15	45
Fri.	17	6	6	19	6	9	12·84	3	54	10	18	16	41
Sat.	18	7	6	19	6	9	13·84	4	53	11	16	17	37
SUN.	19	8	6	19	6	10	14·84	5	54	12	13	18	32
Mon.	20	9	6	18	6	10	15·84	6	53	13	10	19	25
Tues.	21	10	6	18	6	10	16·84	7	52	14	5	20	17
Wed.	22	11	6	18	6	10	17·84	8	50	15	0	21	9
Thur.	23	12	6	17	6	10	18·84	9	47	15	54	22	0
Fri.	24	13	6	17	6	10	19·84	10	44	16	48	22	52
Sat.	25	14	6	17	6	10	20·84	11	40	17	42	23	44
SUN.	26	15	6	16	6	10	21·84	12	35	18	36	—	—
Mon.	27	16	6	16	6	10	22·84	13	29	19	29	0	36
Tues.	28	17	6	15	6	10	23·84	14	21	20	21	1	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Makarom or Thye.

Kumbhom or Mausy.

FEBRUARY.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.	
● *New Moon*	4	4	13·9	P.M.	☾ *Last Quarter*	26	3	11·7	P.M.
☽ *First Quarter*	12	9	28·1	P.M.	☾ *Apogee*	9	0·9		A.M.
○ *Full Moon*	20	0	0·0	midnight.	☾ *Perigee*	21	4·7		A.M.

THE PLANETS.

Date.	☿ Mercury.				♀ Venus.				♂ Mars.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	16 55	22 41	4 27	S 22 20	21 8	3 8	9 6	S 0 41	11 50	17 42	23 34	S 12 46
11	17 15	23 2	4 49	20 49	21 3	3 6	9 9	N 4 23	11 29	17 20	23 11	14 6
21	17 38	23 27	5 16	17 9	20 57	3 2	9 7	9 15	11 4	16 55	22 46	15 14
28	17 54	23 40	5 38	S 13 14	20 51	2 58	9 5	N 12 24	10 47	16 37	22 27	S 15 54

Date.	♃ Jupiter.				♄ Saturn.				♅ Uranus.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	22 41	4 46	10 51	N 8 12	19 5	0 56	6 47	S 15 14	15 38	21 23	3 8	S 23 38
11	22 7	4 12	10 17	8 48	18 30	0 21	6 12	14 50	15 0	20 45	2 30	23 38
21	21 34	3 40	9 46	9 28	17 52	23 43	5 34	14 27	14 23	20 6	1 53	23 37
28	21 11	3 17	9 23	N 9 58	17 28	23 19	5 10	S 14 11	13 56	19 41	1 26	S 23 37

The mean fall of rain is 0·55in.

No rain fell in 18 of the 43 months (1838—80.)

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 0·07in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not be more than 0·9in.

There are also four chances to one that there will be rain in February.

The greatest falls in February were in 1847, 4·41in., and in 1885 3·02in.

The least fall was 0·035in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in February was 1·6d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in February is 0·34in.

The mean difference for February is 0·41in.

MARCH

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.		SUN Rising. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)	SUN Setting. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)	MOON Age at Mean Noon.	MOON Rising (Trivandrum Mean Time.)	MOON Meridian Passage. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)	MOON Setting. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)
				h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Wed.	1		18	6 15	6 10	24·84	15 12	21 11	2 20
Thur.	2		19	6 15	6 10	25·84	15 59	22 0	3 11
Fri.	3		20	6 14	6 10	26·84	16 45	22 47	4 0
Sat.	4		21	6 14	6 10	27·84	17 29	23 32	4 49
SUN.	5	Kumbhom or Mausy.	22	6 13	6 10	28·84	18 10	— —	5 36
Mon.	6		23	6 13	6 10	0 08	18 51	0 15	6 21
Tues.	7		24	6 12	6 10	1·08	19 31	0 58	7 6
Wed.	8		25	6 12	6 10	2·08	20 11	1 40	7 51
Thur.	9		26	6 11	6 10	3·08	20 52	2 23	8 36
Fri.	10		27	6 11	6 10	4·08	21 33	3 6	9 21
Sat.	11		28	6 10	6 10	5·08	22 17	3 50	10 8
SUN.	12		29	6 10	6 10	6·08	23 3	4 36	10 56
Mon.	13		30	6 9	6 10	7·08	23 52	5 24	11 46
Tues.	14		1	6 9	6 10	8·08	— —	6 15	12 38
Wed.	15		2	6 8	6 10	9·08	0 44	7 7	13 31
Thur.	16		3	6 8	6 10	10·08	1 38	8 2	14 25
Fri.	17		4	6 7	6 10	11·08	2 35	8 58	15 20
Sat.	18		5	6 7	6 10	12·08	3 33	9 54	16 14
SUN.	19	Meenom or Panguny.	6	6 6	6 10	13·08	4 32	10 51	17 8
Mon.	20		7	6 6	6 10	14·08	5 32	11 47	18 1
Tues.	21		8	6 5	6 10	15·08	6 31	12 43	18 54
Wed.	22		9	6 4	6 10	16·08	7 30	13 40	19 47
Thur.	23		10	6 4	6 10	17·08	8 29	14 36	20 41
Fri.	24		11	6 3	6 10	18·08	9 28	15 32	21 35
Sat.	25		12	6 3	6 9	19·08	10 26	16 28	22 29
SUN.	26		13	6 3	6 9	20·08	11 22	17 23	23 23
Mon.	27		14	6 2	6 9	21·08	12 16	18 16	. . —
Tues.	28		15	6 1	6 9	22·08	13 8	19 8	0 16
Wed.	29		16	6 1	6 9	23·08	13 58	19 58	1 8
Thur.	30		17	6 0	6 9	24·08	14 44	20 45	1 58
Fri.	31		18	6 0	6 9	25·08	15 28	21 30	2 46

MARCH

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.	
● *New Moon*	6	10	27·4	A.M.	☾ *Last Quarter*	28	2	48·2	A.M.
☽ *First Quarter*	14	2	7·5	P.M.	☾ *Apogee*	8	12·0	noon.	
○ *Full Moon*	21	10	3·6	A.M.	☾ *Perigee*	21	3·9		P.M.

THE PLANETS.

Date.	☿ Mercury.				♀ Venus.				♂ Mars.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	17 57	23 49	5 41	S 12 31	20 49	2 57	9 5	N12 50	10 45	16 35	22 25	S 15 59
11	18 19	0 16	6 13	S 4 55	20 37	2 47	8 57	16 49	10 16	16 6	21 56	16 45
21	18 44	0 47	6 50	N 4 17	20 18	2 30	8 42	20 1	9 45	15 34	21 23	17 19
31	19 1	1 9	7 17	N 12 37	19 52	2 6	8 20	N22 8	9 9	14 58	20 47	S 17 41

Date.	♃ Jupiter.				♄ Saturn.				♅ Uranus.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m	h. m.	h. m	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m	° ′	h. m	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	21 8	3 14	9 20	N 10 2	17 24	23 15	5 6	S 14 8	13 53	19 38	1 23	S 23 37
11	20 36	2 42	8 48	10 47	16 48	22 40	4 32	13 40	13 15	19 0	0 45	23 37
21	20 4	2 11	8 18	11 33	16 13	22 5	3 57	13 24	12 36	18 21	0 6	23 37
31	19 33	1 40	7 47	N 12 19	15 38	21 30	3 22	S 13 3	11 57	17 42	23 27	S 23 37

The mean fall of rain is 1·65in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 1·1in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not be more than 2·6in., nor less than 0·51in.

The greatest falls in March were in 1853, 8·40in., and in 1845, 5·4in.

The least falls were in 1850, 0·05in., in 1851, 0·18in. and in 1864 0·01in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in March was 4·0d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in March was 0·41in.

The mean difference for March is 1·07in.

APRIL

Day of Week	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN Rising. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)	SUN Setting. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)	MOON Age at Mean Noon.	MOON Rising (Trivandrum Mean Time.)	MOON Meridian Passage. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)	MOON Setting. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)
			h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Sat.	1	19	5 59	6 9	26·08	16 10	22 14	3 33
SUN.	2	20	5 59	6 9	27·08	16 50	22 57	4 19
Mon.	3	21	5 58	6 9	28·08	17 30	23 39	5 4
Tues.	4	22	5 57	6 9	29·08	18 10	— —	5 48
Wed.	5	23	5 57	6 9	0·33	18 50	0 21	6 33
Thur.	6	24	5 56	6 9	1·33	19 32	1 4	7 19
Fri.	7	25	5 56	6 9	2·33	20 15	1 48	8 5
Sat.	8	26	5 55	6 9	3·33	21 0	2 33	8 53
SUN.	9	27	5 55	6 8	4·33	21 48	3 20	9 42
Mon.	10	28	5 54	6 8	5·33	22 37	4 10	10 32
Tues.	11	29	5 54	6 8	6·33	23 30	5 1	11 24
Wed.	12	30	5 53	6 8	7·33	— —	5 53	12 16
Thur.	13	1	5 53	6 8	8·33	0 24	6 47	13 9
Fri.	14	2	5 52	6 8	9·33	1 19	7 41	14 1
Sat.	15	3	5 52	6 8	10·33	2 16	8 35	14 54
SUN.	16	4	5 51	6 8	11·33	3 13	9 30	15 46
Mon.	17	5	5 51	6 8	12·33	4 12	10 25	16 38
Tues.	18	6	5 51	6 8	13·33	5 10	11 21	17 30
Wed.	19	7	5 50	6 8	14·33	6 10	12 18	18 24
Thur.	20	8	5 50	6 8	15·33	7 9	13 15	19 19
Fri.	21	9	5 49	6 8	16·33	8 9	14 12	20 15
Sat.	22	10	5 49	6 8	17·33	9 8	15 10	21 11
SUN.	23	11	5 48	6 8	18·33	10 6	16 6	22 6
Mon.	24	12	5 48	6 8	19·33	11 1	17 1	23 0
Tues.	25	13	5 48	6 8	20·33	11 52	17 52	23 53
Wed.	26	14	5 47	6 8	21·33	12 41	18 41	— —
Thur.	27	15	5 47	6 8	22·33	13 26	19 28	0 42
Fri.	28	16	5 47	6 8	23·33	14 9	20 12	1 30
Sat.	29	17	5 46	6 8	24·33	14 50	20 55	2 17
SUN.	30	18	5 46	6 9	25·33	15 30	21 38	3 2

Meenom or Panguny.

Medom or Chittray.

APRIL

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.	
● *New Moon*	5	4	31·4	A.M.	☾ *Last Quarter*	26	4	21·6	P.M.
☽ *First Quarter*	13	2	49·4	A.M.	☾ *Apogee*	4	2·1		P.M.
○ *Full Moon*	19	6	45·9	P.M.	☾ *Perigee*	19	3·2		A.M.

THE PLANETS.

Date.	☿ Mercury.				♀ Venus.				♂ Mars.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	19 2	1 10	7 18	N 13 16	19 49	2 3	8 17	N22 16	9 5	14 54	20 43	S 17 42
11	18 50	1 0	7 10	16 51	19 8	1 22	7 36	22 40	8 23	14 12	20 1	17 49
21	18 3	0 12	6 21	14 56	18 14	0 27	6 40	20 55	7 36	13 25	19 14	17 41
30	17 7	23 13	5 19	N 10 41	17 15	23 26	5 37	N17 40	6 50	12 39	18 28	S 17 23

Date.	♃ Jupiter.				♄ Saturn.				♅ Uranus.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m	° ′	h. m	h. m.	h. m	° ′	h. m	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	19 30	1 37	7 44	N 12 24	15 35	21 27	3 19	S 13 1	11 53	17 38	23 23	S 23 37
11	18 59	1 7	7 15	13 11	14 59	20 51	2 43	12 42	11 14	16 59	22 44	23 37
21	18 29	0 37	6 45	13 57	14 23	20 15	2 7	12 26	10 34	16 19	22 4	23 37
30	18 1	0 10	6 19	N 14 27	13 49	19 42	1 35	S 12 13	9 59	15 44	21 29	S 23 37

The mean fall of rain is 4·58in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 4·17in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not exceed 6·39in. and that it will not be below 1·74in.

The greatest falls in April were in 1859, 17·27in., and in 1856, 10·9in., and in 1843 10·47in.

The least falls were in 1854, 0·32in., and in 1879, 0·41in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in April was 9·7d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in April was 0·47in.

The mean difference for April is 2·49in.

MAY

Day of Week	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN Rising.	SUN Setting.	Age at Mean Noon.	MOON Rising	MOON Meridian Passage.	MOON Setting.
			Trivandrum Mean Time.			Trivandrum Mean Time.		
			h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Mon.	1	19	5 45	6 9	26·33	16 10	22 20	3 46
Tues.	2	20	5 45	6 9	27·33	16 50	23 2	4 31
Wed.	3	21	5 45	6 9	28·33	17 31	23 46	5 16
Thur.	4	22	5 45	6 9	29·33	18 13	— —	6 2
Fri.	5	23	5 44	6 9	0·64	18 58	0 31	6 50
Sat.	6	24	5 44	6 9	1·64	19 45	1 18	7 39
SUN.	7	25	5 44	6 9	2·64	20 34	2 7	8 30
Mon.	8	26	5 43	6 9	3·64	21 26	2 57	9 21
Tues.	9	27	5 43	6 9	4·64	22 19	3 49	10 13
Wed.	10	28	5 43	6 9	5·64	23 13	4 42	11 4
Thur.	11	29	5 43	6 10	6·64	— —	5 35	11 56
Fri.	12	30	5 43	6 10	7·64	0 8	6 28	12 46
Sat.	13	31	5 42	6 10	8·64	1 3	7 20	13 37
SUN.	14	1	5 42	6 10	9·64	1 58	8 13	14 26
Mon.	15	2	5 42	6 10	10·64	2 55	9 7	15 17
Tues.	16	3	5 42	6 10	11·64	3 52	10 1	16 9
Wed.	17	4	5 42	6 11	12·64	4 51	10 57	17 3
Thur.	18	5	5 42	6 11	13·64	5 50	11 54	17 58
Fri.	19	6	5 42	6 11	14·64	6 50	12 53	18 54
Sat.	20	7	5 41	6 11	15·64	7 50	13 51	19 51
SUN.	21	8	5 41	6 11	16·64	8 47	14 48	20 48
Mon.	22	9	5 41	6 11	17·64	9 42	15 42	21 42
Tues.	23	10	5 41	6 12	18·64	10 33	16 34	22 35
Wed.	24	11	5 41	6 12	19·64	11 21	17 23	23 24
Thur.	25	12	5 41	6 12	20·64	12 6	18 9	— —
Fri.	26	13	5 41	6 12	21·64	12 48	18 53	0 12
Sat.	27	14	5 41	6 13	22·64	13 28	19 35	0 58
SUN.	28	15	5 41	6 13	23·64	14 8	20 17	1 43
Mon.	29	16	5 41	6 13	24·64	14 48	21 0	2 27
Tues.	30	17	5 41	6 13	25·64	15 29	21 43	3 13
Wed.	31	18	5 41	6 14	26·64	16 11	22 27	3 58

Medom or Chittray.

Edavom or Vycausy.

MAY

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.	
● *New Moon*	4	8	57·8	P.M.	☾ *Apogee*	1	8·3		P.M.
☽ *First Quarter*	12	11	54·4	A.M.	☾ *Perigee*	17	10·5		A.M.
○ *Full Moon*	19	2	44·4	A.M.	☾ *Apogee*	29	11·2		A.M.
☾ *Last Quarter*	26	7	57·7	A.M.					

THE PLANETS.

Date.	☿ Mercury.				♀ Venus.				♂ Mars.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	17 2	23 8	5 14	N 10 15	17 9	23 20	5 31	N 17 15	6 45	12 34	18 23	S 17 21
11	16 26	22 31	4 36	8 3	16 20	22 28	4 36	13 25	5 50	11 40	17 30	16 49
21	16 13	22 19	4 25	9 44	15 42	21 49	3 56	11 3	4 56	10 46	16 36	16 14
31	16 20	22 28	4 36	N 14 3	15 17	21 23	3 29	N 10 29	4 5	9 55	15 45	S 15 46

Date.	♃ Jupiter.				♄ Saturn.				♅ Uranus.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	17 58	0 7	6 16	N 14 41	13 45	19 38	1 31	S 12 12	9 51	15 39	21 24	S 23 38
11	17 25	23 34	5 43	15 24	13 8	19 1	0 54	12 1	9 14	14 59	20 44	23 38
21	16 54	23 4	5 14	16 6	12 31	18 24	0 17	11 33	8 34	14 19	20 4	23 39
31	16 24	22 34	4 44	N 16 44	11 52	17 45	23 38	S 11 49	7 53	13 38	19 23	S 23 39

The mean fall of rain is 9·98in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 6·85in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not exceed 14·34in., and that it will not be below 4·07in.

The greatest falls in May were in 1852, 38·7in., 1858, 38·10in, and in 1879, 25·25in.

The least falls were in 1870, 0·36in., and in 1866, 0·77in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in May was 14·6d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in May was 0·68in.

The mean difference for May is 5·98in.

JUNE

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.		SUN Rising.	SUN Setting.	Age at Mean Noon.	MOON Rising	MOON Meridian Passage.	MOON Setting.
				Trivandrum Mean Time.			Trivandrum Mean Time.		
				h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Thur.	1	Edavom or Vycausy.	19	5 41	6 14	27·64	16 54	23 14	4 46
Fri.	2		20	5 41	6 14	28·64	17 41	— —	5 35
Sat.	3		21	5 41	6 14	0 05	18 30	0 3	6 25
SUN.	4		22	5 41	6 15	1·05	19 22	0 53	7 17
Mon.	5		23	5 42	6 15	2·05	20 15	1 46	8 9
Tues.	6		24	5 42	6 15	3·05	21 9	2 39	9 2
Wed.	7		25	5 42	6 15	4·05	22 4	3 32	9 54
Thur.	8		26	5 42	6 16	5·05	22 59	4 25	10 44
Fri.	9		27	5 42	6 16	6·05	23 53	5 17	11 34
Sat.	10		28	5 42	6 16	7·05	— —	6 9	12 23
SUN.	11		29	5 42	6 16	8·05	0 48	7 0	13 11
Mon.	12		30	5 42	6 17	9·05	1 43	7 52	14 1
Tues.	13		31	5 43	6 17	10·05	2 39	8 46	14 52
Wed.	14	Mithunom or Auny.	1	5 43	6 17	11·05	3 36	9 41	15 44
Thur.	15		2	5 43	6 17	12·05	4 34	10 37	16 39
Fri.	16		3	5 43	6 18	13·05	5 33	11 35	17 36
Sat.	17		4	5 43	6 18	14·05	6 32	12 32	18 32
SUN.	18		5	5 43	6 18	15·05	7 28	13 29	19 29
Mon.	19		6	5 44	6 18	16·05	8 22	14 23	20 23
Tues.	20		7	5 44	6 19	17·05	9 12	15 14	21 15
Wed.	21		8	5 44	6 19	18·05	9 59	16 2	22 5
Thur.	22		9	5 44	6 19	19·05	10 43	16 47	22 52
Fri.	23		10	5 45	6 19	20·05	11 25	17 31	23 38
Sat.	24		11	5 45	6 19	21·05	12 6	18 13	— —
SUN.	25		12	5 45	6 20	22·05	12 45	18 56	0 23
Mon.	26		13	5 45	6 20	23·05	13 25	19 38	1 8
Tues.	27		14	5 45	6 20	24·05	14 7	20 22	1 53
Wed.	28		15	5 46	6 20	25·05	14 49	21 8	2 39
Thur.	29		16	5 46	6 20	26·05	15 35	21 56	3 27
Fri.	30		17	5 46	6 20	27·05	16 23	22 46	4 17
...	...		...	.. ...	.. ..	.. ..	.. ...	... ..	.. ...

JUNE

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.	
● *New Moon*	3	11	4·6	A.M.	☾ *Last Quarter*	25	0	53·8	A.M.
☽ *First Quarter*	10	6	12·7	P.M.	☾ *Perigee*	14	6·1		A.M.
○ *Full Moon*	17	10	59·5	A.M.	☾ *Apogee*	26	4·9		A.M.

THE PLANETS.

Date.	☿ Mercury.				♀ Venus.				♂ Mars.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m	h. m	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h m.	h m	° ′
1	16 21	22 30	4 39	N 14 34	13 15	21 21	3 27	N10 31	4 1	9 52	15 41	S 15 44
11	16 47	22 59	5 11	19 59	14 58	21 5	3 12	11 27	3 15	9 5	14 55	15 36
21	17 35	23 50	6 5	24 4	14 48	20 56	3 4	13 12	2 35	8 25	14 15	15 50
30	18 19	0 34	6 49	N24 19	14 43	20 52	3 1	N15 8	2 4	7 54	13 44	S 16 20

Date.	♃ Jupiter.				♄ Saturn.				♅ Uranus.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h m	h m.	h. m	° ′	h m.	h. m.	h m	° ′	h. m	h m.	h. m.	° ′
1	16 21	22 31	4 41	N 16 48	11 49	17 42	23 35	S 11 48	7 49	13 34	19 19	S 23 30
11	15 50	22 1	4 12	17 24	11 10	17 3	22 56	11 48	7 8	12 53	18 38	23 40
21	15 19	21 30	3 41	17 57	10 30	16 23	22 16	11 51	6 27	12 12	17 57	23 41
30	14 51	21 2	3 13	N 18 24	9 51	15 47	21 40	S 11 50	5 50	11 35	17 20	S 23 41

The mean fall of rain is 12·7 in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 11·46in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not exceed 16·23in. and that it will not be below 7·16in.

The greatest falls in June were in 1864, 32·79in., in 1878, 28·15in., in 1877, 23·24in., in 1863, 21·40in., and in 1846, 21·23 in.

The least falls were in 1879, 3·82in., and in 1860, 3·83in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in June was 22·5 d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in June was 0·56in.

The mean difference for June is 5·6in.

JULY

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN Rising.	SUN Setting.	Age at Mean Noon.	MOON Rising	MOON Meridian Passage.	MOON Setting.
			Trivandrum Mean Time.			Trivandrum Mean Time.		
			h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Sat.	1	18	5 46	6 21	28·05	17 15	23 38	5 9
SUN.	2	19	5 47	6 21	29·05	18 8	— —	6 2
Mon.	3	20	5 47	6 21	0 56	19 3	0 32	6 56
Tues.	4	21	5 47	6 21	1·56	19 59	1 26	7 49
Wed.	5	22	5 47	6 21	2·56	20 54	2 20	8 41
Thur.	6	23	5 48	6 21	3·56	21 50	3 14	9 31
Fri.	7	24	5 48	6 21	4·56	22 44	4 6	10 21
Sat.	8	25	5 48	6 91	5 56	23 39	4 58	11 9
SUN.	9	26	5 48	6 21	6 56	— —	5 49	11 58
Mon.	10	27	5 49	6 21	7·56	0 33	6 41	12 48
Tues.	11	28	5 49	6 22	8·56	1 29	7 34	13 38
Wed.	12	29	5 49	6 22	9·56	2 25	8 28	14 31
Thur.	13	30	5 49	6 22	10·56	3 22	9 24	15 25
Fri.	14	31	5 49	6 22	11·56	4 20	10 20	16 20
Sat.	15	32	5 50	6 22	12·56	5 16	11 16	17 16
SUN.	16	1	5 50	6 22	13·56	6 10	12 11	18 11
Mon.	17	2	5 50	6 22	14·56	7 3	13 3	19 4
Tues.	18	3	5 50	6 21	15·56	7 51	13 53	19 55
Wed.	19	4	5 50	6 21	16·56	8 37	14 40	20 44
Thur.	20	5	5 51	6 21	17·56	9 20	15 25	21 31
Fri.	21	6	5 51	6 21	18·56	10 1	16 8	22 16
Sat.	22	7	5 51	6 21	19·56	10 42	16 51	23 1
SUN.	23	8	5 51	6 21	20·56	11 21	17 33	23 46
Mon.	24	9	5 51	6 21	21·56	12 2	18 16	— —
Tues.	25	10	5 52	6 21	22·56	12 44	19 1	0 32
Wed.	26	11	5 52	6 21	23·56	13 28	19 47	1 19
Thur.	27	12	5 52	6 21	24·56	14 14	20 36	2 8
Fri.	28	13	5 52	6 20	25·56	15 4	21 27	2 58
Sat.	29	14	5 52	6 20	26·56	15 57	22 21	3 51
SUN.	30	15	5 52	6 20	27·56	16 51	23 15	4 45
Mon.	31	16	5 52	6 20	28·56	17 48	... ...	5 39

Mithunom or Auny.

Carkadagom or Audy.

JULY

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.	
● *New Moon*	2	10	57·9	P.M.	☾ *Last Quarter*	24	6	16·6	P.M.
☽ *First Quarter*	9	10	54·3	P.M.	☾ *Perigee*	10	10·1		A.M.
○ *Full Moon*	16	8	39·7	P.M.	☾ *Apogee*	23	11·6		P.M.

THE PLANETS.

Date.	☿ Mercury.				♀ Venus.				♂ Mars.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	18 24	0 39	6 54	N 24 8	14 42	20 51	3 0	N 15 21	2 0	7 50	13 40	S 16 25
11	19 8	1 21	7 34	20 22	14 40	20 51	3 2	17 30	1 31	7 20	13 9	17 18
21	19 36	1 45	7 54	14 46	14 42	20 54	3 6	19 23	1 4	6 53	12 42	18 24
31	19 46	1 51	7 55	N 8 55	14 46	20 59	3 12	N 20 44	0 42	6 30	12 18	S 19 38

Date.	♃ Jupiter.				♄ Saturn.				♅ Uranus.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	14 49	20 59	3 10	N 19 26	9 50	15 43	21 36	S 11 57	5 36	11 31	17 16	S 23 41
11	14 16	20 23	2 40	18 53	9 9	15 2	20 55	12 7	5 5	10 59	16 55	23 42
21	13 44	19 56	2 8	19 17	8 29	14 21	20 13	12 16	4 24	10 9	15 54	23 42
31	13 11	19 23	1 35	N 19 37	7 48	13 40	19 32	S 12 34	3 43	9 23	15 13	S 23 42

The mean fall of rain is 7·0in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 6·81in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not be more than 9·36in., nor less than 4·27in.

The greatest falls in July were in 1839, 14·68in., in 1866, 12·92in, in 1843, 12·29in. in 1859, 11·56in., and in 1871, 10·85in.

The least falls were in 1860, 1·5in., in 1877 2·8in and in 1845, 3·42in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in July was 20·0d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in July was 0·35in.

The mean difference for July is 2·41in.

AUGUST

Day of Week	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN Rising.	SUN Setting.	MOON Age at Mean Noon.	MOON Rising	MOON Meridian Passage.	MOON Setting.
			Trivandrum Mean Time.			Trivandrum Mean Time.		
			h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Tues.	1	17	5 53	6 20	0·13	18 45	0 11	6 33
Wed.	2	18	5 53	6 19	1·13	19 42	1 6	7 25
Thur.	3	19	5 53	6 19	2·13	20 38	2 0	8 16
Fri.	4	20	5 53	6 19	3·13	21 34	2 58	9 6
Sat.	5	21	5 53	6 19	4·13	22 29	3 46	9 56
SUN.	6	22	5 53	6 18	5·13	23 25	4 38	10 46
Mon.	7	23	5 53	6 18	6·13	— —	5 31	11 36
Tues.	8	24	5 53	6 18	7·13	0 21	6 24	12 27
Wed.	9	25	5 53	6 17	8·13	1 17	7 19	13 20
Thur.	10	26	5 53	6 17	9·13	2 13	8 14	14 14
Fri.	11	27	5 53	6 17	10·13	3 9	9 9	15 8
Sat.	12	28	5 53	6 16	11·13	4 3	10 3	16 3
SUN.	13	29	5 53	6 16	12·13	4 55	10 55	16 56
Mon.	14	30	5 53	6 16	13·13	5 45	11 46	17 47
Tues.	15	31	5 53	6 15	14·13	6 31	12 34	18 37
Wed.	16	1	5 53	6 15	15·13	7 15	13 19	19 24
Thur.	17	2	5 53	6 14	16·13	7 57	14 4	20 11
Fri.	18	3	5 53	6 14	17·13	8 38	14 46	20 56
Sat.	19	4	5 53	6 14	18·13	9 18	15 29	21 41
SUN.	20	5	5 53	6 13	19·13	9 58	16 11	22 26
Mon.	21	6	5 53	6 13	20·13	10 39	16 55	23 12
Tues.	22	7	5 53	6 12	21·13	11 22	17 40	23 59
Wed.	23	8	5 53	6 12	22·13	12 6	18 27	— —
Thur.	24	9	5 53	6 11	23·13	12 54	19 16	0 48
Fri.	25	10	5 53	6 11	24·13	13 44	20 8	1 39
Sat.	26	11	5 53	6 10	25·13	14 37	21 1	2 32
SUN.	27	12	5 53	6 10	26·13	15 33	21 56	3 25
Mon.	28	13	5 53	6 9	27·13	16 30	22 51	4 19
Tues.	29	14	5 53	6 9	28·13	17 27	23 47	5 12
Wed.	30	15	5 53	6 8	29·13	18 25	— —	6 5
Thur.	31	16	5 53	6 8	0·75	19 23	0 42	6 57

Carkadagom or Audy. — Chingom or Auvany 1081.

AUGUST

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.	
● *New Moon*	1	9	10·7	A.M.	☾ *Last Quarter*	23	11	17·8	A.M.
☽ *First Quarter*	8	3	24·5	A.M.	● *New Moon*	30	6	21·4	P.M.
○ *Full Moon*	15	8	39·4	A.M.	☾ *Perigee*	5	0·9		A.M.
					☾ *Apogee*	20	6·0		P.M.

THE PLANETS.

Date.	☿ Mercury.				♀ Venus.				♂ Mars.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	19 45	1 50	7 55	N 8 22	14 47	21 0	3 13	N20 50	0 40	6 28	12 16	S 19 46
11	19 34	1 36	7 38	8 49	14 55	21 8	3 21	21 23	0 21	6 8	11 55	21 3
21	18 52	0 53	6 51	2 31	15 4	21 17	3 30	21 4	0 5	5 51	11 37	22 19
31	17 35	23 39	5 43	N 6 9	15 14	21 26	3 38	N19 49	23 51	5 36	11 21	S 23 27

Date.	♃ Jupiter.				♄ Saturn.				♅ Uranus.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Set-ting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Set-ting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	13 8	19 20	1 32	N 19 38	7 13	13 35	19 27	S 12 35	3 39	9 24	15 9	S 23 42
11	12 35	18 47	0 59	19 54	7 1	12 53	18 45	12 51	2 59	8 44	14 29	23 42
21	11 59	18 12	0 25	20 7	6 19	12 11	18 3	13 8	2 18	8 3	13 48	23 32
31	11 24	17 37	23 50	N 20 16	5 37	11 29	17 21	S 13 25	1 38	7 23	13 8	S 23 42

The mean fall of rain is 4·65 in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 3·47 in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not exceed 5·16 in. and that it will not be below 2·52 in.

The greatest falls in August were in 1878, 21·49in., in 1849, 17·64in., and in 1862, 13·37 in.

The least falls were in 1847, 1·02in., and in 1845, 1·25in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in August was 16·3d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in August was 0·28in.

The mean difference for August is 2·61in.

SEPTEMBER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.		SUN Rising.	SUN Setting.	MOON Age at Mean Noon.	MOON Rising	MOON Meridian Passage.	MOON Setting.
				Trivandrum Mean Time.			Trivandrum Mean Time.		
				h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Fri.	1	17	Chingom or Auvany.	5 52	6 7	1·75	20 20	1 36	7 48
Sat.	2	18		5 52	6 7	2·75	21 17	2 31	8 39
SUN.	3	19		5 52	6 6	3·75	22 14	3 25	9 31
Mon.	4	20		5 52	6 6	4·75	23 12	4 19	10 23
Tues.	5	21		5 52	6 5	5·75	— —	5 15	11 16
Wed.	6	22		5 52	6 4	6·75	0 9	6 10	12 10
Thur.	7	23		5 52	6 4	7·75	1 5	7 5	13 5
Fri.	8	24		5 52	6 3	8·75	1 59	7 59	13 58
Sat.	9	25		5 52	6 3	9·75	2 51	8 51	14 51
SUN.	10	26		5 52	6 2	10·75	3 41	9 41	15 42
Mon.	11	27		5 52	6 2	11·75	4 28	10 30	16 32
Tues.	12	28		5 51	6 1	12·75	5 12	11 16	17 20
Wed.	13	29		5 51	6 0	13·75	5 54	12 0	18 6
Thur.	14	30		5 51	6 0	14·75	6 35	12 43	18 51
Fri.	15	31		5 51	5 59	15·75	7 16	13 25	19 36
Sat.	16	1		5 51	5 59	16·75	7 56	14 8	20 22
SUN.	17	2	Cunny or Purattasy.	5 51	5 58	17·75	8 36	14 51	21 7
Mon.	18	3		5 51	5 57	18·75	9 18	15 35	21 54
Tues.	19	4		5 51	5 57	19·75	10 1	16 21	22 41
Wed.	20	5		5 50	5 56	20·75	10 47	17 8	23 31
Thur.	21	6		5 50	5 56	21·75	11 35	17 57	— —
Fri.	22	7		5 50	5 55	22·75	12 25	18 49	0 21
Sat.	23	8		5 50	5 55	23·75	13 18	19 42	1 13
SUN.	24	9		5 50	5 54	24·75	14 13	20 36	2 5
Mon.	25	10		5 50	5 53	25·75	15 10	21 30	2 58
Tues.	26	11		5 50	5 53	26·75	16 7	22 25	3 50
Wed.	27	12		5 50	5 52	27·75	17 5	23 20	4 42
Thur.	28	13		5 50	5 52	28·75	18 4	— —	5 34
Fri.	29	14		5 50	5 51	0 38	19 2	0 16	6 27
Sat.	30	15		5 49	5 51	1·38	20 2	1 12	7 19
...	...	...		... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...

SEPTEMBER

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d.	h.	m.		d.	h.	m.
☽ *First Quarter*	6	9	16·8 A.M.	● *New Moon*	29	3	7·5 A.M.
☺ *Full Moon*	13	11	18·0 P.M.	☾ *Perigee*	1	4·4	P.M.
☾ *Last Quarter*	22	3	21·5 A.M.	☾ *Apogee*	17	9·7	A.M.
				☾ *Perigee*	29	10·3	P.M.

THE PLANETS.

Date.	☿ Mercury.				♀ Venus.				♂ Mars.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	17 28	23 32	5 36	N 6 41	15 15	21 27	3 39	N 19 38	23 50	5 35	11 20 S	23 32
11	16 45	22 51	4 57	10 34	15 25	21 36	3 47	17 21	23 38	5 22	11 6	24 28
21	16 53	22 55	5 3	8 39	15 35	21 44	3 53	14 19	23 27	5 11	10 55	25 8
30	17 18	23 20	5 22	N 2 53	15 44	21 51	3 58	N 10 58	23 18	5 2	10 46 S	25 28

Date.	♃ Jupiter.				♄ Saturn.				♅ Uranus.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting	Declination.	Rising	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	11 20	17 33	23 46	N 20 17	5 33	11 25	17 17	S 13 26	1 35	7 20	13 5 S	23 42
11	10 43	16 56	23 0	20 22	4 51	10 43	16 35	13 41	0 55	6 40	12 25	23 42
21	10 5	16 18	22 31	20 25	4 9	10 1	15 53	13 55	0 16	6 1	11 46	23 42
30	9 30	15 43	21 56	N 20 24	3 33	9 24	15 15	S 14 5	23 41	5 26	11 11 S	23 42

The mean fall of rain is 4·07in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 3·01in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not be more than 6·03in., nor less than 1·68in.

The greatest falls in September were in 1872, 13·56in., in 1878, 12·13in., 1841, 11·05in., and in 1877, 11·03in.

The least falls were in 1851, 0·4in., in 1845, 0·29in., and in 1853, 0·32in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in September was 12·6d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in September was 0·32in.

The mean difference for September is 2·59in.

OCTOBER

Day of Week	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN Rising.	SUN Setting.	Age at Mean Noon.	MOON Rising	MOON Meridian Passage.	MOON Setting.
			Trivandrum Mean Time.			Trivandrum Mean Time.		
			h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
SUN.	1	16	5 49	5 50	2·38	21 1	2 8	8 13
Mon.	2	17	5 49	5 49	3·38	22 0	3 5	9 8
Tues.	3	18	5 49	5 49	4·38	22 58	4 2	10 4
Wed.	4	19	5 49	5 48	5·38	23 54	4 59	10 59
Thur.	5	20	5 49	5 48	6·38	— —	5 54	11 54
Fri.	6	21	5 49	5 47	7·38	0 48	6 48	12 48
Sat.	7	22	5 49	5 47	8·38	1 39	7 39	13 39
SUN.	8	23	5 49	5 46	9·38	2 26	8 27	14 29
Mon.	9	24	5 49	5 46	10·38	3 11	9 14	15 17
Tues.	10	25	5 49	5 45	11·38	3 54	9 58	16 4
Wed.	11	26	5 49	5 45	12·38	4 34	10 41	16 49
Thur.	12	27	5 49	5 44	13·38	5 15	11 24	17 34
Fri.	13	28	5 49	5 44	14·38	5 55	12 6	18 19
Sat.	14	29	5 49	5 43	15·38	6 35	12 49	19 4
SUN.	15	30	5 49	5 43	16·38	7 16	13 32	19 50
Mon.	16	31	5 49	5 43	17·38	7 58	14 17	20 38
Tues.	17	1	5 49	5 42	18·38	8 43	15 4	21 26
Wed.	18	2	5 49	5 42	19·38	9 30	15 52	22 15
Thur.	19	3	5 49	5 41	20·38	10 19	16 42	23 5
Fri.	20	4	5 49	5 41	21·38	11 10	17 33	23 56
Sat.	21	5	5 49	5 40	22·38	12 2	18 25	— —
SUN.	22	6	5 49	5 40	23·38	12 56	19 17	0 47
Mon.	23	7	5 49	5 40	24·38	13 51	20 10	1 38
Tues.	24	8	5 49	5 39	25·38	14 47	21 4	2 28
Wed.	25	9	5 49	5 39	26·38	15 44	21 58	3 19
Thur.	26	10	5 49	5 39	27·38	16 42	22 53	4 10
Fri.	27	11	5 49	5 38	28·38	17 42	23 50	5 3
Sat.	28	12	5 50	5 38	0·01	18 42	— —	5 57
SUN.	29	13	5 50	5 38	1·01	19 44	0 48	6 52
Mon.	30	14	5 50	5 38	2·01	20 44	1 47	7 49
Tues.	31	15	5 50	5 37	3·01	21 44	2 46	8 47

Cunny or Purattasy.

Toolam or Arpasy.

OCTOBER

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.	
☽ *First Quarter*	5	6	2·2	P.M.	● *New Moon*	28	0	5·8	P.M.
○ *Full Moon*	13	4	10·7	P.M.	☾ *Apogee*	14	5·6		P.M.
☾ *Last Quarter*	21	5	58·6	P.M.	☾ *Perigee*	28	9·6		A.M.

THE PLANETS.

Date.	☿ Mercury.				♀ Venus.				♂ Mars.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	17 22	23 23	5 24	N 2 9	15 46	21 52	8 58	N 10 34	23 17	5 1	10 45	S 25 29
11	17 51	23 48	5 45	S 5 27	15 54	21 58	4 2	6 16	23 9	4 53	10 37	25 28
21	18 16	0 8	6 0	12 33	16 3	22 4	4 5	N 1 38	23 1	4 45	10 29	25 3
31	18 40	0 29	6 18	S 18 23	16 12	22 10	4 8	S 3 9	22 52	4 37	10 22	S 24 13

Date.	♃ Jupiter.				♄ Saturn.				♅ Uranus.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	9 26	15 39	21 52	N 20 24	3 29	9 20	15 11	S 14 5	23 37	5 22	11 7	S 23 42
11	8 45	14 58	21 11	20 19	2 48	8 39	14 30	14 13	22 59	4 44	10 29	23 42
21	8 3	14 16	20 29	20 12	2 8	7 59	13 50	14 18	22 21	4 6	9 51	23 42
31	7 20	13 32	19 44	N 20 1	1 28	7 19	13 10	S 14 18	21 41	3 29	9 14	S 23 42

The mean fall of rain is 10·12in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 9·27in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not be more than 13·89in., nor less than 6·16in.

The greatest falls in October were in 1850, 21·20in., and in 1843, 18·62in.

The least falls were in 1861, 2·48in., and in 1880, 2·76in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in October was 16·0d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in October was 0·63in.

The mean difference for October is 3·86in.

NOVEMBER

Day of Week	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN Rising.	SUN Setting.	Age at Mean Noon.	MOON Rising	MOON Meridian Passage.	MOON Setting.
			Trivandrum Mean Time.			Trivandrum Mean Time.		
			h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Wed.	1	16	5 50	5 37	4·01	22 41	3 44	9 44
Thur.	2	17	5 50	5 37	5·01	23 34	4 41	10 41
Fri.	3	18	5 51	5 37	6·01	— —	5 34	11 34
Sat.	4	19	5 51	5 37	7·01	0 23	6 24	12 26
SUN.	5	20	5 51	5 36	8·01	1 10	7 12	13 15
Mon.	6	21	5 51	5 36	9·01	1 53	7 57	14 2
Tues.	7	22	5 51	5 36	10·01	2 34	8 40	14 47
Wed.	8	23	5 52	5 36	11·01	3 15	9 23	15 32
Thur.	9	24	5 52	5 36	12·01	3 54	10 5	16 17
Fri.	10	25	5 52	5 36	13·01	4 34	10 47	17 2
Sat.	11	26	5 53	5 36	14·01	5 15	11 30	17 48
SUN.	12	27	5 53	5 36	15·01	5 57	12 15	18 35
Mon.	13	28	5 53	5 36	16·01	6 41	13 1	19 23
Tues.	14	29	5 53	5 36	17·01	7 27	13 49	20 12
Wed.	15	30	5 54	5 36	18·01	8 16	14 39	21 2
Thur.	16	1	5 54	5 36	19·01	9 6	15 29	21 53
Fri.	17	2	5 55	5 36	20·01	9 57	16 20	22 42
Sat.	18	3	5 55	5 36	21·01	10 50	17 11	23 32
SUN.	19	4	5 55	5 36	22·01	11 43	18 2	— —
Mon.	20	5	5 56	5 36	23·01	12 36	18 54	0 21
Tues.	21	6	5 56	5 36	24·01	13 31	19 45	1 10
Wed.	22	7	5 56	5 36	25·01	14 26	20 38	1 58
Thur.	23	8	5 57	5 36	26·01	15 23	21 32	2 48
Fri.	24	9	5 57	5 36	27·01	16 22	22 28	3 40
Sat.	25	10	5 58	5 36	28·01	17 22	23 26	4 34
SUN.	26	11	5 58	5 37	29·01	18 24	— —	5 30
Mon.	27	12	5 59	5 37	0·60	19 25	0 26	6 28
Tues.	28	13	5 59	5 37	1·60	20 25	1 27	7 27
Wed.	29	14	6 0	5 37	2·60	21 22	2 26	8 26
Thur.	30	15	6 0	5 38	3·60	22 15	3 23	9 23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Toolam or Arpasy.

Vrichicum or Kartigay.

NOVEMBER

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.	
☽ *First Quarter*	4	6	47·1	A.M.	● *New Moon*	26	9	55·1	P.M.
○ *Full Moon*	12	10	19·3	A.M.	☾ *Apogee*	10	5·9		P.M.
☾ *Last Quarter*	20	6	41·9	A.M.	☾ *Perigee*	25	9·3		P.M.

THE PLANETS.

Date.	☿ Mercury.				♀ Venus.				♂ Mars.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	18 43	0 31	6 19	S 18 59	16 13	22 11	4 9	S 3 36	22 51	4 36	10 21	S 21 7
11	19 8	0 53	6 38	23 14	16 23	22 18	4 13	8 21	22 43	4 29	10 15	22 50
21	19 29	1 13	6 57	25 30	16 34	22 26	4 18	12 47	22 34	4 21	10 8	21 10
30	19 36	1 20	7 4	S 25 33	16 45	22 35	4 25	S 16 21	22 25	4 13	10 1	S 19 29

Date.	♃ Jupiter.				♄ Saturn.				♅ Uranus.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	7 16	13 28	19 40	N 20 0	1 25	7 15	13 6	S 14 18	21 40	3 25	9 10	S 23 12
11	6 32	12 44	18 56	19 47	0 45	6 36	12 27	14 15	21 2	2 47	8 32	23 11
21	5 47	11 59	18 11	19 32	0 7	5 58	11 49	14 9	20 25	2 10	7 55	23 11
30	5 0	11 18	17 30	N 19 18	23 33	5 24	11 15	S 14 0	19 52	1 37	7 22	S 23 10

The mean fall of rain is 6·25in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 5·81in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not be more than 8·63in, nor less than 3·93in.

The greatest falls in November were in 1851, 15·11in., and in 1847, 13·56in.

The least falls were in 1855 0·22in., in 1860, 0·62in., and in 1864, 0·89in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in November was 13·0d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in November was 0·48in.

The mean difference for November is 2·48in.

DECEMBER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN Rising.	SUN Setting.	Age at Mean Noon.	MOON Rising	MOON Meridian Passage.	MOON Setting.
			Trivandrum Mean Time.			Trivandrum Mean Time.		
			h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Fri.	1	16	6 0	5 38	4·60	23 4	4 16	10 17
Sat.	2	17	6 1	5 38	5·60	23 50	5 6	11 9
SUN.	3	18	6 1	5 38	6·60	— —	5 53	11 57
Mon.	4	19	6 2	5 39	7·60	0 33	6 38	12 44
Tues.	5	20	6 2	5 39	8·60	1 13	7 21	13 29
Wed.	6	21	6 3	5 39	9·60	1 53	8 3	14 14
Thur.	7	22	6 3	5 40	10·60	2 33	8 45	14 59
Fri.	8	23	6 4	5 40	11·60	3 13	9 28	15 44
Sat.	9	24	6 4	5 40	12·60	3 55	10 12	16 31
SUN.	10	25	6 5	5 41	13·60	4 38	10 58	17 19
Mon.	11	26	6 6	5 41	14·60	5 24	11 46	18 8
Tues.	12	27	6 6	5 42	15·60	6 12	12 35	18 59
Wed.	13	28	6 7	5 42	16·60	7 2	13 26	19 49
Thur.	14	29	6 7	5 42	17·60	7 54	14 17	20 40
Fri.	15	1	6 8	5 43	18·60	8 46	15 9	21 30
Sat.	16	2	6 8	5 43	19·60	9 39	16 0	22 19
SUN.	17	3	6 9	5 44	20·60	10 32	16 50	23 7
Mon.	18	4	6 9	5 44	21·60	11 25	17 40	23 54
Tues.	19	5	6 10	5 45	22·60	12 18	18 31	— —
Wed.	20	6	6 10	5 45	23·60	13 12	19 22	0 42
Thur.	21	7	6 11	5 46	24·60	14 8	20 15	1 31
Fri.	22	8	6 11	5 46	25·60	15 5	21 10	2 21
Sat.	23	9	6 12	5 47	26·60	16 5	22 8	3 14
SUN.	24	10	6 12	5 47	27·60	17 5	23 7	4 10
Mon.	25	11	6 13	5 48	28·60	18 6	— —	5 8
Tues.	26	12	6 15	5 48	0·13	19 5	0 7	6 7
Wed.	27	13	6 14	5 49	1·13	20 1	1 6	7 6
Thur.	28	14	6 14	5 49	2·13	20 54	2 2	8 3
Fri.	29	15	6 15	5 50	3·13	21 42	2 55	8 57
Sat.	30	16	6 15	5 50	4·13	22 27	3 45	9 48
SUN.	31	17	6 15	5 51	5·13	23 10	4 32	10 37

Vrichicum or Kartigay.

Dhanoo or Margaly.

DECEMBER

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d.	h.	m.		d.	h.	m.
☽ *First Quarter*	3	11	45·6 P.M	● *New Moon*	26	9	11·6 A.M.
○ *Full Moon*	12	4	33·7 A.M.	☾ *Apogee*	8	3·2	A.M.
☾ *Last Quarter*	19	5	16·6 P.M.	☾ *Perigee*	24	3·3	A.M.

THE PLANETS.

Date.	☿ Mercury.				♀ Venus.				♂ Mars.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	19 35	1 19	7 3	S 25 26	16 46	22 36	4 26	S 16 43	22 24	4 12	10 0	S 19 9
11	18 53	0 38	6 23	23 4	17 0	22 48	4 36	19 55	22 13	4 3	9 53	16 48
21	17 12	23 0	4 48	19 54	17 16	23 2	4 48	22 12	22 3	3 54	9 45	14 12
31	16 39	22 26	4 13	S 20 21	17 32	23 17	5 2	S 23 22	21 51	3 44	9 37	S 11 23

Date.	♃ Jupiter.				♄ Saturn.				♅ Uranus.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	5 2	11 14	17 26	N 19 17	23 29	5 20	11 11	S 13 59	19 48	1 33	7 18	S 23 40
11	4 17	10 29	16 41	19 2	22 51	4 43	10 35	13 45	19 12	0 57	6 42	23 39
21	3 33	9 45	15 57	18 50	22 15	4 7	9 59	13 20	18 35	0 20	6 5	23 38
31	2 51	9 3	15 15	N 18 41	21 39	3 31	9 23	S 13 10	17 55	23 40	5 25	S 23 37

The mean fall of rain is 2·45in.

No rain fell in 1853, 1861 and in 1867.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 1·47in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not exceed 3·09 and that it will not be below 0·48in.

The greatest falls in December were in 1843, 13·98in., in 1877, 11·23in., and in 1847, 10·36in.

The least falls were in 1840, 0·004in., and in 1868, 0·018in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in December was 5·5d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in December was 0·44in.

The mean difference for December is 1·82in.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLES, *containing the mean results of Observations for the Atmospheric Pressure, Temperatures of the Air and Evaporation, Relative Humidity, Clouds, &c., from Observations made at the Trivandrum Observatory between the years* 1853 *and* 1864, *under the direction of* JOHN ALLAN BROUN, Esq., F. R. S.

TABLE I. *Atmospheric Pressure.* Height of the Bar. Cistern 197 feet above the level of the sea.*
Mercury at 32°. *Brass at* 62° *Fah.*

MONTHS.	Mean Pressure.	Mean of the Daily Means. Highest	Mean of the Daily Means. Lowest	Range.	Mean of the Hourly Means. Highest	Mean of the Hourly Means. Lowest	Range.	Mean of the Observation. Highest	Mean of the Observation. Lowest	Range.
	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch	Inch.	Inch.	Inch	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.
January ..	29·730	29·801	29·657	·144	29·788	29·666	·122	29·870	29·585	·285
February ..	·719	·781	·661	·120	·784	·649	·135	·848	·584	·264
March ..	·688	·753	·604	·149	·748	·622	·126	·815	·529	·286
April ..	·648	·716	·570	·146	·703	·583	·120	·779	·497	·282
May ..	·637	·705	·569	·136	·683	·581	·102	·763	·502	·261
June ..	·638	·704	·569	·135	·678	·589	·089	·754	·518	·236
July ..	·649	·708	·593	·115	·685	·599	·086	·753	·535	·218
August ..	·663	·718	·609	·109	·708	·605	·103	·767	·543	·224
September	·681	·736	·624	·112	·731	·618	·113	·796	·554	·242
October ..	·688	·765	·608	·157	·741	·627	·114	·827	·544	·283
November	·703	·757	·631	·126	·757	·643	·114	·817	·562	·255
December	·724	·778	·655	·123	·780	·662	·118	·842	·593	·249
Means ..	29·681	·743	·612	·131	·732	·620	·112	·802	·545	·257

* From 8 years' observations.

TABLE II.—*Temperature of the Air**

MONTHS.	Monthly Mean Temperature.	Mean of the Daily Means. Highest	Mean of the Daily Means. Lowest	Range.	Mean of the Hourly Means. Highest	Mean of the Hourly Means. Lowest	Range.	Mean of the Observation. Highest	Mean of the Observation. Lowest	Range.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
January ...	76·41	79·25	73·09	5·35	83·88	69·37	14·51	86·60	64·86	21·74
February ..	77·89	80·49	75·12	5·37	85·32	70·60	14·72	88·52	66·18	22·34
March ...	80·33	82·31	77·64	4·67	87·15	73·66	13·49	89·95	70·30	19·65
April ...	80·95	83·17	77·28	5·89	87·14	75·78	11·36	91·23	72·60	18·63
May ...	80·19	82·57	76·95	5·62	85·32	75·85	9·47	90·04	72·85	17·19
June ...	77·67	80·19	74·34	5·85	82.19	74·03	8·16	86·25	71·35	14·90
July ...	76·66	78·66	73·35	5·31	81·02	73·09	7·93	84·45	70·42	14·03
August ...	76·66	78·42	73·85	4·57	81·37	72·93	8·44	84·75	70·88	13·87
September	77·02	78·35	74·98	3·37	81·04	72·92	8·12	85·35	70·46	14·89
October .	76·90	78·77	74·22	4·55	82·14	72·67	9·47	85·55	70·56	14·99
November	76·88	78·69	74·41	4·28	82·66	71·84	10·82	85·69	68·85	16·84
December	76·15	78·60	73·41	5·19	82·87	69·93	12·94	85·91	65·42	20·49
Means ...	77·81	79·96	74·96	5·00	83·51	72·72	10·78	87·02	69·56	17·46

* From 11 years' observations.

TABLE III.—*Temperature of Evaporation* as shown by the Wet Bulb Thermometer.*

MONTHS.	Monthly Mean Temperature of wet bulb.	Mean of the Daily Means. Highest	Mean of the Daily Means. Lowest	Range.	Mean of the Hourly Means. Highest	Mean of the Hourly Means. Lowest	Range.	Mean of the Observation. Highest.	Mean of the Observation. Lowest	Range.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
January ..	70·34	73·99	66·24	7·75	73·09	66·53	6·56	76·87	60·47	16·13
February ..	71·33	74·84	66·88	7·96	73·84	67·77	6·07	77·39	60·81	16·58
March ..	74·39	76·22	71·37	4·85	76·40	72·02	4·38	79·18	67·21	11·97
April ..	75·83	77·69	73·60	4·09	77·79	73·88	3·91	79·96	70·88	9·08
May ..	76·04	77·92	73·84	4·08	77·61	74·34	3·27	80·15	71·09	9·06
June ..	74·44	76·38	72·26	4·12	76·00	72·83	3·17	78·84	69·74	9·10
July ..	73·69	75·47	71·66	3·81	75·14	72·10	3·04	77·45	68·98	8·47
August ..	73·51	75·00	71·96	3·04	74·96	71·98	2·98	77·34	69·61	7·73
September	73·43	74·78	72·16	2·62	74·89	71·81	3·08	77·41	69·62	7·79
October ..	73·54	75·20	71·63	3·57	75·27	71·58	3·69	77·95	68·44	9·51
November	73·38	75·18	70·62	4·56	75·59	70·76	4·83	78·25	66·77	11·18
December	71·09	74·17	66·55	7·62	73·64	67·69	5·95	77·02	61·29	15·73
Means ..	73·42	75·57	70·73	4·84	75·35	71·11	4·24	78·15	67·10	11·05

* From 11 years' observations.

TABLE IV.—*Temperature of the Dew Point, Tension of Vapour, Humidity, Velocity, Force and Direction of Wind, Rain Fall, Evaporation of Sea Water and Sky clouded.*

MONTHS.	Mean											
	Difference between Dry and Wet Thers.†	Temperature of Dew Point. †	Tension of Vapour. †	Relative Humidity. Saturation = 1 †	Direction of Wind. *	Velocity of Wind per hour. §	Force of Wind per hour. §	Prop. of Sky clouded. Whole sky = 10·0 *	Evaporation of sea water. ‡	Fall of Rain from 43 years' observations, (1838—1880.)	No. of rainy days.	Fall in rainy days.
	°	°	Inch.			Mile	lb		Inch	Inch	d	Inch
January....	6·10	67·5	·676	0·717	W.	4·40	0·10	2·80	8·32	0·702	2·2	0·31
February ..	6·56	68·3	·696	·727	W. b. S.	4·56	0·10	2·68	8·42	0·552	1·6	0·34
March	5·94	72·0	·787	·759	W. b. N.	5·02	0·13	3·60	9·64	1·646	4·0	0·41
April	5·12	73·9	·838	·792	W. b. N.	5·30	0·14	5·30	8·88	4·577	9·7	0·47
May	4·15	74·5	·855	·827	NW.bW.	6·12	0·19	7·02	8·12	9·976	14·6	0·68
June ...	3·23	73·2	·819	·861	NW.bW.	6·46	0·21	7·48	5·95	12·706	22·5	0·56
July	2·97	72·5	·800	·870	NW.½W.	7·04	0·25	7·12	6·30	7·002	20·0	0·35
August	3·15	72·2	·793	·863	NW.½W.	5·98	0·18	7·94	6·96	4·648	16·3	0·28
September..	3·59	72·0	·786	·845	NW.bW.	5·11	0·13	5·78	6·62	4·072	12·6	0·32
October	3·36	72·1	·791	·853	W. N. W.	5·21	0·11	7·00	6·52	10·125	16·0	0·63
November..	3·50	71·9	·785	·848	W. b. N.	3·48	0·06	5·88	5·56	6·252	13·0	0·48
December ..	5·06	68·8	·707	·782	W. N. W.	3·93	0·08	3·62	7·25	2·455	5·5	0·44
Means ..	4·39	70·2	·778	0·812	W.N.W.	5·22	0·14	5·52	..	...	...	0·47
Sums	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	88·54	64·713	138·0	..

† From 11 years' observations. * From 5 years' observations.
§ From 3 years' observations. ‡ From 6 years' observations.

TABLE V.—*The mean fall of rain for successive period of 10 years.*

	Inch.		Inch.
1838—47	68·382	1841—50	70·747
48—57	64·330	51—60	65·268
58—67	63·631	61—70	59·015
68—77	59·834	71—80	66·986
Mean of 40 years.	64·044	Mean.	65·504

METEOROLOGICAL TABLES. *containing the mean results of observations for the Atmospheric Pressure, Temperatures of the Air and Evaporation, Relative Humidity, Clouds &c., deduced from observations made at the Trivandrum Observatory between the years 1865 and 1882 and calculated for Malabar months.*

TABLE I. *Atmospheric Pressure.*

Months.	Mean Pressure	Mean of the Highest. (Daily means.*)	Mean of the Lowest. (Daily means.*)	Range.
Auvany	29·663	29·717	29·633	·084
Purattasy	·675	·729	·647	·082
Alpasy	·688	·732	·641	·091
Kartigay	·703	·753	·642	·111
Margaly	·711	·764	·644	·120
Thie	·720	·756	·646	·110
Mausy	·704	·764	·665	·099
Panguny	·669	·706	·615	·091
Chittray	·627	·662	·582	·080
Vycausy	·617	·677	·588	·089
Auny	·655	·712	·601	·111
Audy	·649	·713	·604	·109
Mean.....	29·673	29·724	29·626	·098

* Mean of 4 hours in the day time.

TABLE II. *Temperature of the Air.*

Months.	Monthly Means Temperature.	Mean of the Highest. (Daily means.*)	Mean of the Lowest. (Daily means.*)	Range.
Auvany	79·99	81·34	79·01	2·33
Purattasy	80·65	82·01	79·13	2·88
Alpasy	80·53	81·56	79·34	2·22
Kartigay	81·12	82·33	79·77	2·56
Margaly	81·14	82·60	80·37	2·23
Thie	81·82	83·84	80·56	3·28
Mausy	83·85	85·26	82·72	2·54
Panguny	85·93	88·27	83·40	4·87
Chittray	85·45	86·97	84·21	2·76
Vycausy	82·75	85·21	80·09	5·12
Auny	79·97	81·10	78·67	2·43
Audy	79·41	81·05	77·18	3·87
Mean.....	81·88	83·46	80·37	3·09

* Mean of 5 hours.

TABLE III. *Temperature of Evaporation as shown by the Wet Bulb Thermometer.*

Months.	Monthly Mean Temperature of Wet Bulb.	Mean of the Highest. (Daily means.*)	Mean of the Lowest. (Daily means.*)	Range.
Auvany	75·54	75·79	73·83	1·96
Puratasy	74·65	75·96	73 59	2·37
Alpasy	7[illegible]·17	76·27	74·03	2·24
Kartigay	74·59	76·15	73·30	2·85
Margaly	72·54	75·19	71·08	4·11
Thie	72 54	75·44	70·21	5·23
Mausy	74·13	75·66	73·05	2·61
Panguny	76·76	71 84	75·52	2·32
Chittray	77·57	78 92	76·32	2·00
Vycausy	76·62	77·81	75·32	2·49
Auny	75·06	76·47	74·18	2·29
Audy	74·48	75·72	73·72	2·00
Mean.....	74·89	76·43	73·68	2·76

* Mean of 5 hours.

TABLE IV. *Temperature of the Dew Point, Tension of Vapour, Humidity, Direction of Wind, Velocity of Wind per hour, Evaporation of Sea water and Sky clouded.*

Months.	Mean. Difference between Dry and Wet Thers.	Temperature of Dew Point.	Tension of Vapour.	Relative humidity Saturation=1	Direction of Wind.	Velocity of Wind per hour.	Evaporation of Sea water.	Proportion of sky clouded Whole sky=10·0.
						Mile.	Inch.	
Auvany ...	5·45	70·92	·756	·739	W ½ N	7·7	·058	7·2
Puratasy ...	6·00	70·57	·748	·716	W by N	5·6	·061	6·5
Alpasy ...	5·36	71·46	·772	.742	W S W ½ W	3·0	·041	7·2
Kartigay ...	6·53	70·20	·738	.696	W S W ½ S	2·2	·042	5·9
Margaly ...	8·60	66 69	·655	·618	W S W ½ S	2·5	·058	4·0
Thie ...	9·28	66·29	·646	·596	S W by W	2·5	·066	3·3
Mausy ...	9·72	67·75	·577	·585	S W by W	3·2	·073	3·3
Panguny ...	9·16	70·74	·751	.607	S W by W	3·7	·075	4·3
Chittray ...	7·88	72·42	796	.654	W ½ S	4·9	·077	5·9
Vycausy ...	6·13	72·56	·8[illegible]1	.717	W ½ N	5·8	059	7·4
Auny ...	4·91	71·74	·777	·760	W by N	7·2	·049	8·2
Audy ...	4·93	71·13	·762	·760	W	7·8	·050	8·0
Mean.....	7·00	70·21	.740	·682	W by S	4·7	.059	5·9

TABLE V. *Mean fall of rain.*

Stations.	Auvany.	Purattasy.	Alpasy.	Kartigay.	Margaly.	Thie.	Mausy.	Panguny.	Chittray.	Vycausy.	Auny.	Audy.	Years.
Trivandrum *	5·018	5·001	9·198	4·615	1·242	0·670	0·557	1·850	4·242	13·336	9·337	7·007	62·063
Quilon †	8·317	9·228	9·194	3·789	0·864	0·100	0·806	2·789	4·469	19·155	17·433	13·269	89·311
Alleppey †	11·806	10·553	12·370	6·022	1·489	0·772	2·428	3·294	4·617	26·717	23·094	18·872	122·034
Peermade †	24·877	15·672	16·439	2·794	0·328	0·150	0·600	3·311	4·772	32·350	56·578	50·034	207·995
Padmanabhapuram †	3·175	4·641	11·626	6·025	1·328	0·128	0·872	2·838	2·935	9·017	0·253	6·012	54·850
Rajakamangalam ‡	0·550	0·433	3·888	4·105	0·367	0·008	0·100	9·838	1·263	3·468	4·817	4·937	25·174

* Mean of 17 years.
† " 9 "
‡ " 3 "

A statement of the mean daily fall of rain in Trivandrum deduced from forty-six years' observation.

Day of month.	JANUARY.					FEBRUARY.				
	The mean fall of rain.	The greatest fall.	The least fall.	The number of rainy years.	The average fall on the years during which it rained.	The mean fall.	The greatest fall.	The least fall of rain.	The number of rainy years	The average fall on the years during which it rained.
1	0·03	0·44	0·00	7	0·21	0·01	0·43	—	1	0·43
2	·05	1·99	·02	6	·40	0·1	·19	0·02	3	·09
3	·03	0·57	·02	6	·20	0·1	·34	·06	3	·19
4	·05	0·78	·01	8	·28	0·4	·82	00	6	·31
5	·07	1·48	·02	4	·82	0·2	·77	·11	3	·34
6	·00	0·16	·01	3	·07	0·0	·07	00	2	·04
7	·00	·00	00	—	—	0·2	·81	·03	3	·30
8	·03	0·62	·04	4	·31	0·2	·75	·14	2	·44
9	·00	0·03	·00	1	·03	0·0	·12	—	1	·12
10	·03	0·83	·03	6	·22	0·1	·34	·20	2	·27
11	·01	0·24	·18	2	·21	0·1	·35	—	1	·35
12	·02	1·07	·00	3	·39	—	·01	—	1	·01
13	·02	0·54	·01	4	·25	0·3	·69	·04	5	·26
14	·00	0·25	00	1	·25	0·1	·31	·07	2	·19
15	·00	0·18	00	1	·18	0·2	0·66	·11	2	·38
16	·01	0·32	00	4	·17	—	00	—	1	·00
17	·02	0·46	·30	2	·38	0·3	1·44	·04	2	·74
18	·01	0·34	·04	3	·22	0·5	1·18	·09	6	·39
19	·03	0·65	·22	3	·47	0·7	1·94	·02	6	·56
20	·01	0·64	·00	1	·64	0·3	0·86	00	3	·50
21	·02	0·76	·04	4	·23	0·3	1·35	·03	3	·51
22	·10	0·25	01	2	·13	0·2	1·03	·01	2	·52
23	·00	0·05	00	1	·05	0·3	0·96	·04	3	·50
24	·01	0·37	·03	3	0·16	0·1	·59	—	1	·59
25	·09	1·89	·17	4	1·08	0·1	·29	—	1	·29
26	·02	0·49	00	5	0·19	—	00	00	2	00
27	·05	1·39	·22	4	·54	0·3	·67	·04	3	·40
28	·02	0·86	·04	3	·33	0·1	·40	·06	3	·23
29	·02	0·51	·04	3	·29	—	—	—	—	—
30	·01	0·42	·04	2	·23	...	...	...	...	...
31	·00	0·03	·00	1	0·03	...	...	...	...	...
Mean.	0·02	0·60	0·05	3	0·29	0·02	0·60	0·04	3	0·31

Day of month.	MARCH.					APRIL.				
	The mean fall.	The greatest fall.	The least fall.	The number of rainy years.	The average fall on the years during which it rained.	The mean fall.	The greatest fall.	The least fall.	The number of rainy years.	The average fall on the years during which it rained.
1	0·03	0·78	0·05	3	0·39	0·10	1·39	0·06	12	0·39
2	·01	·49	·01	4	·15	0·13	1·52	·00	16	·39
3	·01	0·63	·06	2	·35	0·12	3·35	·01	13	·43
4	·00	·12	·03	2	·08	0·10	1·90	·09	9	·53
5	·01	·25	·20	2	·22	0·02	0·37	·01	8	·13
6	·02	·49	·01	4	·22	0·08	1·03	·02	12	·31
7	·01	·50	·03	2	·27	0·12	1·63	·06	9	·61
8	·02	0·47	·00	4	·19	0·06	1·00	·04	9	·33
9	·05	1·17	·04	5	·46	0·15	2·86	·00	10	·63
10	·01	0·19	·02	4	·12	0·16	1·06	·01	15	0·50
11	·07	2·10	·03	6	·55	0·28	4·10	·03	12	1·06
12	·07	1·28	·18	5	·63	0·07	0·84	·02	11	0·29
13	·07	2·52	·08	4	·77	0·09	1·30	·02	16	·26
14	·08	1·15	·01	8	·45	0·14	1·89	·01	17	·38
15	·03	0·87	·05	6	·22	0·07	0·92	·01	12	·28
16	·06	1·18	·01	8	·35	0·13	1·48	·01	13	·46
17	·03	1·03	·02	7	·23	0·16	2·97	·02	18	·41
18	·13	3·45	·02	6	·99	0·17	2·13	·02	17	·46
19	·07	1·25	·08	7	·44	0·17	1·54	·00	20	·40
20	·05	0·86	·06	6	·35	0·20	1·41	·03	18	·51
21	·04	1·75	·04	4	·49	0·10	2·42	·00	14	·33
22	·01	0·19	·02	6	·09	0·15	1·10	·00	17	·39
23	·11	2·00	·01	9	·57	0·16	2·41	·02	14	·53
24	·02	0·62	·02	5	·18	0·21	1·86	·01	17	·57
25	·03	0·76	·09	5	·27	0·19	1·95	·01	15	·60
26	·11	2·31	·02	10	·51	0·26	3·46	·00	24	·50
27	·10	2·64	·03	6	·80	0·18	5·23	·00	16	·53
28	·05	1·06	·01	9	·27	0·33	2·11	·00	23	·63
29	·10	1·22	·03	13	·37	0·24	2·55	·00	18	·61
30	·15	3·42	·02	13	·52	0·12	1·76	·00	15	0·36
31	0·07	1·19	0·05	8	0·40	...	...	...	...	...
Mean.	0·05	1·23	0·04	6	0·38	0·15	1·99	0·02	15	0·46

Day of month.	MAY.					JUNE.				
	The mean fall.	The greatest fall.	The least fall.	The number of rainy years.	The average fall on the years during which it rained.	The mean fall.	The greatest fall.	The least fall.	The number of rainy years.	The average fall on the years during which it rained.
1	0·24	3·92	0·01	18	0·62	0·52	4·55	0·02	37	0·65
2	·28	4·25	·01	20	·64	·51	5·30	·02	38	·62
3	·37	9 37	·01	23	·74	·55	3·92	·01	38	·67
4	·37	6·66	·00	20	·84	·56	3·38	·00	36	·72
5	·16	1·19	·00	16	·47	·42	2·42	·02	33	·59
6	·14	1·70	·03	16	·42	·68	5·67	·02	41	·76
7	·19	3·86	·03	16	·55	·56	3·50	·03	27	·69
8	·15	2·55	·01	19	·36	·48	2·85	·02	36	·61
9	·18	2·79	·01	18	·47	·51	3·59	·00	36	·66
10	·37	14.32	·02	17	·99	·38	2·96	·02	35	·50
11	·24	3·95	·00	18	·62	·52	2·06	·01	34	·69
12	·16	2·02	·00	15	·49	·53	3·22	·02	35	·70
13	·11	1·23	·04	13	·39	·38	2·17	·00	37	·48
14	·12	1·19	·01	14	·41	·39	2·65	·01	32	·55
15	·25	5·17	·02	13	·89	·50	2·32	·01	37	·62
16	·13	1·13	·01	16	·38	·46	1·95	·02	33	·64
17	·17	2·09	·03	19	·40	·30	1·53	·01	32	·44
18	·14	3·16	·00	17	·31	·35	2·18	·01	35	·46
19	·46	5·29	·02	25	·84	·42	7·19	·01	33	·59
20	·24	1·32	·00	20	·54	·22	2·62	·00	30	·34
21	·40	3·71	·01	22	·83	·25	2·31	·02	31	·36
22	·40	2·82	03	22	·83	·38	3·46	·01	31	·57
23	·51	6·44	·04	27	0·86	·26	1·52	·01	35	·34
24	·53	5·71	·00	22	1·11	·36	2·39	·02	31	·54
25	·48	4·53	·02	22	9·99	·36	2·75	·01	32	·52
26	·41	2·87	·00	27	·69	·30	2·01	·02	34	·40
27	·53	4·13	·01	31	·78	·32	4·67	·02	12	·46
28	·62	4·90	·01	31	.92	·35	2·35	·01	32	·51
29	·54	6·44	·01	32	·77	·36	2·02	·02	32	·52
30	·56	4·60	·01	39	·65	·35	2·61	·01	35	·45
31	0·70	3·00	0·01	35	0·92	...	...	...	...	...
Mean.	0·33	4·07	0·01	21	0·67	0·42	3·08	0·01	34	0·56

Day of month.	JULY.					AUGUST.				
	The mean fall.	The greatest fall.	The least fall.	The number of rainy years.	The average fall on the years during which it rained.	The mean fall.	The greatest fall.	The least fall.	The number of rainy years.	The average fall on the years during which it rained.
1	0·15	0·92	0·02	25	0·27	0·18	1·35	0·01	25	0·33
2	·21	0·88	·00	34	·28	·11	0·76	·00	26	·19
3	·26	2·13	·01	28	·43	·14	1·00	·03	28	·23
4	·32	2·71	·02	32	·47	·15	2·32	·01	27	·26
5	·26	2·06	·02	28	·43	·16	1·31	·01	23	·32
6	·32	2·19	·00	32	·46	·17	1·73	·00	28	·29
7	·24	2·00	·01	31	·35	·17	1·74	·03	26	·30
8	·20	1·54	·01	26	·36	·20	1·55	·02	26	·35
9	·26	2·14	·00	27	·45	·09	0·91	·01	22	·19
10	·38	2·12	·00	26	·68	·12	1·92	·00	21	·27
11	·27	2·11	·01	32	·38	·13	0·99	·02	27	·23
12	·21	1·40	·02	32	·30	·17	1·87	·02	30	·26
13	·38	2·22	·00	36	·49	·22	1·61	·03	29	·35
14	·26	1·46	·02	31	·39	·20	2·18	·01	24	·39
15	·30	2·26	·00	35	·39	·15	1·20	·00	21	·33
16	·22	1·63	·01	32	·32	·11	2·11	·00	19	·26
17	·19	3·47	·01	29	·30	·14	1·20	·01	23	·28
18	·24	0·96	·01	35	·32	·21	1·45	·01	28	·34
19	·26	1·85	·00	32	·37	·12	1·55	·02	20	·27
20	·16	0·95	·03	28	·27	·07	1·34	·01	20	·17
21	·22	1·90	·00	28	·36	·11	1·30	·01	25	·20
22	·21	1·41	·01	34	·29	·22	3·80	·02	26	·39
23	·15	1·87	·01	24	·29	·27	3·42	·00	22	·56
24	·23	2·45	·00	28	·38	·14	2·36	·01	23	·29
25	·21	1·36	·02	31	·31	·21	1·62	·02	21	·45
26	·25	1·48	·00	31	·38	·15	1·98	·00	21	·34
27	·18	1·37	·01	29	·27	·15	1·65	·02	21	·32
28	·11	0·63	·00	29	·17	·19	2·80	·02	20	·43
29	·19	1·90	·01	23	·39	·20	3·05	·01	33	·41
30	0·18	1·87	·00	26	·32	·18	2·58	·01	28	·30
31	0·11	1.77	0·00	22	0·23	0·12	1·05	0·03	20	0 32
Mean.	0·23	1·75	0·01	30	0·36	0·16	1·79	0·01	24	0·31

Day of month.	SEPTEMBER.					OCTOBER.				
	The mean fall.	The greatest fall.	The least fall.	The number of rainy years.	The average fall on the years during which it rained.	The mean fall.	The greatest fall.	The least fall.	The number of rainy years.	The average fall on the years during which it rained.
1	0·24	2·82	0·00	22	0·49	0·11	2·00	0·00	14	0·35
2	·17	1·87	·01	20	·40	·18	1·74	·02	15	·56
3	·12	1·11	·00	22	·26	·15	1·19	·00	17	·41
4	·06	0·68	·00	22	·12	·32	2·46	·02	27	·54
5	·17	2·42	·06	21	·38	·22	1·91	·01	22	·46
6	·17	1·98	·00	24	·33	·33	4·20	·01	17	·89
7	·18	2·30	·02	21	·39	·23	3·66	·00	16	·66
8	·13	1·32	·02	21	·28	·33	3·69	·01	20	·76
9	·18	2·36	·01	19	·43	·37	4·77	·00	21	·81
10	·22	4·19	·01	24	·43	·23	2·23	·00	25	·43
11	·14	1·24	·01	24	·26	·27	2·53	·01	26	·47
12	·12	0·86	·00	26	·22	·30	3·20	·01	20	·70
13	·17	1·60	·01	19	·40	·47	5·70	·00	27	·81
14	·16	2·41	·00	21	·36	·23	1·48	·02	23	·47
15	·08	0·96	·00	17	·21	·22	2·02	·01	27	·38
16	·17	3·20	·01	19	·42	·36	3·66	·01	25	·65
17	·09	0·97	·03	18	·24	·25	2·09	·00	30	·39
18	·18	1·40	·02	19	·33	·39	3·45	·00	28	·64
19	·08	0·69	·00	19	·19	·53	6·26	·02	31	·78
20	·10	0·90	·00	18	·26	·45	5·28	·00	23	·90
21	·06	0·53	·00	14	·19	·41	2·59	·00	34	·55
22	·05	0·57	·00	15	·14	·32	2·95	·05	22	·68
23	·10	1·86	·01	14	·33	·32	2·00	·00	24	·61
24	·11	1·28	·04	17	·31	·32	3·25	·01	22	·67
25	·12	1·60	·00	14	·41	·31	2·82	·01	27	·53
26	·09	1·73	·03	15	·28	·45	3·24	·00	23	·90
27	·18	2·43	·02	14	·60	·38	3·06	·02	29	·60
28	·11	1·99	·01	13	·40	·27	2·49	·01	25	·50
29	·14	1·19	·00	22	·29	·60	5·22	·02	28	·99
30	0·15	3·57	·00	16	0·42	·42	3·50	·02	26	·74
31	...	...	...	...	...	·36	2·33	·03	22	0·76
Mean.	0·14	1·74	0·01	19	0·33	0·33	3·13	0·01	24	0·63

Day of month.	NOVEMBER.					DECEMBER.				
	The mean fall.	The greatest fall.	The least fall.	The number of rainy years.	The average fall on the years during which it rained.	The mean fall.	The greatest fall.	The least fall.	The number of rainy years.	The average fall on the years during which it rained.
1	0·19	1·76	0·01	24	0·37	0·10	2·35	0·03	13	0·37
2	·31	2·87	·01	25	·57	·19	2·44	·01	17	·51
3	·27	2·45	·02	21	·52	·09	1·46	·05	9	·48
4	·38	3·27	·00	24	·73	·13	3·04	·02	10	·59
5	·27	1·83	·00	28	·44	·16	4·04	·01	13	·56
6	·46	4·27	·02	27	·78	·19	2·96	·02	10	·89
7	·35	2·85	·01	27	·59	·10	2·71	·01	10	·45
8	·12	1·38	·01	22	·25	·06	1·35	·02	9	·32
9	·24	2·77	·03	27	·40	·09	1·08	·01	11	·36
10	·12	0·82	·00	23	·23	·08	1·13	·04	12	·30
11	·29	1·65	·01	27	·50	·05	0·63	·00	8	·29
12	·22	2·03	·01	27	·38	·13	2·24	·02	11	·53
13	·28	2·57	·00	21	·62	·18	2·94	·04	15	·54
14	·18	1·33	·00	22	·38	·10	1·64	·07	8	·58
15	·17	1·53	·01	23	·35	·07	1·11	·01	12	·27
16	·17	3·44	·02	20	·39	·04	0·57	·00	6	·27
17	·26	2·92	·00	25	·48	·05	0·88	·00	9	·25
18	·19	2·51	·01	18	·47	·11	1·45	·04	9	·55
19	·28	3·21	·01	18	·72	·00	0·11	·02	2	·07
20	·17	1·75	·02	15	·52	·05	1·43	·02	6	·41
21	·12	1·25	·01	14	·38	·03	0·65	·01	5	·18
22	·13	1·08	01	14	·44	·02	0·49	·01	5	·19
23	·12	1·69	·08	10	·58	·01	0·23	·01	4	·09
24	·14	2·36	·01	11	·57	·04	0·99	·01	5	·33
25	·13	1·24	·00	17	·35	·06	1·80	·00	5	·57
26	·14	1·54	·02	18	·37	·04	1·36	·00	7	0·27
27	·18	2·84	·00	15	·54	·14	3·09	·10	5	1·28
28	·13	1·90	·00	17	·35	·01	0·19	·05	4	0·10
29	·11	3·03	·02	10	·49	·03	0·39	·06	7	0·20
30	·13	1·80	·00	14	·42	·05	1·10	·07	5	0·44
31	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	1·97	0.06	3	1·28
Mean.	0·21	2·19	0·05	20	0·47	0·08	1·54	0·03	8	0·44

TABLE VI. *Mean rainy days.*

Stations.	Auvany.	Puratasy.	Alpasy.	Kartigay.	Margaly.	Thie.	Mausy.	Panguny.	Chittray.	Vycausy.	Auny.	Audy.	Year.
Trivandrum ...	15	13	18	10	3	2	2	5	10	18	21	21	138
Quilon ...	17	13	14	6	2	0	1	5	7	19	23	20	127
Alleppey ...	19	15	16	9	2	2	3	6	8	21	27	26	154
Peermade ...	26	21	19	5	1	0	2	7	9	21	30	29	170
Padmanabhapuram ...	6	7	13	6	1	0	1	4	4	10	11	10	73
Rajakamangalam ...	5	2	11	7	1	0	1	2	3	9	11	11	63

TABLE VII. *The total rainfall and the number of rainy days during the Monsoon Periods.*

Stations.	North-East.		South-West.		Dry-months.	
	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.
Trivandrum ...	22·236	52	31·237	61	8·590	22
Quilon ...	28·905	48	62·209	61	8·197	15
Alleppey ...	37·966	55	70·551	77	13·417	22
Peermade ...	58·611	70	141·178	85	8·206	15
Padmanabhapuram..	22·767	20	22·149	32	9·934	12
Rajakamangalam ...	8·323	23	14·305	33	2·546	7

Remarkable Events & Christian Festivals.

January.

SUN.	1	CIRCUMCISION.—Proclamation of Her Majesty the Queen's assumption of the title of Empress of India, 1877.—Burmah annexed, 1886.—Grand Coronation Durbar at Delhi, 1903.
M.	2	Natives admitted to the Covenanted Civil Service, 1880.
F.	6	EPIPHANY.—Prince Henry of Battenburg died, 1896.
SUN.	8	1 SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.
S.	14	H. R. H. Prince Victor, Duke of Clarence and Avondale died, 1892.—Madras University opened, 1853.
SUN.	15	2 SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.—His Highness the Rajah of Cochin visited Trivandrum, 1904.
M.	16	Asiatic Society founded, 1784.
S.	21	Inauguration of the Wurkallay Junction Canal works by His Highness the late Maha Rajah, 1870.—His Highness the Maha Rajah returned from Delhi, 1903.
SUN.	22	3 SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.—Her Majesty the Queen Empress of India died, 1901.—His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII proclaimed King of Britain and Ireland and Emperor of India, 1901.
TU.	24	Victoria Jubilee Town Hall Trivandrum opened, 1896.—His Highness the Maha Rajah left Trivandrum on a tour to Madras, 1898.
F.	27	His Highness the Maha Rajah left Trivandrum on a tour to Calcutta, 1880.
S.	28	First English Newspaper published in Calcutta, 1780.
SUN.	29	4 SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.

February.

W.	1	Investiture of His Highness the late Maha Rajah of Travancore with the Insignia of Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, 1867.
Th.	2	Investiture of His Highness the late Maha Rajah of Travancore with the Insignia of Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, 1883.
SUN.	5	5 SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.—Victoria Cross founded, 1859.
F.	10	Marriage of Queen Victoria, 1840.
SUN.	12	6 SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.
Th.	16	Census of Travancore taken, 1891.—The Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen Empress celebrated in Travancore, 1887.
SUN.	19	SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY.
M.	20	Lord and Lady Napier and suite arrived at Trivandrum 1868.—Election of Leo XIII, 1878.
SUN.	26	SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY.——His Highness the Maha Rajah returned to Trivandrum from Madras, 1898.
M.	27	General Thanksgiving throughout India on account of recovery of Prince of Wales.

March.

Th.	2	Census of Travancore taken, 1901.
SUN.	5	QUINQUAGESIMA OR SHROVE SUNDAY.
M.	6	SHROVE MONDAY.
TU.	7	SHROVE TUESDAY.

Remarkable Events & Christian Festivals.

March.

W.	8	ASH WEDNESDAY.
F.	10	H. R. H. The Prince of Wales, married, 1863.
S.	11	H. R. H. The Prince of Wales' departure from India, 1876.
SUN.	12	1 SUNDAY IN LENT.
SUN.	19	2 SUNDAY IN LENT.
M.	20	Opening of the New College and laying down of the first stone of the Napier Museum in the Public Gardens by His Highness the late Maha Rajah, 1873.
Th.	23	His Highness the Maha Rajah returned to Trivandrum from Calcutta, 1890.
S.	25	ANNUNCIATION OF THE B. V. MARY.
SUN.	26	3 SUNDAY IN LENT.
M.	27	The Periyar Project in Madura and North Travancore commenced, 1889.
Tu.	28	Alleppey Light house first lighted, 1862.
W.	29	Annexation of the Punjab, 1849.
F.	31	Abdur Rahaman the Ameer of Afghanistan, arrived at Rawal Pindi, 1885.

April.

SUN.	2	4 SUNDAY IN LENT.
M.	3	Bishop Heber died, 1826.
SUN.	9	5 SUNDAY IN LENT.—Grand Imperial Durbar at Pindi and presentation of a sword to the Ameer, 1885.
F.	14	Princess Beatrice born, 1857.
S.	15	First Railway in India opened between Bombay and Tannah, 1853.
SUN.	16	PALM SUNDAY.
Th.	20	MAUNDY THURSDAY.
F.	21	GOOD FRIDAY.
S.	22	HOLY SATURDAY.
SUN.	23	EASTER SUNDAY.
SUN.	30	1 SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.

May.

Tu.	2	Order of the British India instituted, 1837.
SUN.	7	2 SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.
Tu.	9	Her Highness the Ranee of Travancore died, 1853.
SUN.	14	3 SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.—Doctor Jenner successfully vaccinated a boy, 1786.
W.	17	First Telegraph Message between Bombay and Calcutta, 1854.
SUN.	21	4 SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.
M.	22	Vasco de Gama landed at Calicut, 1498.
W.	24	Her Majesty Queen Victoria born, 1819.
Th.	25	Princess Helena born, 1846.
S.	27	Habeas Corpus Act passed, 1679.
SUN.	28	ROGATION SUNDAY.
M.	29	First Bengali newspaper published, 1848.
W.	31	His Highness Rama Varma, G. C. S. I., Maha Rajah died, 1880.

Remarkable Events & Christian Festivals.

		June.
Th.	1	HOLY THURSDAY OR ASCENSION DAY.—Scheme of Defence of the North Indian Frontier by armies of Native States approved by the Secretary of State, 1889.
F.	2	Prince George Frederic of Wales born, 1865.
SUN.	4	1 SUNDAY AFTER ASCENSION.
Tu.	6	His Highness Rama Varma, Elaya Rajah of Travancore, died, 1901.
SUN.	11	WHIT-SUNDAY.
W.	14	Her Highness Lakshmi Bayi, C. I., Senior Ranee of Travancore died, 1901.
F.	16	Bengal made chief Presidency, 1773.
S.	17	Investiture of Her Highness the Senior Ranee of Travancore with the Insignia of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India, 1881.
SUN.	18	TRINITY SUNDAY.—Battle of Waterloo, 1815.
M.	19	Magna Charta signed, 1215.
Tu.	20	Accession of Queen Victoria 1837.—The Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen Empress celebrated, 1887.
W.	21	Proclamation of Queen Victoria, 1837.
Th.	22	CORPUS CHRISTI.—The Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen Empress celebrated, 1897.
SUN.	25	1 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Order of Star of India, instituted, 1861.
W.	28	Coronation of Queen Victoria, 1838.
		July.
SUN.	2	2 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
Th.	6	Duke of York married, 1893.
S.	8	Natives of India admitted as Jurors, 1827.
SUN.	9	3 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
SUN.	16	4 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
Th.	20	The unveiling of the boundary Memorial Portrait of His Highness the late Maha Rajah and of His Minister The Honorable V. Ramiengar, C. S. I., 1883.
SUN.	23	5 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
Tu.	25	Natives of India first sat on the Petit Jury, 1828.
S.	29	First School for Native Girls formed at Calcutta, 1849.
SUN.	30	6 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
M.	31	Assam annexed, 1829.
		August.
W.	2	Emperor William of Germany visited Her Majesty the Queen Empress, 1889.
F.	4	His Highness Rama Vurma, G. C. S. I., Maha Rajah died, 1885.
SUN.	6	7 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh born, 1844.
W.	9	Coronation of Edward VII, 1902.
SUN.	13	8 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
M.	14	Printing invented, 1437.
F.	18	H. H. Marthanda Varma Maha Rajah of Travancore died, 1860.—The Viceroy's Proclamation of the assumption of Her Majesty of the title of Empress of India, 1876.

Remarkable Events & Christian Festivals.

		August.
S.	19	H. H. The Maha Rajah's Installation and Grand Durbar, 1885.
SUN.	20	9 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
W.	23	New Public Offices, Trivandrum, opened, 1869.
SUN.	27	10 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
M.	28	Slavery abolished, 1833.
W.	30	His Highness Kerala Varma Rajah died, 1882.
Th.	31	Adoption of Her Highness Setu Lakshmy Bayi and Parvathy Bayi as Junior Ranee and First Princess of Travancore, 1900.—His Highness Ravi Varma Rajah died, 1889.—East India Charter expired, 1858.
		September.
F.	1	Government of India transferred to the Crown, 1858.
S.	2	His Excellency the Right Honorable M. E. Grant Duff, Governor of Madras visited Trivandrum, 1882.
SUN.	3	11 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
Tu.	5	Victoria Hospital and School for Women at Quilon established, 1887.
SUN.	10	12 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
W.	13	Trivandrum first lighted with gas, 1898.
F.	15	Freedom of Press in India, 1835.
SUN.	17	13 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
M.	18	Earthquake at Trivandrum, 1841.
SUN.	24	14 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
S.	30	Foundation Stone of His Highness the Maha Rajah's College, Trivandrum, laid, 1869.
		October.
SUN.	1	15 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Presentation of a Banner to His Highness the late Maha Rajah from Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India, 1877.
Th.	5	First English Bible printed, 1536.
F.	6	Her Highness the Ranee of Travancore died, 1877.
SUN.	8	16 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
W.	11	His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales left England on His Indian tour, 1875. His Highness the Martanda Varma, B. A., First Prince of Travancore died, 1900.
F.	13	His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Connemara, G. C. I. E., Governor of Madras visited Trivandrum, 1887.
SUN.	15	17 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Her Highness Parvati Bayi Junior Ranee of Travancore died, 1893.
W.	18	His Excellency Sir A. Havelock, G. C. M. G., G. C. I. E., Governor of Madras visited Trivandrum, 1897.
F.	20	His Excellency the Right Honorable Arthur Oliver Villiers, Baron Ampthill G. C. I. E., Governor of Madras visited Trivandrum, 1902.
SUN.	22	18 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
SUN.	29	19 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
M.	30	Termination of the Territorial dispute between Cochin and Travancore, 1882.
Tu.	31	His Excellency Lord Wenlock, Governor of Madras visited Trivandrum, 1892.

Remarkable Events & Christian Festivals.

		November.
W.	1	ALL SAINTS.
Th.	2	ALL SOULS.
F.	3	H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught left London for India, 1883.
SUN.	5	20 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos visited Trivandrum, 1880.
W.	8	H. R. H. The Prince of Wales arrived at Bombay, 1875.—His Highness the Maha Rajah left Trivandrum on a tour to Rameswarem, 1890.
Th.	9	His Majesty King Edward VII born, 1841.—First Public Durbar held in the New Durbar Hall, 1866.
SUN.	12	21 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
W.	15	Christ Church at Trivandrum consecrated, 1859.
SUN.	19	22 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
Tu.	21	Princess Royal born, 1840.—His Excellency the Right Honorable George Nathaniel Curzon of Kedleston Viceroy and Governor General of India visited Trivandrum, 1900.
W.	22	His Highness the Maha Rajah left Trivandrum on a tour to Madras, 1895.
Th.	23	His Highness the Maha Rajah left Trivandrum on a tour to Madras, 1888.
S.	25	His Highness the Maha Rajah left Trivandrum on a visit to Cochin, 1904.
SUN.	26	23 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
		December.
F.	1	Her Majesty Queen Alexandra born, 1844.
SUN.	3	ADVENT SUNDAY.—H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor, visited Courtallam and Travancore, 1889.
M.	4	Investiture of His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore with the Insignia of Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, 1888.
Tu.	5	His Highness the Maha Rajah left Trivandrum on a tour to Delhi, 1902.—His Highness the Kerala Vurma Elaya Rajah died, 1895.
F.	8	Foundation Stone for the Public Offices at Trivandrum laid by His Highness the late Maha Rajah, 1865.
SUN.	10	2 SUNDAY IN ADVENT.
W.	13	Foundation Stone of Christ Church at Trivandrum laid, 1858.
Th.	14	Albert Prince Consort died, 1861.—Princess Alice died, 1878.
F.	15	His Highness the Maha Rajah returned to Trivandrum from Rameswarem, 1890.
SUN.	17	3 SUNDAY IN ADVENT.—His Highness the Maha Rajah returned to Trivandrum from Madras, 1888.—Karamana Bridge opened, 1853.
W.	20	His Highness the Maha Rajah returned to Trivandrum from Madras, 1895.
SUN.	24	4 SUNDAY IN ADVENT.
M.	25	CHRISTMAS-DAY.
SUN.	31	SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS.—The first Charter granted to the late East India Company, 1600.

PRINCIPAL HINDU FESTIVALS, &c., FOR 1905.

JANUARY.

13	Oottarayana Poonyacalem—Thye Pongal—Trivandrum Makara Syvelly	... Makarom	1
14	Manttoo Pongal	„	2
21	Thye Pooyam	„	9

FEBRUARY.

4	Makara Vavoo	„	23
11	Rathasaptami	„	30
19	Chandragrahana Poonyacalem (Lunar Eclipse) ...	Kumbhom	8
26	Vycathoo Ashtami	„	15

MARCH.

4	Sivaratri	„	21
5	Kaliyugathy	„	22

APRIL.

5	Visuavasunamasamvalsararambha Yugadipandika	... Meenom	23
7	Meena Bharanee	„	25
9	Trivandrum Kodyatoo	„	27
13	Vishu Poonyacalem-Vishu-Sree Rama Navamy...	Medom	4
18	Trivandrum Aurat	„	6
19	Chitrapournima—Chitragupta Poojah	„	7

MAY.

7	Akshayathiruteeya—Kretayugathy	„	25
10	Agninutchathra Thosharumbha	„	28
24	Agninutchathra Thoshavasanah	Edavom	11

JUNE.

21	Arthrapravasom	Mithunum	8

JULY.

15	Trivandrum Karkadaka Syvelly—Thetchanayana Poonyacalem ...	„	32
31	Karkadaka Vavoo	Karkadagom	16

AUGUST.

11	Varalekshmy Vratum	Karkadagom	27
15	Audy Aruthy	„	31
16	Auvany Pirappoo ... ... (1081)	Chingom	1
22	Ashtamy Rohani Vratum—Srikrishna Jayantee	„	7

SEPTEMBER.

3	Vynayaka Chathurthy—Rishee Punchamy ...	„	19
10	Onum	„	26
12	Ananta Vratum	„	28
14	Mahalaya Paksharambha	„	30
19	Ashtakakalarambha	Kanny	4
26	Thnaparayugathy	„	11
27	Kathara Vratum	„	12
29	Mahalayapakshavasanah—Poojavaippoo ...	„	14

OCTOBER.

5	Moolum Autta Tirunaul—H. H. THE MAHA RAJAH'S BIRTHDAY	„	20
7	Mahanavamy	„	22
8	Vyjaya Thasamy—Pooja Eduppoo	„	23
26	Trivandrum Kodyettu—Teepaulee (*after Sunset*)	Thulam	10

NOVEMBER.

1	Moolum Tirunaul—*H. H. The Junior Ranee's Birthday*	„	16
4	Trivandrum Aurat	„	19
5	Tratayugadi	„	20
20	Vycathoo Ashtamy	Vrichigom	5
29	Pooradum Tirunaul—*H. H. The Senior Ranee's Birthday*	„	14

DECEMBER.

7	Gurnvayoor Akadasy	„	22
10	Kumaranalloor Kartigay	„	25

TOPOGRAPHICAL SKETCH
OF
TRAVANCORE.

DESCRIPTION :—Travancore (*Mal. Tiruvitankur, Sans. Srivardhanapuri*, the place where the goddess of prosperity resides), the southern portion of the ancient division of Kerala is situated between 8°4′ and 10°22′ North latitude and between 76°13′ and 77°38′ East longitude. It is bounded on the north by the Native State of Cochin and the British District of Coimbatore, on the east by the Districts of Madura and Tinnevelly and on the South and West by the Indian Ocean. The extreme length of Travancore from north to south is 174 miles, its extreme breadth 75 miles, and its area 7091 square miles. The State is in subsidiary alliance with the British Government to which it pays an annual tribute of Rs. 8,00,000. Compared with other Native States, it is more than five times the size of Cochin and six times that of Pudukkotta. It is about seven-eighths the size of Baroda, two-sevenths of Gwalior, one-fourth of Mysore and one-twelfths of Hyderabad or Kashmir. It is smaller than the Principality of Wales by 279 square miles, and bears to England and Wales together, the proportion of one to eight.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY. Travancore is one of the most picturesque portions of Southern India. The mountains which separate it on the east from the British Districts are clothed with magnificent primeval forests, while the belt of flat country, to an average distance of 10 miles inland from the sea, is covered with an almost unbroken mass of cocoanut and areca palms which in a great measure constitute the wealth of the country. The whole surface is undulating, and presents a series of hills and valleys, traversed from east to west by numerous rivers. Nanjenad, with its numerous villages, palmyra groves and extensive paddy fields, resembles in some respects the neighbouring District of Tinnevelly. Northward, this fertile plain is succeeded by the wooded and rugged surface of the Malayalam country. The rich and variegated tract along the coast is finely contrasted with the mountainous wilds farther inland. The hill scenery has peculiar beauties, among which are the wild rocky and precipitous acclivities and fantastic forms of the mountains in the southern parts. The valleys are studded with temples and churches. The numerous houses and gardens scattered thickly over the country, give it an appearance entirely different from that of the eastern coast.

The Hill region is very extensive and is a marked feature of the country. The mountains are of every variety of elevation, climate and vegetation. Certain portions are cultivated by European and Native capitalists by whom the natural fertility of the soil is being turned to the best account. Some of the loftier mountains have a precipitous descent towards the west, and are connected on that side with a succession of low hills which diminish in altitude as they approach the coast. Among the mountains a few elevated table lands are found, which afford pasturage for cattle and enjoy a good climate for a portion of the year. To the north, the mountains rise to an elevation of 8,000 feet. The *Anamalay* mountains are the most important of these. The southernmost peak of note is the sacred *Agastiakudam* (6,200 ft.). One plateau alone (*Eravimalay*

or *Hamilton's Valley*) is 6 miles long by 3 wide and contains about 10,000 acres of excellent tea and coffee land. Similar smaller valleys are found in the group called the *Kannan Devan Hills*. At the head of the Travancore hills stands *Anamudy* (8,837 feet), the highest peak south of the Himalayas. South of this is the lower region of the *Cardamom Hills* so called from their special product. Still further south are large tracts of forests, among which lie the *Ashamboo* coffee plantations. The Hill stations enjoy an excellent climate and are resorted to by Europeans and others during the hot season. *Peermade* about 50 miles east of Kottayam was once the residence of a Mahomedan saint from whom the place takes its name. It is over 3,000 feet above the sea and is the centre of the coffee and tea planting industries. *Ponmudi*, north-east of Trivandrum is also a sanitarium. The scenery from the heights is enchanting.

Numerous rivers run down from the ghats and flow by tortuous courses, with high banks and rocky beds into the backwater and the sea. Most of these are navigable only near the sea. The most important of these rivers is the *Periyar*, rising in the high Ranges, which after a course of 142 miles, enters the backwater at Kodungalloor (Cranganore). A portion of its enormous volume of water is now diverted into Madura by the Periyar water works. The *Pamba* (90 miles), the *Kallada* (70 miles), the *Kolakada* (70 miles), the *Muvattupuzha* (62 miles), the *Karamana* (42 miles), the *Thamravarni* (37 miles), the *Neyyar*, the *Minachil*, and the *Vamanapuram* (35 miles each) are other important rivers.

A succession of lagoons or backwaters, connected by navigable canals, extends along the coast, from Trivandrum northwards forming a most important means of communication. It extends from Tirur, in British Malabar to Trivandrum; between the latter place and Quilon, there rises at Warkalay a high promontory of land about 6 miles in breadth, the highest portions of which in two places have been tunnelled through and the remaining portion cut open into a canal, thus making the line of water communication complete. A strip of land, from seven miles to about half a mile wide, separates these backwaters from the sea. There are however several outlets to the sea. Every kind of merchandise is carried on these waters. Alleppey, Quilon and Colachel are important seaport towns.

There are several good cart roads in the inland parts of the country for local traffic and for communication with Madura and Tinnevelly. Railway communication between the latter town and Quilon has recently been established. As many as five tunnels had to be bored through the Ghats to extend the line from the east coast to this side.

Iron, alum, sulphur, lignite, plumbago and mica exist in the country. There are plumbago mines at Neyyattinkara and Nedumangad and mica mines at Eraniel.

The mountains and forests of Travancore afford some of the best sport to be got anywhere in India. Elephants are numerous. Tigers, leopards, bears, bison, sambur and various kinds of deer abound. Crocodiles infest in large numbers the lakes and rivers.

The climatic variations of the whole of India may on a small scale, be experienced in Travancore. On some of the peaks, the pinching cold of the northern regions of Europe may be felt; lower down on an elevation between 2,000 and 3,000 feet, one meets

with the bracing temperature of England; while a cloudless sky with a clear sun, marks the cessation of the heavy monsoons. From January to May which constitute the months of the hot season there is an intense and oppressive heat which at times becomes so intolerable that some of the taluks then present the aspect of a true equatorial region.

For administrative purposes the State is divided into 31 taluks, which are grouped into 4 Districts called Divisions.

POPULATION:—The total population of the State as enumerated at the census of 1901 was 2,952,157. Hinduism is the predominant religion of the State. Its followers constitute about two-thirds of the entire population while Christians form about a fourth and Mahomedans, one-sixteenth. Compared with other States and Provinces, Travancore is the most Christian territory in all India, if we except the sister State of Cochin, which has the highest proportion of Christians in its population.

In point of education Travancore is ahead of British India and other Native States, the proportion of literates being 124 in 1,000, against 88 in Baroda, 63 in Madras and 51 in Mysore. In female education also Travancore maintains this pre-eminence.

IMPORTANT TOWNS:—

Trivandrum:—This town forms the southern terminus of the chain of backwater communication. It is the residence of His Highness the Maha Rajah and the Headquarters of Government. The celebrated pagoda of Sri Padmanabha Swamy within the Fort has made it a great religious centre and attracts pilgrims from all parts of India. The Fort and its neighbourhood constitute the most crowded part of the town. The military cantonment, the Government offices and other public buildings and the residences of the upper classes are picturesquely situated on small eminences each commanding a refreshing scenery of verdure all around. The town is liberally supplied with well-equipped colleges, schools and hospitals. There is a well-laid-out park, with a museum and menagerie. It has a small seaport; but the vessels which touch it have to anchor at some considerable distance from the shore. (*Population* 57,882).

Nagercoil:—Nagercoil stands within 7 miles of the Aramboli Pass and is the only important town south of the capital. With Nagercoil as the nucleus, the town comprises a number of straggling villages, viz. Kottar, Vadiveeswaram, Ozhuganachery and Vataseri. Of these Kottar and Vataseri form the trading and manufacturing centres. The town owes much of its improvement and its present position to the efforts of the Christian Missionaries. (*Population* 25,782).

Shencottah:—The Headquarters of the taluk of that name lies at the foot of the Ghats on their eastern aspect. The main-road that runs through it connects the British town of Tinnevelly with the port of Quilon. There are several coffee estates in its neighbourhood. The introduction of the Railway through its portals is likely to import a powerful impetus to the devolepment of the town. (*Population* 9,039).

Quilon:—Quilon is one of the oldest towns on the Malabar Coast. Its natural situation and consequent commercial importance made it the cynosure of every foreign power and subjected it in its

early days to political vicissitudes of no mean order. Towards the middle of the eighteenth century the State of Quilon, also called Desinga Nadu, was annexed to Travancore. It was one of the greatest ports in Malabar but has now declined to a considerable extent from its high estate. With the opening of the Tinnevelly-Quilon Railway however Quilon now finds herself in direct and easy communication with the towns of the Madras Presidency and is likely to regain her former position as an important commercial centre. The Palace of His Highness the Maha Rajah on the borders of the Quilon lake, which has come to be known as the Loch Lomond of Travancore, commands an enchanting scenery. Cotton spinning and weaving and the manufacture of tiles are its chief industries. (*Population* 15,691).

Kayamkulam :—This town was formerly the capital of an independent principality of that name. In 1746, the territory was annexed to Travancore. A well-attended market is held here. Communicating by backwater with Cochin in the north and Quilon in the south and by road with Madura and Tinnevelly, it was a centre of trade during the early days of the Dutch influence. A Syrian Church appears to have been built at the place so early as 829 A. D. (*Population* 5,745)

Alleppey :—This is the most important commercial town in the State. It is the seat of the Commercial Agent of the Government. It commands a fine harbour affording safe anchorage for the greater part of the year. Opened to foreign trade towards the latter part of the eighteenth century, Alleppey has long been the premier port of Travancore. It affords a convenient depot for the storage and disposal of hill produce. The manufacture of coir-matting is being carried on a large scale. Cocoanut oil mills worked by steam have within recent years been established at Alleppey and the neighbourhood by Native Capitalists. (*Population* 24,918)

Kottayam :—This town situated on the banks of the Meenachil river, is the centre of the Syrian Christian community and possesses one of the most ancient Syrian churches in all Malabar. It was also the scene of the early labours of the Anglican Missionaries. It exhibits much educational activity and possesses a second Grade College and four High Schools. The Old Syrian Seminary, where English education is said to have been first imparted in Travancore, is an interesting institution. Standing at the portal of communication with the Peermade range of Hills where coffee and tea plantations are worked on a large scale, Kottayam serves as a convenient mart for the exchange of goods. (*Population* 17,552)

Changanachery :—This town was once the capital of the principality of Thekumkur. With its subjugation by Travancore its importance waned. Like Kottayam it is a centre of Christian influence and possesses the grandest Syro-Roman Church on the Malabar Coast. One of the best attended markets in all North Travancore is held here, and people flock to it from all parts. *Population* 14,264)

Parur :—A Raja of Parur once ruled here before its subjugation by Travancore. It is more or less surrounded by Cochin territory and at one time belonged to it. It was made over to Travancore in 1762. (*Population* 12,962)

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

FIRST MEETING

OF

THE SRI MULAM POPULAR ASSEMBLY

OF

TRAVANCORE.

In accordance with the scheme sanctioned by His Highness the Maharajah in Proceedings No. 60, Political, dated (1st October 1904—16th Kanni 1080.) the first meeting of the Assembly was held on Saturday, the 22nd October 1904, in the Jubilee Town Hall. The meeting was presided over by the Dewan. There were present Mr. G. T. Mackenzie, the British Resident; Captain W. M. Fenning, Assistant Resident; Dewan Bahadur Mr. C. Vencobachariar, Chief Justice; Major F. W. Dawson, Commandant, Nayar Brigade; Mr. C. A. Smith, M. INST. C. E., Chief Engineer; Major C. A. Johnston, M. B., C. M., D. P. H., F. R. I. P. H., I. M. S., Durbar Physician; Mr. E. R. Subbroyer, B. A., B. C. E., Financial Adviser to Government; Mr. V. Nagam Aiya, B. A., F. R. HIST. S., Dewan Peishcar, Revenue Settlement; Mr. C. J. Maltby, Commercial Agent, Alleppey; Mr. A. Govinda Pillai, B. A., B. L., Puisne Judge; Mr. F. J. R. V. Hunt, Barrister-at-law, Puisne Judge; Mr. T. Rajaram Row, B. A., Dewan Peishcar, Quilon; Mr. S. Padmanabha Aiyar, M. A., Puisne Judge; Mr. A. J. Vieyra, B. A., Chief Secretary to Government; Mr. V. I. Kesava Pillai, M. A., Huzur Dewan Peishcar; Mr. T. F. Bourdillon, F. L. S., Conservator of Forests; Dr. A. Crichton Mitchell, F. R. S. E., Principal, H. H. the Maha Rajah's College; Mr. A. H. Bastow, M. A., M. C. E., Executive Engineer; Mr. K. P. Sankara Menon, B. A., B. L., Dewan Peishcar, Kottayam; Mr. N. Subramania Aiyar, M. A., M. B., C. M., Dewan Peishcar, Padmanabhapuram; Mr. P. Aiyappan Pillai, B. A., Secretary to Government, Educational Department; Mr. P. Ramakrishna Iyer, B. A., Deputy Peishcar, Trivandrum; Mr. T. Sankaran Tambi, Manager, H. H. the Maha Rajah's Palace; Mr. I. H. Prince, Head Sirkar Vakil; Mr. M. K. Ramachandra Row, B. A., B. L., District and Sessions Judge, Trivandrum; Mr. K. Narayana Menon, B. A., B. L., District and Sessions Judge, Quilon; Lieutenant W. D. Reid, Commandant, 2nd Battalion, Nayar Brigade; Dr. A. W. Bishop, Professor of Chemistry; Mr. M. LaBouchardiere, M. A., Professor of English; Mr. R. S. Lepper, M. A., L L. B., Professor of History; Mr. L. C. Hodgson, M. A., Professor of English; Mr. G. N. Krishna Row, Superintendent, Travancore Survey; Mr M. R. Krishna Row, Director of Registration; Mr. H. C. Perkins, M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P., Medical officer, Nair Brigade; Dr. E. Poonen, B. A., M. D., M. CH., Surgeon, General Hospital, Trivandrum; Mr. S. Krishnamurti Aiyer, M. B. C. M., Sanitary Commissioner; Mr. T. Ponnambalam Pillai, Acting Superintendent of Police; Mr. R. Mahadeva Iyer, B. A., Under Secretary to the Dewan; Mr. R. Nanasami Rao, Private Secretary to the Dewan; Mr. P. S. Moothukaruppa Pillai, Officer in charge of the Central Account and Audit Office; Mr. M. R. Nageswara Aiyar, B. A., B. C. E., Marahmut Sheristadar; Mr. A. J. Ferguson, Acting Superintendent, Central Jail; Mr. R. Viraraghava Aiyangar, B. A., B. L., Professor, Law College; Mr. R. Ananda Rao, B. A., B. L., Professor, Law College; Mr. K. Kunjunni Menon, B. A., B. L., 2nd

Judge, District Court, Trivandrum; Mr. A. W. L. Vernede, Deputy Conservator of Forests; Mr. P. Ramaswami Iyer, B. A., Inspector of Schools, Southern Range; Mr. N. Ramen Pillai, B. A., Preventive Superintendent; Mr. P. C. Vallinayagam Pillai, Registrar, High Court; Mr. T. Padmanabha Rao, Peravagay Sheristadar; Mr. S. Rama Rao, Deputy Peishcar, Salt Revenue; Mr. A. Ramier, B.A., B.L., Assistant to the Deputy Peishcar and 1st class Magistrate, Trivandrum; Mr. S. Theravium Pillai, Anchel Superintendent; Mr. A. M. Muthunayagom Pillai, B. A., B. L., Assistant Head Sirkar Vakil; Mr. A. P. Smith, Deputy Conservator of Forests; Mr. S. R. Swyny, Assistant Superintendent of Police; Rev. Father John, D. C. M. A.; Rev. Mr. Parker; Rev. Father Denis; Mr. H. T. Wills, M.A., B.Sc.; and several others. The Press was represented by reporters of all the Madras daily papers as well as of all the English and Vernacular papers of Travancore. Visitors from the town and the moffussil were accommodated both in the Gallery and in the body of the Hall. Eighty-five Members attended the meetings of the Assembly.

The Dewan opened the Proceedings precisely at 11 A. M. with the reading of his Address to the Assembly. Copies of the Address in English and Malayalam were then distributed among the members and the visitors. A few extracts from the Malayalam version were read by the Huzur Dewan Peishcar, Mr. V. I. Keshava Pillai, M. A. The Dewan's Address was as follows:—

GENTLEMEN,

By Command of His Highness the Maharajah and in His name I welcome you to this Assembly. You need not be told that this Assembly is the first of its kind ever convened in Travancore and is the outcome of the solicitude of His Highness the Maharajah to ascertain at first hand the wants and wishes of His people through their representatives, and also to elicit their opinion, as far as may be, regarding the various measures that may be adopted from time to time for the better Government of the country.

The constitution of the Assembly and the aims and objects with which it has been brought into existence have been already announced to the public. This being the first year and the interval between the constitution of the Assembly and the date fixed for its meeting being short, it has not been possible to do more than select the members on the lines laid down in the scheme; but it may be found possible to create an electorate next year and also lay down rules for the deliberations and discussions in the Assembly. Whether the Assembly shall be entrusted with the power of electing non-official members to the Legislative Council, which some of the more enthusiastic of the well-wishers of the State seem to think should have been granted at the very outset, depends a great deal upon yourselves. If your representations and discussions are marked by self-restraint, moderation and good sense, this power is bound to come in good time. On the other hand, there have not been wanting misgivings in some quarters as to whether the people are sufficiently advanced for the creation of an Assembly constituted even on its present basis. I need not assure you that Government do not share these misgivings. In point of general intelligence, interest in public affairs, genuine love of country and, above all, devotion to the ruling Sovereign, there are few countries in India that can claim rivalship with Travancore. The possession of these virtues so essential to good citizenship is a sufficient guarantee that you will conduct yourselves in such a manner as to fully justify the trust so graciously placed in you by His Highness the Maharajah.

If you only use your opportunities well, a career of great public usefulness lies before you. You can be of great help to Government not only in solving some of the administrative questions having a direct bearing on the well-being of the people of the State, but be the means of improving the social arrangements of large sections of the community and changing some of the customs which operate as shackles on the material progress of the country. Here is a fine field for co-operation in which the agricultural, industrial and trading interests and the representatives of different sections and religions can combine and act in union for the promotion of the common good. In the very act of combining with people of different castes and creeds, all prejudices and sectional differences which are so injurious to social efficiency will disappear.

Among the Native States in India, Travancore holds a unique position. This is the only Hindu State which has not come under Mahomedan domination and which retains unimpaired its ancient Hindu type and character. Those who are familiar with the history of the State know and realise the full import and significance of the great act of state policy adopted in the middle of the 18th century by the illustrious Rajah Martanda Varma of immortal fame by which the Sovereign, after subjugating the different principalities and chieftainships and consolidating them into the compact kingdom as you find it to-day, dedicated the whole State to the presiding Deity in Trivandrum and constituted himself the Servant and Agent of the Deity. The character thus stamped on the constitution of the State has never been lost sight of by his successors on the Throne of Travancore and they have striven to discharge the sacred trust handed down to them with unswerving loyalty. But the distinctive glory of Travancore lies in the fact that, while tradition and loyalty tended towards rigid conformity to a well-defined type, the Sovereigns especially those who have reigned since the dawn of the 19th century and come under the influence of western ideas have given the country laws and adopted administrative measures which, while allowing the original character to be retained, have made Travancore one of the most progressive Native States in India, whether considered from the stand-point of the spread of education, the wise and enlightened arrangements made for the administration of justice, the protection of life and property and above all, equality of treatment to all religions. Travancore is thus an object lesson of what a Hindu State, when brought under the influence of enlightened and progressive ideas from the West, can achieve without losing the distinctive character imprinted upon it.

With this glorious heritage of the past, a peculiar responsibility now rests on you. By the manner in which you discharge your functions you will not only be promoting the cause of self-government in Travancore, but you will also afford valuable lessons to your fellow countrymen in other parts of India.

Owing to the Assembly being summoned so soon after the close of the official year, I am not in a position to give you complete statistics regarding the working of the different departments. The review of the administration will thus be of a general character.

2. **Land Revenue.** The Land Revenue system in Travancore presents several peculiarities owing to the existence of a variety of tenures, the land tax being partly in kind and partly in money and the land records not having been corrected and brought up to date from time to time. Until the Revenue Settlement now in progress is brought to a close it will not be possible to place the Land Revenue administration on a sound and satisfactory basis. The introduction

of the new system of Finance and Accounts to which I shall refer later on will simplify the work of Land Revenue administration also to a great extent. Meantime there are several matters connected with the Land Revenue policy and administration which have to be carefully considered and the different proclamations, circulars and standing orders codified, so that we may have a well understood Revenue Law and Procedure. With this object in view, Mr. Rajarama Rao, Dewan Peishcar of Quilon, has, as you are probably aware, been entrusted with the work of preparing a Land Revenue Code, which I expect to have placed before the Legislative Council in a few months. With the introduction of a Code which will define the powers and duties of the several grades of Revenue officers, lay down clear rules for their guidance in the matter of registering puduval lands, dealing with encroachments and preserving boundary marks, regulate the collection of Government Revenue and define the relations between landlord and tenant, the work of Revenue Adminstration will be greatly simpified and the interests of the ryots better protected. The organisation of a system of annual jamabundy which will naturally follow the introduction of the Revenue Code will also effect a wholesome change and conduce to the efficiency of revenue administration and the maintenance of correct land records.

The land revenue demand for the year 1079 was Rs. 25,13,149 of which Rs. 24,26,810 were recovered. Under the head of arrears the demand amounted to Rs. 1,65,687 and the recoveries to Rs. 46,884. The disparity between the two figures last mentioned is one which may strike an outsider as reflecting on the efficiency of the revenue collecting agency; but the fault is chiefly with the system of which I shall have to say more when we meet next year.

The season was generally favorable, but the rains of the South West mousoon were more than ordinarily heavy. There was no appreciable variation in the prices of food and grain or the wages of labour.

3. **Survey.** The boundary demarcation and survey of 324 square miles and the field demarcation and survey of 321 square miles were completed during the year. Up to the end of 1079, the field survey of 30 taluks excepting 3 villages and the boundary survey of all the 31 taluks excepting one Proverthy have been completed. There remain to be done only the boundary survey of Kondur Proverthy in Meenachil taluk and the field survey of Meenachil taluk and two villages of Todupuzha taluk. The survey school is reported to have done good work. This is a very useful institution. It is in contemplation to make every candidate for appointment in the Land Revenue Department undergo a course of training in the Survey School before being admitted into the service. Up to the end of last year, 529 Government servants and 370 private students passed through the school.

4. **Settlement.** The work of the settlement department has of late been engaging the anxious attention of Government. The results of the different conferences held and the details of the new scheme sanctioned by Government have already been placed before the public and it is needless for me to enter into particulars here. The broad fact is that the department which was created in 1883 and intended to last for not more than 9 years has already been in existence for 21 years. The cost of survey and settlement has exceeded three times the amount originally estimated. The number o ftaluks treated as settled is only 10 out of a total of 31 taluks. 15 taluks are in different stages of progress. During the enquiries

instituted, the different causes that had led to the inordinate delay in the working of the department and the hardships caused to the ryots by the operations of this department were ascertained and the proceedings lately passed by Government contain the measures which Government have deemed it necessary to adopt to remedy the evils that have been brought to notice. The scheme now sanctioned provides for a staff of well-paid and capable subordinates and officers and lays down a simplified procedure, which will not only secure economy and expedition but remove also the hardships of the people to a great extent. It is estimated that the whole work will be completed in 4 years from now at a total cost of 10 lakhs of rupees. Under the revised scheme it has been found possible to somewhat reduce the annual cost of the department also.

The practical working of the scheme belongs to the current year. The degree of success attending it will depend not only on the untiring energy and zeal of the settlement officers but also upon the readiness and promptness with which the ryots help them with information. Government invite the hearty co-operation of landholders of all classes throughout the State for the speedy and satisfactory completion of settlement under the new scheme.

5. **Legislative Council.** His Highness the Maharajah was graciously pleased to sanction the addition of two members to the Council, and we have now 6 official and 4 non-official members. During the past year six regulations were passed.

I. To regulate the possession and use of dynamite (provisional).
II. To regulate printing presses.
III. To provide for the administration of certain Hindu Religions Endowments.
IV. To provide for the prevention of cruelty to animals.
V. To regulate the possession and use of explosives (superseding I of 1079) and
VI. The Nayar Brigade Regulation.

A private society for the prevention of cruelty to animals has been started in Trivandrum, to help in the working of Regulation IV of 1079, and I trust that this example will be followed in other parts of the country.

6. **Police.** The strength of the Police was 1743 men. The proportion of policemen to area and population was 1 to 4·9 square miles and 1 to 2,071 of the population respectively. 4,647 cases were reported during the year, of which 1,771 were referred as false. Of the 2,848 cases charged 2,392 ended in conviction. The revival of the old system of village watchmen attracted my notice during my tour in South Travancore. The Acting Superintendent of Police has lately sent in a scheme and it is the intention of Government to consider it in connection with allotting viruthi lands for Mummila or village service. The question of effectually guarding the southern frontier against the frequently recurring inroads of Maravas is also engaging the attention of Government.

7. **Criminal Courts.** The work of the Criminal Courts was considerable during the past year. 18,346 cases were taken up by the Magistracy. The increase in offences under the Penal Code occurred mainly in the compoundable petty offences of criminal force and assault. The Sessions Courts tried and disposed of 132 cases affecting 357 persons.

8. **Jails.** The number of admissions into the Central Jail, Trivandrum, was 649, of whom 520 were convicts. The health of the prisoners was satisfactory. The extensions to the work-shop and

the construction of solitary cells were completed during the year. With a well organised and well equipped institution like this in the capital, Government resolved that in the interests of discipline prisoners under sentence of imprisonment for 3 months and above should be sent to the Central Jail from the District Jails. Among the other improvements made during the year may be mentioned the abolition in the early part of the year of the system of executions in mofussil stations in exposed localities and later on arranging for the carrying out of all executions at Trivandrum within the premises of the Central Jail. With this, the last remnant if the old system of conducting executions in public and marching the condemned man to the scene with all publicity and demonstration and the other ceremonies and observances connected with executions were done away with. The use of fetters for the convicts has been discontinued except as matter of jail punishment. The scale of diet for prisoners in the District Jails and police lock-ups was raised from 2½ chuckrams to 3½ chuckrams.

9. **Civil Courts.** The original litigation of the State rose from 35,613 to 40,589. The increase was almost entirely in the file of the Munsiffs' Courts. The disposals of the Munsiffs aggregated 40,545 suits. The number of appeals was 3,077. There were pending at the close of the year 9,613 original suits and 1,554 appeals.

The introduction of Court Fee Stamps has been recently sanctioned. This desirable reform became imperative owing to the abolition of the Civil Court treasuries.

10. **Registration.** The number of instruments presented for registration exceeded 1,80,000, shewing an increase of 10,306 over the preceding year. It is satisfactory to note that in spite of the large number of instruments registered as many as 98·7 per cent. were registered on the day of presentation.

11. **Military.** The permanent lines at Pangode for the 1st Battalion of the Nayar Brigade were completed during the year. Three companies have been formed out of a total of six provided under the scheme.

12. **Forests.** There was no organised scheme of conservancy and reproduction and no laws about reserved forests until about 18 years ago, when the attention of Government was drawn to the advisability of husbanding the resources of the forests. In 1888 a Regulation was passed which provided chiefly for the reservation of the forests. This was replaced in 1893 by a more comprehensive regulation and rules were passed thereunder. The staff was also thoroughly reorganised. During the past year it was found necessary to revise the Forest Rules. Rules were also passed defining the duties of Forest Settlement Officers. A few measures of special relief were adopted during the year.

(1) Special concessions were granted to hillmen to induce them to settle down in fixed localities and to take to cultivation within specified limits of the reserves, their services being utilised by Government on suitable wages.

(2) Trees standing on puduval lands were ordered to be paid for at the time of registry, instead of remaining the property of Government under the care of the ryots.

The total area of forests reserved up to the end of last year was 2,154 square miles and of lands proposed for reservation 239 square miles. The settlement of the Rani Reserve was completed during

the past year. The supply of fuel is a subject about which frequent representations have been made by the people to the Government. The area of Fuel Reserves was increased by 76 acres, the total area at the end of the year being 108 acres. A duty of 1 rupee per ton is charged on fuel removed from reserves. In the course of my inspections I received several complaints of the hardships entailed on ryots within the vicinity of Forest Reserves in regard to the difficulty of procuring fuel and timber for agricultural implements. These complaints are under the consideration of the Government.

The revenue derived from the Forest department during the year was Rs. 6¾ lakhs and the expenditure Rs. 4¾ lakhs.

The past year seems to have been a disastrous one for the cardamom ryots, the crop having declined to 8,268 tulams against 30,776 tulams in the previous year. The price also is reported to be falling. This matter will receive my consideration when I visit the Cardamom Hills.

13. **Tea.** It is satisfactory to note the large increase in the cultivation of tea, the yield in 1903 being nearly 6 million pounds. The prices, however, are reported to have fallen.

On the suggestion of the Government of India this Government has agreed to levy a customs duty of ¼ pie per pound on tea exported by sea from Travancore, and to hand over the amount thus realised, minus the cost of collection, to the Committee established for the promotion of the Tea Industry in India. During the year 1079, 3,80,283 pounds of tea were exported and the cess remitted to the Committee was Rs. 478-13-4.

It is satisfactory to note also that there has been demand for land during the year for the cultivation of new products, namely *Rubber* and superior varieties of *Cotton*.

It is reported that the Kannan Devan Hills Produce Company are about to build an Electric Power Station, utilising the water of the Munnar River to work the machinery in the several tea factories.

14. **Trade and shipping.** The value of the entire external trade was Rs. 3,10,45,172. The exports exceeded the imports by Rs. 94,04,352.

557 ships with an aggregate tonnage of 4,70,972 called at the several ports. The collection of port dues was Rs. 12,875.

15. **Public Works.** The expenditure incurred by the Marahmut Agencies, both in the capital and in the Divisions was Rs. 4,25,349 distributed as follows:—

Communications	Rs. 30,851
Buildings	„ 2,72,503
Irrigation	„ 40,204
Miscellaneous	„ 49,964
Establishment	„ 31,827

The work of the Marahmut Department is mostly confined to Palaces, Temples, Chathrams, Oottupuras, Proverthy Cutcherries and other Sirkar buildings in charge of the Panivagay, Division Marahmut, Commercial and Cardamom Departments, and communications such as village roads and minor irrigation works, which comprise repairs to irrigation tanks in South Travancore and in the Shencottah Taluk. With a view to bring the more important of the Marahmut Works throughout the State under skilled supervision, orders have recently been issued for the Huzur Marahmut

Sherisradar, who is a professional officer, inspecting the works in the mofussil periodically.

16. **P. W. Department.** The expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department was Rs. 22,44,394, the highest on record. This Department has from a small beginning assumed very large proportions, as may be seen from the fact that from a modest expenditure of Rs. 1,99,888 in the year 1863-64 when it was in its infant stage the outlay has now risen to more than eleven fold.

Excluding charges under the head of Establishment and Tools and Plant, which amounted to Rs. 2,49,077 and Rs. 71,131 respectively, the balance Rs. 19,24,186 represents the expenditure on works. This was distributed as follows over the several D. P. W. Divisions:—

Muvattupuzha Division ...	Rs.	2,12,444
Kottayam	,,	1,91,263
Quilon	,,	2,90,632
Trivandrum	,,	3,48,778
Head Quarters	,,	25,597
Southern	,,	1,51,905
Kothayar Project	,,	7,03,567

It may be mentioned that out of the sum of Rs. 7,03,567 shown as expenditure in the Kothayar Project Division, Rs. 6,64,602 represents the expenditure on reproductive works viz. the Irrigation Project and the maintenance of the Left Bank and the Tiruvancode channels connected with it. The expenditure on ordinary works thus amounted to Rs. 12,59,584.

Under the usual service heads, the total outlay of Rs. 22,44,394 was thus distributed:—

Buildings	Rs.	3,92,375
Communications	,,	8,23,908
Miscellaneous public improvements	,,	14,614
Irrigation	,,	6,93,289
Establishment	,,	2,49,077
Tools and Plant	,,	71,131

Under the head of "Buildings" the following may be mentioned as some of the important works which were in progress or completed during the year. The construction of the dispensary buildings at Changanacherry, Vaikom and Arukutty, additions and alterations to the hospital buildings at Alleppey and Quilon, the construction of Taluk cutcherries at Yettumanur and Changanacherry, the construction of new buildings for the English High School at Parur, additions to the Maharajah's College and High School, Trivandrum, and the construction of the Lines for the Service Battalion at Pangode.

The total length of cart roads maintained by the department was 2,218 miles. The original works under this head consisted for the most part of works already in hand in the preceding year. The improvement of the road from Kottayam to Kumili, the bridging of the Periyar on this line, the conversion of the village road from Vaikam to Udayamperoor into a cart road, the improvement of the road from Munnar to Bodimettu, the re-construction of the bridges on the 5th and 9th miles of the Perumpavur to Alwaye road, the construction of a bridge on the 4th mile Alwaye to Edapally road, an iron girder bridge at Kandanad, the construction of the road from Ambalapuzha to Kallercode, the bridging of the streams at

Pandalam and Yenadi, the bridge over the Karamanay river at the Kuvakudi crossing and the extension of the canal from Kalpalakadavu to Tiruvellam were some of the more important works which were in progress or completed during the year.

The bridle path under construction from the Travancore side to the High Range received an expenditure of Rs. 7,615 during the year. This with the expenditure during preceding years gives a total outlay of Rs. 2,05,792 on the work against an estimate of Rs. 2,98,970.

On the Northern outlet road from Munnar to Chinnar on the Coimbatore side, which is being constructed by the Kannan Devan Hills Produce Company, Limited, under a special agreement with His Highness' Government, an expenditure of Rs. 88,281 was incurred during the year. This with the amount spent previously makes up a total outlay of Rs. 2,28,966 against a contribution of about Rs. 1½ lakhs promised by His Highness' Government. The first 8 miles of the road have been completed and made over to Government by the Company. The remaining sections are nearing completion or are in progress.

Under Irrigation Works the only undertaking calling for special mention is the Kodayar Project. As originally contemplated, it was to consist of a masonry dam across the Kodayar near Patchiparai and of a channel 11 miles in length with the necessary Head Works, to lead the Kodayar water to the Paralayar above the Puthen Dam. The Dam was intended to be 72½ feet high from the bed of the river to the crest and to be built with such dimensions at its base as to admit of its being eventually raised by another 10 feet if found necessary in future and was to form a reservoir with about 4 sq. miles of water-spread. The scheme as above indicated was intended to supplement the water supply to 23,000 acres of existing channel-fed wet cultivation in Nanjanad and Edanad and to irrigate about 15,000 acres of additional land. The estimated cost of the scheme was Rs. 7,94,850.

It was subsequently found that the site originally selected for the dam and its alignment were unsuitable for the purpose and a fresh site was recommended by the retired Chief Engineer, Mr. Jopp. It was also found on his investigation that a larger area of land could be commanded by the project. He accordingly submitted a revised estimate for a larger scheme which provided for a dam of increased height and length with a reservoir of about 7 sq. miles of water-spread. The scheme as thus revised was estimated to cost Rs. 28 lakhs including a channel on the Vilavancode and Parachallay sides, other main and subsidiary channels and other items and was deemed sufficient to supplement the water supply to 23,000 acres of existing cultivation and command an additional area of 35,000 acres. The above estimate was sanctioned in January 1900.

This estimate too was found to be inadequate and a further revised estimate was submitted by the present Chief Engineer. It amounted to Rs. 70,63,646 for the whole project. Further investigations having shown the desirability of taking up the Toralla channel first in preference to the Right Bank channel, work in the latter channel was stopped. The revised estimate for the remaining items which came up to nearly Rs. 55,08,000 was sanctioned before I took charge of the Administration. The work is now in progress according to this revised estimate. Latterly the Right Bank channel has been abandoned as the cost was found to be prohibitive. Three miles of this channel have however been excavated at a cost

of about 1,28,000 Rs. An expenditure of over Rs. 30 and half lakhs has been incurred on the scheme up to close of the last Malabar year. As estimated by the D. P. W. the scheme finally sanctioned is calculated to add to the supply of water to 25,550 acres of wet lands already under river irrigation and ensure a regular supply to 8,120 acres under rainfed lands and 15,887 acres of uncultivated Poramboke and other dry lands, or in all benefit 49,557 acres. The Chief Engineer expects that the Kodayar waters will be to some extent supplied to the left bank channel system during the next irrigation season and hopes to be able to fully complete the dam within a further period of 18 months.

The necessity for opening new roads and improving communications in the Quilon and Northern Divisions, has been pressed on the attention of Government and will receive due consideration.

The Tinnevelly-Quilon extension of the South Indian Railway is now completed Owing unfortunately however to the slips that occured during the recent heavy rains of the South West monsoon, through communication has not yet been established. The line from Quilon to Punaloor was opened for traffic on the 1st of June last. It is hoped that the whole line will be opened before January 1905. According to the latest revised estimate received the total cost for the construction of the Travancore Branch of the line is Rs. 1,57,71,766. The total amount of interest paid by the State up to date is Rs. 6,66,256 the guaranteed rate being 3½ per cent. The Railway runs over difficult country and the work done on the Ghat section especially deserves praise, considering the comparatively short period in which it has been completed.

With the advent of the Railway, the necessity for steam communication along the backwaters has become more pressing. Messrs Walli Bhai Khader Bhai & Co. have begun to run their boats between Cochin and Quilon. Applications have been received from them as well as from other firms for help to establish a regular steam boat service. The maintenance of a uniform depth of water in the canals and the regulation of traffic are under consideration.

17. **Anchel.** There are 150 Anchel Offices and 179 letter boxes throughout the State. Nearly 50 lakhs of covers, official and private, passed through the Anchel office during the past year. The earnings including the postage chargeable on official covers amounted to Rs. 3,68,853 against an expenditure of Rs. 1,00,307. It is satisfactory to note that the Anchel Hundi system is becoming more popular. A small transit-boat service is maintained in connection with this Department mainly for the carriage of the heavy mails. It will be abolished when a regular steam-boat service is established.

18. **Separate Revenue.** The receipts from separate revenue during the past year amounted to Rs. 49,34,002 and the charges to Rs. 4,89,837, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 44,44,165 or Rs. 2,07,232 more than in the previous year.

19. **Salt.** The total quantity of home-made, Bombay and Tinnevelly Salt available for issue was 9,97,422 maunds. The sales were 7,49,141 maunds showing an increase of 41,553 maunds. The revenue was Rs. 19,28,651 showing a decrease of Rs. 1,13,943 due to the reduction in the selling price from Rs. 3 to 2½ per maund. There are 68 Bankshalls.

Home-made salt. There are 3 allams, viz., those at Thamarakulam, Rajakamangalam and Variyur. The out-turn from these three allams was 2,57,201½ maunds in 1079.

A Salt Conference was held and resolutions were passed as under:—

(1) That the State should eventually be made independent of foreign salt, by encouraging home manufacture.

(2) That the Colachel allam be resuscitated and worked.

(3) That the distribution of salt to the consumers be eventually left to private enterprise.

20. **Excise.** Tobacco is largely consumed in the State and brings in a considerable revenue to Government. The receipts for 1079 were Rs. 12,32,608 showing an increase of Rs. 92,842 over 1078.

21. **Abkari, Opium and Bhang.** The revenue derived from Abkari, Opium and Bhang was Rs. 8,49,786, an increase of Rs. 1,05,845 over the previous year's revenue. In the Trivandrum and Padmanabhapuram Divisions the excise system of collecting Abkari revenue was in force; while the Quilon and Kottayam Divisions were worked under the farming system.

22. **Customs.** In 1865 an Interportal convention was entered into between Travancore and the British Government by which fiscal restrictions on trade between Travancore and British India were removed. As regards imports this State is bound under the convention to adopt the British tariff in its entirety. Travancore retains its own export tariff but its policy has been to keep the tariff as low as possible. With a view to encourage local industry in the manufacture of cocoanut oil, the tariff value put on the same on export was reduced in 1079 from Rs. 12 to Rs. 10. The receipts were Rs. 8,94,090 and the charges Rs. 30,973.

23. **Sanitation.** Up to 1894 the conservancy and sanitation of towns were regulated by executive rules and orders passed by Government from time to time. In that year a Regulation was passed to provide for the better sanitation of towns. This Regulation was amended in 1901 by Regulation III of 1076 which provides for the imposition of taxes for municipal purposes. Though the Regulation is in force in the five important towns in the State—Kottayam, Alleppey, Quilon, Trivandrum and Nagercoil, the system of local taxation has only recently been introduced in some of them and that on a very limited scale. The greater portion of the funds for the conservancy and improvements of these towns is provided by Government out of the general revenues. This I need not say is not fair to the general tax-payer. The people residing in towns should endeavour to meet their local wants out of taxes contributed by themselves without indenting on the State treasury. I am sure that you will all realize the necessity for taking a step forward in this direction and impress upon your fellow townsmen that the tax-payers in the rural districts cannot in justice be expected to contribute for purposes which do not benefit them. Government would in the mean time continue their contribution until the towns are able to raise their own funds for local purposes.

The special department under the charge of the Sanitary Commissioner embraces vaccination, vital statistics, rural sanitation and itinerant medical relief.

During the past year the number of births registered was 54,292 and that of deaths 42,293. The figures are only approximately correct, the registration of births and deaths not being compulsory. 1,50,117 persons were vaccinated during the year of whom 13,000 were infants.

The year was exceptionally free from epidemics. Fever, diarrhœa and dysentery prevailed however to a considerable extent.

24. **Medical relief.** There were 22 hospitals, 20 dispensaries, 2 asylums for lunatics and lepers and 8 grant-in-aid-dispensaries. The total number of in-patients treated during the year was 15,739, and of out-patients 6,07,904.

The Victoria Medical School for midwives at Quilon is doing good work. Nine students passed out last year and a new batch of eight stipendiaries is now under training. There are 32 midwives now employed in the Medical Department.

Recruitments of the Medical staff are now confined to Licentiates and Graduates in the Superior Grade and Hospital Assistants in the inferior Grade.

Two Hindu students are now undergoing a course of medical training in Edinburgh with the aid of State scholarships.

A small Veterinary Hospital was opened at the capital in 1888. 224 cases were admitted for treatment last year. This institution has been declared to be an Infirmary under Regulation IV of 1078 for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

25. **Education.** It is well known that in point of education Travancore is ahead of British India and other Native States. According to the last Census the proportion of literates was 124 in 1,000 against 88 in Baroda, 68 in Madras and 51 in Mysore.

In female education also Travancore maintains its preeminence, 31 females in 1,000 being literate. In Bombay the proportion is 11, in Madras and Mysore 8.

Last year *i. e.* 1079 there were 3,727 institutions of all kinds with 1,97,385 scholars against 3,821 and 1,96,593 in 1078. The Government and aided schools have increased by 32, but private unaided schools have decreased by 126 which probably indicates that pial schools conducted by old Asans are gradually losing their ground and the people are realising the value of the training as imparted in Government and aided schools.

26. **Female Education.** The Normal School for Female Teachers, which was formerly attached to the Vernacular High School, was removed to the Girl's' College and thrown open to all castes.

The total number of girls under instruction last year throughout the state was 46,332 which is 12·8 per cent. of the school-going girl population.

27. **Primary Education.** You are already aware that the Government took an important step in regard to primary education during the year under consideration. The Government have accepted the responsibility of imparting primary education to all children in the State irrespective of caste or creed. As a first step towards the realization of this responsibility the backward classes were taken in hand and Government have ruled that, in regard to schools in which the majority of scholars come from the specified classes, the entire cost of primary education should be borne by the State. Where there are no agencies existing for extending the benefit of education to these classes, Government propose to employ their own agency for the purpose. Steps also have been taken for training teachers for these backward class schools at the 4 principal centres of the State. The number of pupils last year receiving primary education was 1.83,328 against 1,77,691 in the previous year which is 47·3 per cent. of the population between the ages of 5 and 10.

28. **Backward Classes Schools.** In 1079 there were 480 schools against 471 in 1078. The scholars under instruction were 43,580 including those attending schools open to all classes, against 30,000 in the year previous.

29. **Technical Education.** The Industrial School of Arts at Trivandrum continues to train apprentices in several branches of industry such as pottery, ivory-carving, carpet-weaving, extraction of plantain fibre and smithery. In 1079 there were 15 apprentices.

The following Private Aided Technical schools were started during the past Malabar year and were given liberal grants under the rules published in 1077.

(1) Sri Mula Rama Varma Technical Institute at Nagercoil giving instruction in engineering, draftsman's work, surveying, maistries' work, carpentry, blacksmith's work, weaving, coir manufacture and commercial subjects.

(2) The Native Technical Institute at Trivandrum.

(3) The Weaving Institute at Attingal.

(4) Rama Varma Technical Institute at Changanacherry.

(5) Maniamkulam coir manufactory.

Technical Scholarships. Besides the 2 Medical students there are 3 other students now in Europe in receipt of Government scholarships, 1 for Geology, 1 Mining and 1 Agricultural Chemistry. The services of these young men will be utilised by the State on their return.

30. **Agricultural Education.** An Agricultural Demonstration Farm is maintained by Government at Trivandrum, where indigenous crops are cultivated on improved and scientific methods and exotics are introduced for purposes of trial. Plants, cuttings and seeds are supplied to cultivators who may wish to try the growing of exotics.

It is in contemplation to extend the sphere of usefulness of this institution by making it the training ground for teachers who after they have had a good grounding in the theory and practice of agriculture will be sent out to teach the subject in the primary schools.

31. **The Maharajah's College and High School.** Students are prepared for the B. A. Degree, the optional subjects taught being Mathematics, Advanced Chemistry, Philosophy and History. 420 graduates have passed out from the College.

Last year's B. A. results were as follows :—

		Appeared	Passed.
English Branch	...	35	25
Second Language	...	38	31
Optional	...	38	24

The expenditure in the College Department exceeded the fee income by Rs. 41,917. In the High School Department the fee income exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 2,463.

32. **Special Education. The Law College.** Till 1894 there was a Law Class attached to the Arts College. In that year a separate Law College was established. It prepares students for the local Pleadership Examination and for the F. L. and B. L. Examinations of the Madras University.

Last year, the strength of the College fell from 149 to 120. 31 students appeared for the B. L. Degree Examination of whom 6

passed, 34 for the F. L. of whom 12 passed and 47 for the Pleadership Examination of whom 27 passed.

The expenditure amounted to Rs. 18,934 and the fee income was Rs. 9,616 thus entailing a net cost to Government of Rs. 9,318. Government have during the year made the College a self-supporting one by reducing the honorariums paid to locturers and by slightly raising the fees.

The Sanscrit College. This was opened in 1889 with 150 pupils. Last year the strength was 180. Three examinations the Sastri, Upadhyaya and Mahopadhyaya are annually held. The cost to Government in 1079 was Rs. 8,833.

The Reformatory was established in 1894. There were 10 inmates last year. The cost to Government was Rs. 2,411. The Superintendent's pay alone amounted to Rs. 1,200 a year. It was found possible to provide a less costly establishment to supervise this institution.

33. **State Life Insurance.** The scheme came into force in the beginning of 1898. The business was until last year conducted by a Committee consisting of the Durbar Physician as ex-officio President and 4 members, with a Secretary.

The Committee was abolished in the middle of last year and the working of the scheme was transferred to the Huzur and placed under the Chief Secretary, assisted by one of his Assistants.

The revival of the Committee is under consideration, as it is not desirable to burden the Secretariat with this work.

34. **Mining.** There has been no Geological Survey of the State. Government have sent to England a Graduate in Arts to study Mining. The only minerals worked now are plumbago and mica. In 1079 there were 3 mines working in plumbago. The Sircar realised by way of royalty and export duty on plumbago a sum of Rs. 8,750. The royalty is 4 Rs. and 6 Rs. per ton according to the quality of the plumbago mined. Mica was very scarce and the income to the Sirkar was only Rs. 30-13-6.

35. **Finance.** You may be aware that with a view to improve the system of Finance and Accounts a Committee had been appointed some three years ago. The Committee had made considerable progress in the drafting of a Code, but His Highness felt that it would take a long time for the Code to be finally adopted and actual reforms introduced and put in working order and that a better and a more satisfactory plan would be to secure the services of a trained expert to overhaul the present system and introduce the necessary reforms. It was fortunate for the State that just then a specialist of large experience who was eminently fitted for the work to be undertaken here was available in the person of Mr. E. R. Subroyer who had about that time retired from the office of State Comptroller in Mysore. His Highness was pleased to offer the appointment of Financial Adviser to him which he accepted. He joined the appointment only in the beginning of June last, but within the space of three months, that is before the close of the last Malabar year, he was able not only to frame rules and circulars for introducing an improved system of finance and audit but succeeded in starting the work from the commencement of the current year. He is now engaged in working out the new system and training the subordinates and officers in the work. I will now give you a brief description of the system of Finance and Account that has been hitherto followed and of the improvements introduced by the Financial Adviser from the current year.

(2) Time was when only one Treasury at the Capital was considered sufficient for all the requirements of the State. The revenue collections of the State were made both in cash and kind by a body of hereditary public accountants attached to each unit of area of which they had charge and in which they lived and owned property. These collections were paid into chests and granaries located at convenient centres one for each group of units. The accountants were paid for their services either by lands assigned as inams or by annual stipends in cash or paddy.

(3) All payments of claims against Government whether out of the chest at the Huzur Treasury or out in the country were made only after preaudit on the basis of a padivoo or scale sanctioned and revised at long intervals. After the year closed, the accountants were sent for to the capital and with their help an annual consolidated account was made out and placed before Government.

(4) As the country advanced in prosperity and the requirements of a progressive administration increased, more departments had to be organized to meet such requirements and more departmental chests or Depots had to be opend—one for each such Department. The hereditary accountants were gradually replaced by a body of stipendiaries appointed by selection on considerations other than heredity and on production of adequate security for good conduct and due fulfilment of the trust and responsibility imposed upon them. To avoid delay in payment of claims against Government after preaudit, these departmental Depots were authorized to meet their own claims as far as possible out of the collections made by them and to draw upon the neighbouring depots for any deficiency, subject to acceptance as authorized expenditure after audit by the Huzur Account Office. But the original idea that there was to be only one real Treasury viz., the State Huzur Treasury authorized to account for all the income and expenditure of the State was still retained and acted upon.

(5.) Briefly, the following is the manner in which the idea was kept up. All the Revenue and departmental chests or Depots including the chest of the Treasurer of the State Huzur Treasury maintained cash accounts of their own in which all revenues collected were credited and payments made were charged, with full description of each transaction as the transaction took place. After the close of the year these cash accounts with vouchers were brought to the Huzur Account Office personally by the responsible accountants of each Depot with a number of blank receipts signed by the officers in charge of the chests. The revenue receipts of these Depots were credited in the Huzur Treasury Account as remittances made by these Depots and acknowledgments by the Huzur Treasury furnished to the accountants concerned. The payments made by these Depots were then subjected to audit, items unsupported by vouchers, competent sanction or regular account were disallowed, bills in duplicate were prepared for the admitted items, passed by the Huzur Account Office and presented at the Huzur Treasury with the blank receipts above referred to. The amount of each passed bill was entered on both sides of the cash account of the Huzur Treasury as remittance received from and made to the Depot or chest concerned. An acknowledgment for the remittance credited was given to the accountants while the accountants filled up one of the blank receipts above referred to and handed it over to the Huzur Treasury as an acknowledgment for the receipt of the remittance entered as made to their Depots. The duplicate of the passed bill was retained by the Huzur Treasury in support of the debit and the original handed over duly attested to the Depot accountants as authority for them to incorporate the expenditure in the Tirattu or consoli-

dated yearly account of their Depots. All the amounts disallowed in audit were treated as personal advances to be accounted for by the Provertikars, Accountants and Treasurers of the Depots or their legal heirs even though such payments might have been made under the authority of the officers in charge of the Depots.

(6) These Accountants returned to their stations with their detail accounts and vouchers and with the original bills passed by the Huzur Account Office. They were then called upon to prepare consolidated yearly accounts one for each Depot in which the revenue receipts were shown only under four or five main heads of account—such as 'fixed land revenue,' 'arrears of revenue,' 'miscellaneous' and fluctuating land and other revenue such as customs, tobacco, salt, &c., and the expenditure as passed by the Huzur Account Office was exhibited under the heads Devaswom, Oottupura, Palace, Public Works, Pay, Pensions and Miscellaneous or Contingencies. The accounts closed to a balance in which were included cash in the chest, paddy in the granaries and all items disallowed up to the end of the year as inefficient balance.

(7) On receipt of these Tirattus or consolidated accounts one from each depot, a general account for the State was compiled showing on the receipt side all the revenues realized during the year under the heads of account above referred to and on the disbursement side all accepted expenditure under the Major Heads, "Devaswoms" "Oottupurahs," &c., with details under "Pay," and "Pension" giving the name and amount of each individual officer and official (menial servants alone being given in number) to whom pay or pension was disbursed on individual receipts. Under "Contingencies and Miscellaneous" full and elaborate particulars for each item of charge were also given.

(8) From the above description you will find how unnecessarily elaborate and cumbersome the system was and how the control, audit and consolidation of the accounts had to be left mostly in the hands of the low paid accountants of the various Depots, the Huzur Account Office and the Huzur Treasury. You will not also be surprised to learn that these consolidated accounts or Tirattus are in arrears for the past sixteen years and that about 72 lakhs of rupees is reported to be the amount of unaccounted, unauthorized and unvouched expenditure accumulating from 1035 M. E. or 1860 A. D. and at present standing against the names not of the parties who received the payment or of the officers who in the first instance authorized the payments but in those of the Parvathikars, Accountants and Treasurers, who carried out the orders of their superior officers, to be accounted for or recovered from these officials or their legal heirs.

(9) So early as the year 1035 M. E. or 1860 A. D. above referred to, it was found that this system was quite unsuited to the requirements even of that period. But the only improvement effected was that the unadjusted expenditure that had accumulated up to that year was written off the accounts and an annual financial statement or Pirivoom-Chilavoom account was ordered to be compiled before audit of any kind and wholly on the basis of the accounts brought to the Huzur Account Office by the accountants of all Revenue and Departmental Depots or Treasuries. The old system of account and audit was still continued and the new account ordered was only an addition to it not in lieu thereof. This simply added more work to the Account Department and tended to put off the audit and compilation under the old system to an indefinite period. It was also from this year that a sort of annual Budget

began to be compiled and forwarded to the Madras Government. The Financial Statement and the Budget have continued to be regularly sent up to the Madras Government year after year with greater details. But the figures contained in the statement are only unaudited figures and must necessarily differ very largely from those of the State Accounts audited and compiled under the system which I have attempted to describe above. As the accounts in this State are not closed and compiled monthly but only after the year is over, no use was and could ever be made of the Budget either for control and audit or for watching the progress of revenue and expenditure during the year.

(10) From the various Circular orders issued and published in the Official Gazette during the past three months I believe you have already formed some idea of the lines on which improvements are proposed to be introduced from the beginning of the current year. The changes announced form only a small instalment of a system and have been ordered as the basis on which to build up gradually. The system itself as a complete one will consist of :—

(i) Rules in regard to financial responsibility and general control.
(ii) Budget rules and procedure.
(iii) Procedure in the Central Account and Audit office.
(iv) Treasury procedure.

(11) The circular orders issued till now relate mostly to the procedure to be followed in the Treasuries. Under these orders:—

(i) All the so-called Departmental Treasuries have been abolished.

(ii) The remaining ones have been constituted as independent treasuries each rendering its own accounts direct to a Central Account and Audit Office and not passing through the Huzur Treasury by means of numerous unnecessary transfers and exchange of nominal bills, receipts or acknowledgments as heretofore.

(iii) The responsibility in regard to the safe custody of cash, stamps and other valuables in each treasury and accounting for the same has been defined and will rest mainly with the officer in charge of the treasury and the responsibility of the Treasurers and Provertikars will be only to the extent of their securities and in regard to the moneys permitted to be left in their hands.

(iv) The Treasuries are required to report their daily transactions in full detail with all the vouchers in support of their payments direct to the Central Audit and Account Office by the next mail.

(v) The Account and Audit Officer is required to audit and post the accounts from day to day as they are received challenging all irregular and unauthorized payments and directing the treasuries and officers concerned to rectify the same or to refund the amount without fail by deduction or shortdrawal in the next bill.

(vi) As soon after the close of the month as possible the following statements shall be prepared by the Central Account and Audit Office and submitted to Government as they are ready.

(*a*) Statement of total receipts into and issues from the Treasuries during the month with opening and closing balances.

(*b*) A statement of receipts and disbursement during and up to the end of the month under all the Major Heads of account.

(*c*) A consolidated account of all Financial transactions of the State including those of the Departments of Public Works and Forests, of the Madras Bank and Messrs Arbuthnot & Co., showing the receipts and expenditure of the month and up to end of the

month under all Major, Minor and Detail heads of account with the figures of the sanctioned Budget Estimates entered against each such head of account.

You will find that statements (*a*) and (*b*) for the month of Avani have already been published in the Official Gazette.

vii. Once a quarter a list of items objected to by the Audit office but remaining unadjusted by the Treasuries and officers concerned shall be submitted to Government for such notice and orders as may be necessary.

viii. Soon after the annual account is consolidated, the closing balances of the year i. e. the assets and liabilities will be reviewed and verified in detail, unavoidable deficiencies and losses adjusted under orders of Government, and correct balances made out for being carried forward to next year.

ix. Lastly an appropriation report showing how far the estimates framed and sanctioned for the year have been actually realized, to what extent, for what reasons and under what authority grants originally sanctioned have had to undergo revision and how far the net actual result approximates the estimated one shall be drawn up by the Account and Audit officer and submitted to Government for incorporation in the Administration Report of the State.

(12) To ensure that all moneys coming into the hands of public servants are promptly remitted into and brought to credit in a public Treasury, rules prescribing the manner and form in which remittances should be made and Treasury acknowledgments obtained have also been issued for the guidance of all officers. Similarly rules have also been issued for drawing upon the Treasuries for funds required to meet the personal claims of all officers and their establishments and the departmental claims for contingent and other fluctuating charges. The Treasuries have received a general authority to honor such claims if presented in the form prescribed for each class of such claims. The responsibility of disbursement of pay to each individual official and servant of an office has thus been transferred from the Treasury to the Head of each office who is required to take the acknowledgment of each such official or servant in a bound book prescribed to be maintained for the purpose.

(13) With the loyal co-operation of Heads of departments and Division Peishcars and a strict and vigorous enforcement of method, promptitude and punctuality on the part of the Treasury officers and of the officer in charge of the Central Account and Audit office in the carrying out of the rules that have been already issued and that may hereafter be issued from time to time, Government hope to build up within a reasonable time a system of Finance and Accounts approximating in soundness, efficiency and method to the system obtaining elsewhere.

(14) With these observations I now place before you a statement of the income and expenditure of the past year under the usual heads of account with the opening and closing balances to the credit of Government. The figures are only approximate and a more accurate or detailed statement could not be had at present under the old system though I wish I could give you a more satisfactory account of the financial transactions of the year. I hope however to be able to present a more satisfactory financial statement next year when we meet again.

Statement of approximate Receipts and Expenditure with the Budget of the year

RECEIPTS.

		1079 M. E.	Budget 1079 M. E.	Actuals 1078 M. E.
	Opening Balance...	89,78,395	88,64,642	99,38,777
	Heads of Revenue.			
I.	Devaswom or Religious Institutions ...	52,501	58,000	60,334
II.	Oottupurahs or Charitable Institutions...	16,491	35,200	14,563
III.	Land Revenue ...	22,97,441	22,81,747	22,53,154
IV.	Salt	19,28,651	21,33,000	20,42,594
V.	Stamps	4,49,669	4,12,400	4,25,041
VI.	Excise	20,72,873	18,35,000	18,83,707
VII.	Customs	8,94,090	7,26,714	8,33,790
VIII.	Cardamom ...	1,07,992	1,29,000	1,20,358
IX.	Forests	6,75,311	6,00,000	6,48,960
X.	Registration ...	3,01,173	2,78,200	2,80,512
XI.	Post Office ...	77,198	67,700	69,888
XII.	Mint	83,423	56,100	1,40,076
XIII.	Law and Justice ...	6,77,699	6,16,800	6,33,273
XIV.	Jails	4,600	7,100	8,620
XV.	Police	4,957	4,600	5,038
XVI.	Marine	29,002	25,150	25,255
XVII.	Education, science and Art ...	1,32,551	1,14,545	1,11,653
XVIII.	Medical	1,185	1,100	1,102
XIX.	Nair Troops ...	2,101	800	570
* XX.	Elephant and Horse Establishments ...	3,134	6,500	5,402
XXI.	Public Works ...	32,004	12,000	25,378
XXII.	Stationery & Printing.	3,064	2,400	2,590
XXIII.	Interest	2,24,627	2,62,500	2,62,483
XXIV.	Mining (Plumbago) ...	11,124	5,000	4,113
XXV.	Virnthy Service Fund.	91,506	1,00,000	1,36,907
XXVI.	Miscellaneous ...	24,095	28,300	39,537
		1,01,98,462	98,30,416	1,00,35,898
	Debt Heads.			
1	Permanent Advance ...	...		
2	Advances Recoverable.	80,612		
3	Suspense Account ...	345		
4	Anchal Hundies ...	3,15,071		
		3,96,028	2,47,563	4,58,407
	Grand Total ...	1,95,72,885	1,89,42,621	2,04,33,082

of the State for the year 1079 M. E. as compared and with the Actuals of 1078 M. E.

EXPENDITURE.

		1079 M. E.	Budget 1079 M. E.	Actuals 1078 M. E.
	Service Heads.			
1	Devaswom or Religious Institutions ..	6,47,568	7,10,000	6,[illegible]4,100
2	Oottupurahs or Charitable Institutions ..	4,06,439	4,28,000	4,16,946
3	Palace	6,93,460	6,15,000	5,80,407
4	General Administration ..	1,80,314	1,84,000	1,84,273
5	Land Revenue... ..	3,91,320	3,74,000	3,63,740
6	Revenue Survey and Settlement ...	2,93,041	2,95,000	2,89,622
7	Salt	4,09,254	4,50,000	4,53,700
8	Stamps	19,032	17,000	40,818
9	Excise	75,996	89,000	87,568
10	Customs	33,294	31,000	30,462
11	Cardamom	39,324	40,000	40,332
12	Forests	4,73,292	4,42,000	4,77,825
13	Registration	1,08,863	1,10,000	1,06,905
14	Post Office	1,00,003	93,000	93,148
15	Mint	32,127	12,000	41,683
16	Law and Justice ..	4,92,073	5,32,000	5,20,778
17	Jails	52,526	61,000	55,849
18	Police	2,42,588	2,30,000	2,35,575
19	Marine	20,066	26,000	23,336
20	Education, Science and Art.	6,28,471	6,25,000	6,35,041
21	Medical	2,92,264	2,92,000	2,87,283
22	Sanitation, Vaccination & Vital Statistics ...	1,16,938	1,21,000	1,15,528
23	Nayar Troops	2,13,695	2,40,000	2,05,217
24	Elephant and Horse Establishments ...	99,541	1,25,000	1,04,543
25	Superannuation Pension ...	3,37,562	3,15,000	3,28,327
26	Public Works	26,83,924	24,00,000	26,67,404
27	Stationery and Printing ...	96,527	1,34,000	1,01,188
28	Minor Departments ...	72,273	68,000	66,161
29	Subsidy to the British Indian Government ...	8,10,652	8,10,652	8,10,652
30	Miscellaneous	1,82,272	1,50,000	2,77,518
31	Census	6,908	...	14,176
32	Interest on the outlay on the Quilon Railway ...	2,45,818	3,00,000	2,34,122
33	H. H. the Maharajah's Tour to Delhi ...	...	...	4,52,462
34	Visit of H. H. the Rajah of Cochin ...	19,162	...	...
		1,05,16,587	1,03,19,652	1,09,97,379
	Debt Heads.			
1	Permanent Advances ...	...	...	...
2	Advances Recoverable ...	76,150	...	...
3	Suspense Account ...		...	...
4	Anchal Hundies ...	2,96,153	2,43,500	4,57,308
		3,72,303	2,43,500	4,57,308
	Closing Balance.....	86,83,995	83,79,469	89,78,395
	Total including closing balance.....	1,95,72,885	1,89,42,621	2,04,33,082

(15.) For this year I therefore close this section with a few observations on the closing balance detailed below:—

		Rs.
1.	Cash in Treasuries	4,79,419
2.	Do. in Madras Bank	1,651
3.	Do. Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.	59,556
4.	Government of India Promissory Notes ..	60,49,227
5.	Fixed Deposit with Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. ...	1,01,626
6.	Do. with Madras Bank	27,110
7.	Paddy in granaries	1,70,206
8.	Salt in Depots and Bankshalls	1,16,084
9.	Withdrawn silver chuckrams	8,50,000
10.	Single Copper cash (old)...	1,000
11.	Uncurrent gold coins	21,500
12.	Do. Silver coins	570
13.	Gold Bullion	3,200
14.	Silver Do.	71,200
15.	Copper	35,670
16.	Balance with D. P. W. { in cash	5,872
	{ in stock, &c. ...	6,23,189
17.	Stock with Maramath Department	62,409
18.	Books, Talipat leaves, Cocoanut Oil, Pepper, and other sundries	4,506
	TOTAL	86,83,995

(16) Item 18, books, cadjan leaves, cocoanut oil, pepper, &c., will be written off the accounts as being of little or no value. The gold uncurrent coins and bullion will be verified by actual weighment and test and the correct value will be transferred to a separate account styled "Bullion Account". The large amount of withdrawn silver chuckrams will be melted down and similarly weighed, tested and transferred to the same Bullion Account. The withdrawn copper coins and bullion will also be similarly treated.

(17) The stock with the P. W. D. has, I understand, not been completely verified by actual count and valued for a long time. The value as entered above is as per books of that Department. Actual count will now be taken, depreciation and loss written off and the net value included in the balance of that department. From this year forward all the balances, assets and liabilities, will be verified year after year and correct balances carried forward as laid down in sub-para 11 clause viii.

36. The account of the year's administration which you have now listened to will have given you some idea of the salient points in the working of the different departments of the State and the more important of the measures adopted during the year. On behalf of the Government I thank you for so readily responding to their invitation and coming from great distances at much personal inconvenience.

V. P. MADHAVA RAO,
DEWAN.

When the Dewan had resumed his seat after the reading of the Address and extracts from the Malayalum Address had been read by the Huzur Dewan Peishcar,

Mr. E. Ramier of Shencotta, Landholder and Member of the Legislative Council rose and said :—" Sir, On behalf of the people as whose representatives we are summoned to-day, I beg to tender our most heart-felt and grateful thanks to His Highness the Maharajah for the very high privilege which His Highness has been graciously pleased to confer on his loyal subjects by the formation of this Assembly. His Highness' guiding principle has always been one of active sympathy with His subjects, and continued solicitude for their welfare. We cannot be too grateful for this privilege, and it shall always be our endeavour to deserve the generous confidence placed in us by our benign Sovereign. The various measures of improvements sketched in your Address bear additional testimony to the earnestness of purpose with which you, Sir, have entered upon your responsible duties as the trusted minister of His Highness and we take this opportunity to thank you for the sympathy you have always evinced with the people in their wants and aspirations."

Mr. Samy Iyengar, Landholder and Merchant of Trivandrum, said :—" Allow me, Sir, to thank you heartily for the honour you have done us. The welding together of different castes, creeds and races into a united fraternity with a view to give them an opportunity of expressing direct to Government their wants and wishes and representing their views regarding the Administrative measures adopted by Government from time to time, is a phenomenon unknown to our country. It is another proof of His Highness' earnest solicitude for the welfare of the people. Of the several measures of reform wrought by you, Sir, nothing is more entitled to our gratitude than this. It has furnished a common centre for the diverse elements of the population to cluster around and to blend together in hearty fellowship, laying aside all racial and social prejudices. I earnestly trust and hope that the members of this Assembly will fully realize and faithfully fulfil their mission."

Mr. H. M. Knight of the Central Travancore Planters' Association, said :—" On behalf of the non-official Europeans who represent the Commercial and Planting interests of the State, who have been honoured with invitation to this Assembly, I beg to tender our appreciation of this new depature in the Legislature of Travancore, and thank you, Sir, for the honour and consideration extended to us. I congratulate you, Sir, on your inception of this Popular Assembly and our thanks are due to His Highness the Maharajah for approving and permitting its accomplishment. Your Address has been listened to with satisfaction and attention and all connected with Travancore have a right to be proud of the progress made in the State."

Mr. C. J. Curien, Landholder of Kottayam and Proprietor of the "Western Star" on behalf of the ryot population of North Travancore, after expressing his thanks to His Highness the Maharajah and the Dewan for the institution of the Assembly, said :—"The passing of the recent proceedings of the Government reorganising the Revenue Settlement Department and providing for an early completion of settlement operations, the abolition of the system of realising *Vilayartham* on viruthi lands, and arrears of tax on puduval lands—all combined have created in the minds of the people a deep-rooted impression that His Highness the Maharajah is now supported by a phalanx of learned and able officials, chief among whom, permit me, Sir, to single out your worthy self, and to offer

you our humble but hearty thanks for the interest you have taken in the inauguration of this grand institution."

Mr. Kumaramangalathu Nilakandan Nambooripad, a Jammi Landholder of Changanacherry representing the Malayala Brahmins, spoke in Malayalam and thanked His Highness and the Dewan for instituting the Assembly.

Mr. Madhavan Tampi of Trivandrum, Landholder and Member of the Trivandrum Municipality, after expressing his gratitude to the Maharajah and the Dewan for the boon conferred upon the people of Travancore, said that the Members could not shew their gratitude better than by proving themselves worthy of the confidence reposed in them by the Government.

Mr. P. M. Chakko, B. A., Member of the Kottayam Municipality said:—"On behalf of the Christian population, I would say we are deeply grateful to His Highness the Maharajah for forming this Popular Assembly. It is indeed a matter for great thankfulness that His Highness' solicitude for the welfare of his subjects has been manifested in thus bringing together delegates of the people from all parts of the State to represent direct to Government their wants and wishes. All classes of His Highness' subjects alike rejoice and look forward with great hopes on this institution and they are thankful for this great privilege which very few in India enjoy; and we request you kindly to convey our heartfelt feelings of loyalty and gratitude to His Highness."

Vadakkumkoor Chittiranal Tumpuran of Vaikam representing the Rajas of Vadakumkur, expressed his grateful thanks in a speech in Malayalam, and *Mr. Mathavan Marayakutty Pillai*, Landholder of Agasteeswaram in a speech in Tamil.

The Very Rev: Eipe Thoma Cathanar, of Thiruvella, Vicar-General of the Mar Thoma Syrian Christians, in a Malayalam speech, said that the members were truly grateful for the institution of this Assembly. He observed that though the members were selected from different castes and creeds and though they were separated from one another by the inequalities of wealth, social status and education, yet they were all one when they met in this Assembly to make their representations to the Government. He also exhorted the members in the course of an impressive speech to so conduct themselves that the Government, who had in their solicitude for the welfare of their subjects spontaneously conferred this boon on the people, may not have cause to regret their action. He prayed that the members may have strength and guidance to faithfully and loyally discharge their onerous duties and at the same time uphold the prestige and authority of the Government.

The Dewan thanked the Members for their expressions of good will, and said that it would give him great pleasure to convey their sentiments of loyalty to His Highness. The meeting was then adjourned to Monday the 24th October. The day's proceedings closed with hearty cheers for His Highness the Maharajah and the Dewan.

The Assembly met again on Monday the 24th October at 8 A. M.. After the Dewan and the officers of the State, had taken their seats,

Mr. Kavalam Neelacanda Pillai, Landholder, (Quilon Division), and ex-member of the Legislative Council, rose and said that as he was prevented by illness from being present at the meeting of the Assembly on Saturday, he took this opportunity of expressing his thanks for the institution of the Assembly, which he said would mark a new epoch in the history of Travancore. He repudiated the idea that the institution of the Assembly was not liked by the

people. On the contrary, in the country and the villages it was hailed with universal rejoicing. Referring to racial differences reported to be prevalent in the country, he said that the state of feeling was much exaggerated. It was true that there were some differences. But these were confined to Trivandrum and to place-hunters, and as far as the people were concerned the relations between the different sections could not be more satisfactory than they were in the moffussil. He then urged the following matters for the favourable consideration of the Government:—(1) The want of sufficient roads, canals and bridges in the two Northern Divisions of the State. He asked for the deputation of a special officer for enquiring into this matter. (2) The necessity for the abolition of the present system of collecting a portion of the land-tax in kind. The practice, he said, led to innumerable hardships. (3) The reconsideration of the order of Government prohibiting the reclamations of the Vembanaud lake for purposes of paddy cultivation. The policy of the Government was, he remarked, till recently to encourage such reclamations and ryots were thus led to invest large sums of money on such reclamations. He had himself with others, reclaimed over 10,000 acres. The reason given for prohibiting the reclamation was that the Cochin Harbour might be silted up. He did not think that the reason was a sound one. He said that Government as well as the ryots would be losers if the prohibition were not removed.

Mr. Alummoottil Sankaran Kochukunju Channan, Elava Landholder, (Quilon Division), was the next speaker. He also urged the abolition of the payment of tax in kind. He said that one who had to measure 11,000 paras of paddy for tax, often found to his cost that even 15,000 paras were not sufficient to meet the demands of the subordinate revenue servants. He further prayed that all the public schools and the Ayurvedic Medical School and the Sanskrit College at the capital may be thrown open to the Elavas and that State patronage in the matter of appointments may be extended to them. He suggested that local industries should be encouraged by the Sirear.

Mr. Madhavan Tampi of the Trivandrum Municipality supported the previous speakers as to the urgent necessity that existed for the abolition of taxation in kind. He pointed out the difficulty of taking the paddy to the Sirkar granaries, the trouble of guarding it till the Tandakaran was pleased to take charge of the same and the vexatious demands of the Tandakarn, as reasons for asking for immediate redress. He suggested that a commutation rate of 1½ fs. per para of paddy might be fixed by the Government. He said that Government would not be a loser by the transaction as they could save the rent paid for granaries and the discount allowed for deterioration of paddy. He also asked for greater attention being paid to the requirements of the agriculatural classes.

Mr. Kamukara Marthandan Narayana Kurup, Landholder of Kalkulam, (Southern Division). also urged the abolition of taxation in kind. He asked further that the tax on Mango and Punna trees in Kalkulam might be abolished, as they had been in Vilavancode. He spoke strongly in favour of the study of Sanskrit being made compulsory in all schools.

Mr. Krishnan Mathavan, Elava Landholder of Mavelikara (Quilon Division), pointed out some of the grievances of the Elava community. He said that as Government had recently excluded the Elava community from the list of the backward classes, they had a claim to be admitted into all Government schools. The Elavas were

denied admission to almost all the Government Girls' Schools. They were not admitted into the Ayurvedic Padasala and the Sanskrit College. He asked for redress in this matter. He further asked that State patronage in the matter of appointments might be extended to them.

Mr. E. Ramier of Shencottah, (Quilon Division), said that in case Government decided to abolish the payment of tax in kind, a uniform commutation rate of 1½ fanams per para of paddy might be fixed. He said that neither the Government nor the royts would be losers by such commutation.

Mr. Samy Iyengar of Trivandrum, while supporting the abolition of taxation in kind, said that the commutation rate could be satisfactorily fixed only after a careful enquiry had been conducted by a commission specially appointed for that purpose. He further suggested that an Agriculatural and Industrial Exhibition should he held in connection with the Assembly. He urged the necessity for forming co-operative credit societies to assist the agriculatural classes. He advocated the importance of giving agriculatural education in schools, and the advisability of improving the breed of cattle. He asked for the formation of an Agricultural Department under the Government. He also pointed out that greater care should be exercised in apportioning the amount allotted to the Public Works Department.

Mr. Kanaku Mathevan Marayakutty, Landholder of Agastiswaram, (Southern Division), also spoke in favour of the abolition of taxation in kind. He requested further that the Tovala Channel might be completed without delay, that the allotment for Maramath works in connection with tank irrigation might be enhanced, that Agricultural Schools should be opened and that Tamil should be taught in all the Vernacular Schools of the Southern Divison.

Mr. Trivikramar Vasudevar, Janmi Landholder of Vilavankod, (Southern Division), asked for the better management of Hindu Pagodas. He also spoke on the need for the opening of an English High School and the Establishment of a Hospital in his taluk.

Mr. Kanaku Tanumalaya Perumal Manikavasakam, Landholder of Tovala, (Southern Division), supported the previous speakers as to the necessity for the better management of the Devasoms, the opening of the Tovala Channel and the abolition of taxation in kind.

Mr. Parayil Avirah Varkey Tarakan, Romo-Syrian Landholder, Knight of the Order of St. Sylvester, Grand Commander of the Order of St. Gregory and Knight of the Order of the St. Peter, of Shertallay, (Kottayam Division), also spoke in favour of the abolition of the payment of tax in kind. He referred specially to the payment of a portion of the tax in the shape of cocoanut-oil in his taluk. He urged that greater attention should be paid to the necessities of the Shertallay taluk which, though one of the richest and most populous in Travancore had been. he said, sadly neglected. He asked for the opening of roads and canals and for the establishment of well-conducted English and Vernacular Schools in his taluk.

Mr. Vadakumkoor Chithiranal Thampuran, of Vaikam, (Kottayam Division), advocated the necessity for opening more roads and canals in his taluk. He also suggested the raising of the Vaikam English School to the High School standard.

Mr. Kandan Ikannan, Elava Landholder of Parur, (Kottayam Division), supported the previous speakers as to the necessity for abolishing taxation in kind. He also asked that the Elavas

might be admitted into all the Public Schools and that State patronage in the matter of appointments might be extended to them also. He further said that the assessment rate of 4½ fanams per cocoanut tree in certain Proverthies of Parur was excessive and asked for a reduction. He pointed out that the road from the Parur to Kuriapalli was in a bad state of repairs.

Mr. M. D. Daniel, B. A., Editor of "The Travancore Times" and Secretary to the South Travancore Christian Association of Nagercoil, (Southern Division), spoke on the necessity for guarding the frontier and thereby preventing dacoities which had become very frequent in South Travancore. He advocated the extension of Railway communication to South Travancore, the development of the Cape Comorin Harbour, the holding of an Agricultural and Industrial exhibition in connection with the Assembly, the appointment of a Special Officer for the more efficient working of the Agricultural Loans Regulation, (which, he said, was now a dead letter,) the improvement of the pay of the Police and the placing of honest and responsible Officers in charge of Police Stations, the abolition of the system of collecting tax in kind, the enhancement of the allotment for Maramut works in the Southern Division, the deepening and improving of rain-fed tanks and the separation of the Devaswom from the Revenue Department with a view to the better management of both departments.

Mr. Thamarappallil Kuruvilla Kochu Thommen, Jacobite Syrian Landholder and Merchant of Chengannur, (Quilon Division), supported the abolition of the payment of tax in kind. He urged the necessity for opening a road from Mavelikaray to Kolanchery, and for constructing bridges over the rivers which intersect the roads. He asked also for the establishment of a Hospital and a Munsiff's Court at Chengannur, and for permission being granted to the ryots to cultivate areas within reserved forests, without causing injury to such forests.

Mr. Ponnayya Nadar, Landholder and Merchant of Eraniel, (Southern Division), advocated the establishment of English Schools and the opening of more roads in his taluk. He also spoke on the necessity for supplying good drinking water, as the water in the taluk was brackish. He suggested that greater attention should be paid to the salt pans and allams.

The Rev. Eerali Vareed Mathoo Kathanar, Jacobite Syrian Priest and Landholder of Parur, (Kottayam Division), said that the Parur Bund which was constructed at a cost of over a lakh of rupees was now out of repair and that something should be done to strengthen it and to provide for the draining of the extensive area enclosed by it. He asked for the construction of a Bridge at Palathumkal ferry. He also supported the abolition of taxation in kind.

Mr. P. M. Chakko, B. A., of Kottayam, asked that the Government might be pleased to separate the Devaswom from the Revenue Department with a view to the more efficient administration of these two Departments and also to throw open the latter Department to competent persons of all classes of His Highness' subjects.

Mr. C. I. Abraham, Member of the Travancore and Cochin Christian Association, Kottayam, also spoke to the same effect.

Mr. Kochikunnel Itti Eipe Itti Avirah, Romo-Syrian Landholder of Muvattupuzha (Kottayam Division), asked for the abolition of payment of tax in kind, the supply of a better quality of salt, the restriction of further extension of the Forest Reserves, the allotment to each taluk for public works of a sum of money proportionate to

the revenue collected from that taluk, the establishment of an English School at Muvattupuzha, of a Zillah Court at Kottayam, and the opening of railway communication between Alwaye and Trivandrum.

Mr. C. J. Curien of Kottayam supported the abolition of payment of tax in kind. He also asked for permission to reclaim the Vembanaud Lake for paddy cultivation. He thought that expert opinion had not as yet condemned such reclamation.

Mr. T. R. Atchuthan Pillai, Landholder of Alengad, (Kottayam Division), said that the public suffered much from the want of good timber and asked that, in disposing of local timber, preference should be given to the natives of the State. He said that according to the present rules, all good timber was taken away by foreign contractors, and only rejected and inferior timber was given for the use of the people of the country. He suggested that timber should be auctioned at every depot in small lots; in that case, he was quite sure the whole timber would be purchased locally and the people benefited thereby.

Mr. G. H. Davey of Messrs Darragh Smail & Co., Alleppey, said that it was a general complaint that timber was taken away by foreign contractors and to meet the requirements of the people the collections from the forests should be auctioned periodically. He further said that he had been asked by several people to draw attention to two of their grievances; one was in connection with the salt used in fish-curing. No special favourable rates were granted for salt used in fish-curing. In Cochin and British India, they cured fish under Government supervision, and as only the actual cost was charged trade was very much increased. If that were done in Alleppey, he thought that very good results would follow. Another point that he wished to draw attention to, was that the backwater and canals were in many places so full of mud that boats got stranded and the consequence was that the cost of carriage was very excessive. If these canals were put into proper order the cost of carriage would be reduced by one-third. He further pointed out that Rules under the Leper Bill had not been framed yet.

Mr. Mazhavancherril Krishna Pillai, Landholder of Vaikam, (Kottayam Division), said that the road from Vaikam to Vadayar was very much neglected and was useless for cart traffic, that since the services of the watchman at the bund in the Muvattupuzha river had been dispensed with, the bund was out of repair and that every year there was a flood in consequence, and that the bridge over the Muvattupuzha river which was washed away several years ago, had not been replaced yet. He further pointed out the inconvenience caused to the Vaikam people by the local Munsiff's Court having been transferred to the jurisdiction of the Parur District Court and asked that the Court might be re-transferred to the jurisdiction of the Alleppey District Court. He also supported the previous speakers about the abolition of taxation in kind.

Mr. Vattamparambil Keshavan Valiathan, Landholder of Kartigapally, (Quilon Division), asked that better quality of salt might be supplied. He also spoke about the difficulty experienced by the people of the country in getting timber.

Mr. S. Sivarama Iyer, Landholder of Boothapandy, (Southern Division), spoke in favour of the abolition of payment of tax in kind. He also urged the necessity of setting apart lands for grazing purposes, as well as for supplying manure for paddy fields.

Mr. Oosan Pillay Kulamytheen Pillay, Mahomedan Landholder of Eraniel, (Southern Division), spoke on the need for introducing uniform weights and measures, the undesirability of allowing other than Mahomedans to handle the Koran in the Public Courts, the necessity of a School for imparting instruction in Arabic to Mahomedan boys and the desirability of appointing an officer to superintend the management of Mosques.

Mr. Kasamuthu Chattanathan Karayalan, Landholder and Abkari Contractor of Shencottah, (Quilon Division), urged the necessity for widening and deepening the rain-fed tanks of Shencottah. He asked further for the construction of a choultry there.

Mr. H. M. Knight of the Central Travancore Planters' Association said :—"The Planters of Central Travancore, in the Kottayam Division, whom I represent, are, generally speaking, a very contented and loyal community. The falling off of prices to which you alluded in your Address, is not due to anything that can be remedied at this end, unless Travancore can be blamed for shipping a larger quantity than hitherto, adding thereby its quota to overproduction. The overwhelming duty of 8 pence per pound now imposed upon tea in England, is undoubtedly the chief cause of the price falling. I don't think we can expect it to be remedied soon, but still, we rely on the support of Travancore, with all India, in the war that we are now waging for preferential duties in London, and, if we once get preference for British-grown teas, it will be salvation to the tea planters. Planters are much dependent upon good and serviceable roads, and I must say that those who are planters in Kottayam Division, have, at the present moment, a real substantial grievance in the deplorable condition of the trunk roads from Mundakayam to Kanjirapally, a distance of nine miles. It is almost impossible to walk upon them. You cannot ride unless you are fearless, and carts only get along the road by going off it. It interferes very seriously with the supplies that are necessary to estates being brought. We cannot get them there and we have to find them elsewhere. We cannot send our tea to Kottayam for shipment out of Travancore. We have to send our tea and other produce to the Eastern Coast to be shipped at the port of Tuticorin, a distance double that of the Western route. It is only fair to state that repairs have been commenced on a section of the road alluded to, but, as I was asked to call attention to the subject, I do so with a desire to impress on the Government the vital necessity for pushing on repairs absolutely needed on this road.

"The only other subject that planters of Peermade are exercised about, at the present moment, is that the privileges they have hitherto enjoyed for the grazing of their cattle under the Cattle Grazing Rules of the 27th November 1897, the enjoyment of which has lately been threatened by the suggestion to sell grass land surrounding estates to outsiders, are in peril. It has been the custom to permit each estate to graze 570 head of cattle, and, if the Government sells the land adjoining estates to others, it is impossible to graze even one. We have no other grievance and I will conclude by thanking you, Sir, for asking us to come here to-day".

Mr. Vykathillathil Kymal Kerulan Kerulan, Landholder, of Tiruvella, (Quilon Division), asked for the maintenance of the Veliathu Bund, which, he said, was necessary for the irrigation of a very large extent of paddy land. He pleaded also for the opening of a Sanskrit School at Tiruvella.

Mr. K. Appadura Iyer, B. A., B. L., High Court Vakil and Landholder of Nedumangad, (Trivandrum Division), called atten-

tion to the absence of good irrigation tanks in his taluk and the consequent scarcity of water supply. He also protested against the registering of jungle lands adjoining paddy fields in the names of strangers. He said that such lands should be left either unregistered, or should be registered only in the names of the owners of the paddy lands adjoining, as the shrubs were necessary for green manure.

Mr. M. M. Varughese, of the Kottayam Traders' Association complained that the salt sold in the Bankshalls was mixed with large quantities of sand and asked for redress in the matter.

Mr. Neelakanta Iyer, Landholder of Ambalapuzha, (Quilon Division), said that, as there was great difficulty in getting jungle stakes and twigs for punja cultivation, the ryots were put to much inconvenience and expense. He therefore asked for a reduction of the tax on punja lands.

Mr. J. J. Murphy of the Cardamom Hills said :—"It was very pleasing to learn on Saturday, that you will shortly visit the Cardamom Hills, and personally enquire into the ryots' grievances. With poor prices, small crops and no proper roads, they are working their gardens with great difficulty, and, last year, sustained a very heavy loss. The land tax is Rs. 6-4-0 per acre, and is equivalent to a tax of 1½ anna per pound on the average crop of 70 pounds. This was 5 per cent. of the selling price of the spice when the monopoly was abolished about eight years ago, but 20 per cent. of the present price. I have been asked to invite your attention to the hardship the ryots suffer under Rule 9 of the Cardamom Rules. These rules set out that the crop must not be removed from the Hills, until the tax has been paid in full, and this necessitates the borrowing of money at very heavy interest. The Cardamom Hills Superintendent, Mr. Sealy, says that the rule will be strictly enforced this year, even in the case of the European planters who spend large sums in cultivating the gardens. The buildings alone are ample security for the assessment. I trust that the Superintendent may be permitted to exempt from this rule large owners who keep gardens in a proper state of cultivation. In conclusion, I beg to assure you on behalf of the cardamom growers, both native and European, that, when you visit our hills next month, you will have a most hearty welcome."

Mr. S. Lekshmi Narayana Iyer, Landholder of Kalkulam (Southern Division), said that the tax on Devasom lands had been raised by ⅛ by the Settlement authorities and asked for redress in the matter.

Mr. Mahomed Ismael, Landholder of Kadakavoor (Trivandrum Division), asked for the establishment of a High School at Kadakavoor, the opening of night Schools for the children of the poor, the imparting of instruction in Arabic to Mahomedan children, the opening of certain roads and the prohibition of the Koran from being handled by other than Mahomedans in the Public Courts.

Mr. Parayath Narayana Menon, Landholder of Kunnattunad, (Kottayam Division), urged the necessity for constructing irrigation works in his taluk.

Mr. Nagendra Pye Krishna Patter, Landholder and Merchant of Quilon, said that it was necessary to have a Chathram near the Railway Station at Quilon. He also pointed out the inconvenience caused by the refusal of certain Treasury Officers to receive the recently coined copper chuckram pieces.

Mr. Anakottil Sankunni Karthavoo, Landholder of Shertally, (Kottayam Division), asked for the construction of roads and the opening of canals at Shertallay.

Mr. V. Krishna Iyer, Landholder of Todupuzha, (Kottayam Division), asked for the establishment of schools, and the opening of roads and canals in his taluk.

Mr. Tharayil Thommi Chakko, Romo-Syrian Landholder of Ettumanur, (Kottayam Division), asked for the maintenance of a Bund at Kaipuzha

Mr. E. Ramier of Shencottah, (Quilon Division), called attention to some of the grievances of the Shencottah ryots in connection with the Forest Rules. He then thanked the Dewan for the patient and sympathetic hearing he had given to the numerous grievances represented by the members of the Assembly.

The Very Reverend Eipe Thoma Kathanar of Tiruvella, (Quilon Division), was the last speaker. He said that the Assembly which was only three days old would in time grow into a power for good in the land under the fostering care of His Highness the Maharajah and the Dewan. He requested that any shortcomings that might have been observed in the speakers might be kindly overlooked, as the meeting was the first of its kind. He asked that the further extension of Forest Reserves towards the west might be stopped; that the Devasom be separated from the Revenue Department with a view to the better administration of both the Departments; and that competent men, without distinction of caste or creed, be appointed to the Government service. He said that great care should be exercised in permitting future reclamations in the Vembanad and other lakes, as he feared that there was the danger of the lands higher up being flooded, if these lakes were drained, as there would then be no proper outlet for the flow of water from the rivers, and for the tides from the sea. He then thanked the Dewan for the patient hearing granted to the Members.

Mr. Mohamed Elias Hajee Ahmed Sait, Mahomedan Merchant of Trivandrum, subsequently handed in a paper containing the representations he had to make. He asked for the construction of a Chathram for all castes and creeds at Trivandrum, the metalling of the road from Kalipankulom to the Mahomedan Mosque, a larger number of beat constables being employed for night duty, the introduction of the water pipe system into the town, the extension of railway communication to Trivandrum, the establishment of a Medical Dispensary at Karamanay, the repair of the neglected tanks of Trivandrum, the putting up of urinals and latrines for the whole of the Town and the encouragement of education among the Mahomedans.

The Dewan said that the various representations made that morning would be duly considered and placed before His Highness, and that Government would endeavour to meet the wishes and requirements of the people as far as it was possible to do so.

Cheers were then called for His Highness the Maharajah and the Dewan, and the proceedings were brought to a close at 11 A. M.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore dated Camp Alwaye (1st October 1904. 16th Kanni 1080).

No. 640, Political.

His Highness the Maha Rajah has had under consideration the desirability of affording an opportunity to the people of expressing direct to the Government their wants and wishes and representing their views regarding the administrative measures adopted by Government from time to time. This would enable the Government to learn at first hand how the action of Government affects the people and to have the benefit of their suggestions regarding the measures that may be necessary to promote administrative efficiency and to ameliorate the condition of the people. With this object in view His Highness has been pleased to command that an Assembly of the representatives of the land-holders and merchants in the country to be styled "THE SRI MULAM POPULAR ASSEMBLY OF TRAVANCORE" should be constituted.

2. The meeting of the Assembly will be held at the Capital every year soon after His Highness the Maha Rajah's birthday.

3. The members to be invited will for the present be selected by the Division Peishcars, two representatives of the agricultural, trading and industrial interests being chosen for each taluk, from among land-holders who pay on their own account an annual land-revenue of not less than Rs. 100 and land-holders or traders whose net annual income is Rs. 6,000 or above. The municipalities of Trivandrum, Nagercoil, Quilon, Kottayam and Alleppey and such public bodies and associations as in the opinion of the Government should be represented in the Assembly, will be invited to send a member each.

No person who has not completed 18 years of age, no person who is of unsound mind or has been convicted of a criminal offence indicating a bad or immoral character and no dismissed official shall be eligible to be nominated as a member of the Assembly.

As the object of the Assembly is to elicit non-official public opinion, no Government servant shall be nominated as a member of the Assembly.

4. This year the meeting of the Assembly will be held on Saturday $\frac{\text{22nd October 1904}}{\text{6th Thulam 1080}}$ at 11 A. M. in the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall.

The names of the representatives selected will be published separately. The principal officers of the State and Heads of departments will also be invited to be present.

5. The Dewan will, under command of His Highness the Maha Rajah, address the Assembly regarding the working of the several departments during the past Malabar year and the measures proposed to be adopted in the current year. The members will then be invited to make any representations they may wish to make regarding the measures affecting the people at large or the different communities and interests.

6. The object of His Highness in calling this Assembly into existence is solely to give the people an opportunity of bringing to the notice of Government their requirements, wishes or grievances on the one hand, and on the other to make the policy and measures of Government better known to the people so that all possible grounds

of misconception in regard to the action of Government may be removed. His Highness trusts that the Assembly will be the means of enabling His Government and the people to understand each other better and that thereby the cause of good government will be advanced and the well-being and contentment of the people better promoted.

V. P. MADHAVA RAO,
DEWAN.

HIS HIGHNESS

SRÍ PATMANÁBHA DÁSA

VANCHI PÁLA

SIR RÁMA VARMÁ

KULASEKHARA KIRITAPATI

MANNEY SULTÁN

MAHÁRÁJA RÁJA

RÁMARÁJA BAHADUR

SHAMSHÉR JANG,

Knight Grand Commander

OF THE

MOST EXALTED ORDER

OF THE

Star of India,

KNIGHT GRAND COMMANDER

OF THE

MOST EMINENT ORDER

OF THE

INDIAN EMPIRE,

Member of the Royal Asiatic Society, London,

OFFICIER DE L' INSTRUCTION PUBLIQUE,

Maharajah of Travancore.

Born 25th September 1857.

ASCENDED THE MUSNUD 19TH AUGUST 1885.

ROYAL FAMILY OF TRAVANCORE.

GRAND-NIECES

OF

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH.

Her Highness

SETU LAKSHMY BAYI,

Senior Ranee of Travancore.

[BORN 19TH NOVEMBER, 1895.]

Her Highness

SETU PARVATHI BAYI,

Junior Ranee of Travancore.

[BORN 8TH NOVEMBER, 1896.]

BROTHER-IN-LAW

OF

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH.

KERALA VARMA,

C. S. I., M. R. A. S., F. R. H. S.,

Valiya Koil Tampuran.

[Married to Her Highness the late Senior Ranee.]

Physician to His Highness the Maha Rajah.

Lieut.-Colonel R. James, I. M. S.

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Ananthanama Iyer... ...	...Fouzdari Commissioner.
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V. I. Kesava Pillai, M. A. ... ...Quilon Division.
P. Ramakrishna Aiyar, B. A. ... ...Trivandrum Division.
N. Subrahmanya Aiyar, M. A., M. B., C. M. Padmanabhapuram Division.
A. W. L. Vernede ... ...Alleppey.
J. S. Sealy ... ...Cardamom Hills.

Magistrates of the 1st Class.

S. Shungara Pillai, B. A. ... ...Kottayam Division.
N. Rajaram Rao, B. A. ... ...Quilon Division,
A Rama Aiyar, B. A. B. L. ... ...Trivandrum Division.
R. Runganatha Aiyar, B. A. ... ...Padmanabhapuram Division.
P. M. Varkki ... ...Alleppey.
K. N. Eippa, B. A. ... ...Peermade.
N. Raman Pillai, B. A. ... ...Arukutti.

Magistrates of the 2nd Class.

Southern Division.

S. Anantharaman Pillai ... ...Tovala.
V. S. Kesava Aiyar, B. A. B. L. ... ...Agastiswaram.
G. Venkitasoobramony Iyer ... ...Eraniel.
M. Pulpu Pillai, B. A. ... ...Kalkulam.
V. Aiyam Pillai ... ...Vilavancode (On leave).
P. Sathianasan, B. A. ... ...Kottar (Rs. 100.)

Trivandrum Division.

C. Raghava Chariar, B. A. ... ...Trivandrum Taluk.
V. Thanu Aiyar, B. A. ... ...Trivandrum Town(Rs. 85+ Rs. 15 allowance.)
K. Padmanabhan Tampi, B. A. B. L. ...Neyyattinkara.
K. Govinda Pillai, B. A. ... ...Chirayinkil.
P. Sankaralingom Pillai, B. A.... ...Parassala. (Rs. 70.)
S. Narayana Aiyar, B. A. ... ...Oolsavamatom. (Rs. 85.)

Quilon Division

K. Ramaswamy Iyer, B. A., B. L. ...Quilon.
Narayana Pillai ... ...Kunnattur.
K. Anantanarayana Aiyar, B. A. B. L.., Karunagapally.

N. Narayana Pillai, B. A. ...	...Kartigapalli.	
Padmanabha Pillai	...Mavelikara.	
M. C. Narayana Pillai, B. A. ...	...Chengannur.	
P. Arumukham Pillai, B. A. ...	...Tiruvalla.	
K. Sankaranarayana Aiyar, B. A.	...Ambalapuzha.	
R. Krishnaswamy Rao, B. A. ...	...Pathanapuram.	
R. Krishna Pillai, B. A., B. L. ...	...Shencottah.	
M. E. Ittyara, B. A. ...	...Alleppey.	(Rs. 85+ Rs. 15 allowance.)
P. Krishna Pillai, B. A. ...	...Kayenculam	(Rs. 85.)
Kunjukrishna Pillai ...	...Pathanamthitta	(Rs. 85.)

Kottayam Division.

K. S. Soobramania Aiyar, B. A.	...Shertallay.	
K. Narayanan Pandalay, B. A., B. L.	...Vaikom.	
K. Soobramonia Aiyar, B. A. ...	...Ettumanur.	
C. Govinda Pillai, B. A., B. L. ...	...Kottayam.	
V. Subramonia Aiyar, B. A. ...	...Changanachery.	
Narayana Aiyar ...	...Minachil.	
K. Padmanabha Aiyar, B. A. ...	...Muvattupuzha.	
V. A. Krishna Aiyar, B. A., B. L.	...Thodupuzha.	
S. Harihara Aiyar, B. A. ...	...Kunnatnad.	
M. Krishna Aiyar ...	...Alangad.	
C. Rajaretna Naicker, B. A. ...	...Parur.	
M. G. Mathan, B. A. ...	...Kanjirapalli.	(Rs. 100.)

Magistrates of the 3rd Class.

Southern Division.

K. Maruthanayagom Pillai, B. A.	...Colachel (on other duty).	(Rs. 70.)
J. Padmanabha Aiyar, B. A. ...	... Do. (acting)	
S. K. Mahadeva Ayar, B. A., B. L.	...Thiruvattar	(Rs. 70.)

Trivandrum Division.

Padmanabha Aiyar ...	...Nedumangad.	

Quilon Division.

K. Raman Tampi, B. A. ...	...Paravur	(Rs. 70.)
P. Seshiengar, B. A., B. L. ...	...Kottarakarai.	

Kottayam Division.

Shungoonni Pillai ...	...Arukutti	(Rs. 85.)
Kunjan Pillai ...	...Deviculam	(Rs. 100)

Court of Appeal from the decisions of Special Magistrates.

F. J. R. V. Hunt, Barrister-at-Law ... Special Appellate Judge.

Special Magistrates.

FOR THE TRIAL OF EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECTS.

Major F. W. Dawson ... ... Trivandrum.
A. W. L. Vernede ... ... Alleppey.
J. S. Sealy ... ... Devicolam.
T. F. Bourdillon ... ... Quilon.

REGISTRATION OF ASSURANCES.

M. R. Krishna Row, Director of Registration. (Rs. 450).

C. Sesha Iyer ... District Registrar, Trivandrum District (Rs. 125).
Govinda Pillai ... Do. do. Quilon do. (Rs. 115).
Kuruvila Varki ... Do. do. Kottayam do. (Rs. 125).

Sub-Registrars.

District.	Sub-District.	Class.	Names of Sub-Registrars.	Salary. Rs.
Trivandrum.	Tovala	2	Neelacunda Iyen.	60
	Agastisvaram ...	2	Neelacunda Iyen.	60
	Nagercoil	4	T. K. Naga Raja Row.	40
	Eraniel	4	K. U. Alexander, B. A.	40
	Colachel	3	Suria Pillay.	50
	Kalculam	3	S. Ramakrishna Iyen.	50
	Thiruvattar	4	S. Venkiteswara Iyen.	40
	Vilavancode	1	Krishna Iyen.	80
	Do. (Additional) ...	3	V. Sesha Iyengar.	50
	Munchiray	4	Subramony Iyen.	40
	Parassala	2	Ananthakrishna Iyen.	60
	Neyyatinkara ...	1	Veloo Pillay.	80
	Do. (Additional) ...	3	M. Sankara Pillay.	50
	Nemom	4	Padmanabha Pillay.	40
	Trivandrum	3	T. S. Venkitachalam Iyen.	50
	Kazhakoottum ...	3	P. Krishna Pillay, B. A.	50
	Nedumangad ...	2	V. Padmnabha Iyen, B. A.	60
	Chirayinkil	3	G. Padmanabha Iyen.	50
	Navaikulam	3	Kumaraswami Pillay	50

District.	Sub-District.	Class.	Names of Sub-Registrars.	Salary Rs.
Quilon.	Kottarakara	4	K. Aiyappen Pillay B. A.	40
	Pattanapuram ...	4	V. A. Namasivayam Pillay, B. A.	40
	Kunnattur	2	K. M. George.	60
	Shencottah	4	K. Sreenivas Row.	40
	Quilon	1	H. Krishna Iyen B. A.	80
	Chattanur	4	N. Nagom Iyen.	40
	Karunagapalli ...	3	Narayana Pillay.	50
	Chavara	1	Narayana Pillay.	80
	Krishnapuram ...	3	Eravi Pillay.	50
	Kartigapalli	4	K. Ganapathy Iyen.	40
	Kayamculam	4	T. K. Neelacunda Pillay.	40
	Mavelikara	1	C. Mathen B. A.	80
	Nurnad	4	R. Padmanabha Pillay B. A.	40
	Chengannur	2	Ramakrishna Iyen B. A.	60
	Pattanamthitta ...	4	Krishna Pillay.	40
	Thiruvella	2	P. K. Cheriyan.	60
	Alleppey	3	S. Venkitachalam Iyen B. A., B. L.	50
	Aranmula	3	Veloo Pillay.	50
Kottayam	Changanacherry ...	3	W. Varugis, B. A.	50
	Kaujirapalli	4	G. Krishnan Oonittan B. A.	40
	Shertallay	4	R. Neelacunda Puduval, B. A.	40
	Vaikam	2	M. R. Krishna Pillay, B. A.	60
	Ettumanur	4	L. Kurian.	40
	Kottayam	1	P. V. Nanoo Pillay, B. A.	80
	Minachil	4	Mani Ninan.	40
	Todupuzha	4	V. Subramony Iyen.	40
	Muvattupuzha ...	4	C. Bhagavatheswara Iyen.	40
	Koothatookulam ...	4	M. S. Haribara Iyen.	40
	Kunnatnad	3	T. I. Cheriyan, B. A.	50
	Alangad	3	P. I. Jacob.	50
	Parur	4	S. Parameswaren Pillay, B. A., B. L.	40
	Devikulam	,,	P. I. Ithak, B. A. Special Sub-Registrar.	25+47*

Hill allowance *

Joint Stock Companies.

1. H. Prince ... Registrar of Joint Stock Companies. (Rs. 100).

TRAVANCORE POLICE.

O. H. Bensley, B. A., ... Superintendent of Police (Bh. Rs. 900).
T. Ponnambalam Pillai, M. R. A. S., ... Senior Asst. Supt. of Police, Quilon Division (Rs. 400).
A. J. Ferguson ... ... Asst. Supt. of Police, *on other duty* (Rs. 250).
S. R. Swyny ... ... Do. Trivandrum and Padmanabhapuram Divisions (Rs. 250).
H. Hoogewerf ... ... Acting Asst. Supt. of Police, Kottayam Division (Rs. 150 and acting allowance Rs. 50).

Serial No.	Rank.	Name.	Taluk.	Salary.
1	1st class Inspector	N. Paramoo Pillai	Changanacherry.	Rs. 100
2	do.	A. Samuel	Alleppey Town.	,, 100
3	do.	I. Syed Ali	Shertallay.	,, 100
4	do.	W. Gallyot	Head Quarter and Reserve Inspector.	,, 100 and Hd. Qr. Inspector's charge allowance Rs. 30
5	do.	S. Shungara Iyer	Shencottah (on other duty).	Rs. 100
6	2nd class Inspector... ...	T. R. Parameswaran Pillai	Vaikam.	,, 75
7	do.	J. A. Stevenage	Eraniel.	,, 75
8	do.	F. J. Gomez, B. A.	Audit Inspector.	,, 75
9	do.	B. Govinda Pillai	Fort Division.	,, 75
10	do.	E. N. Parameswaran Pillai	Pathanapuram.	,, 75
11	3rd class Inspector	G. E. Shedden	Nedumangad.	,, 60
12	do.	A. Arumugom Pillai	Kottayam.	,, 60
13	do.	T. C. R. Madhavan Pillai	Kunnattur.	,, 60
14	do.	B. Padmanabha Rao	Palace Guard Inspector.	,, 60
15	do.	R. K. Krishna Pillai, B. A.	Puthenchanda Division.	,, 60
16	do.	N. Narayanan Oounythan	Meenachel.	,, 60
17	4th class Inspector... ...	Chakko John, B. A.	Thodupuzha.	,, 50
18	do.	N. Seetharama Iyen	Mavelikara.	,, 50
19	do.	J. L. Cruz	Tiruvalla.	,, 50
20	do.	P. Gomathinayagom Pillai, B. A. ...	Aramboly Frontier.	,, 50

Serial No.	Rank.	Name.	Taluk.	Salary.
21	4th class Inspector	P. Veloo Pillai	Ambalapuzha.	Rs. 50
22	do.	S. Narayanaswami Naidoo	Cherayinkil.	,, 50
23	do.	N. Krishna Pillai	Neyyattinkara.	,, 50
24	do.	H. White	Tovala.	,, 50
25	5th class Inspector	M. Govinda Pillai	Karthigapalli.	,, 40
26	do.	N. Padmanabha Pillai	Karunagapalli	,, 40
27	do.	K. Narayana Pillai	Contonment Station.	,, 40
28	do.	R. Gallyot	Vilavancode.	,, 40
29	do.	R. Vaidylingom Pillai, B. A., B. L. ...	Agastisvaram.	,, 40
30	6th class Inspector	P. Narayana Pillai	Quilon Town.	,, 35
31	do.	J. D. Baxter	Treasure Escort Inspector.	,, 35
32	do.	K. N. Sivaraja Pillai, B. A.	Ettumanur.	,, 35
33	do.	M. Issac Naiman	Devicolam.	,, 35
34	do.	P. Govindan Thumpi, B. A.	Alangad.	,, 35
35	do.	P. Thariyan	Muvattupuzha.	,, 35
36	do.	S. Subramoneya Iyen	Kottar Town.	,, 35
37	do.	T. Chakko, B. A....	Trivandrum Taluk.	,, 35
38	Probationary Inspector ...	S. Vencittarama Rao, B. A.	Chengannur.	,, 35
39	7th class Inspector	P. Narayanan Thampi	Kunnatnad.	,, 30
40	do.	P. Kumara Pillai	Kottarakara.	,, 30
41	do.	C. R. Prameswaran Pillai	Kalkulam.	,, 30
42	do.	J. V Fernandez	Peermade.	,, 30
43	do.	S. Kumara Pillai	Parur.	,, 30
44	Probationary Inspector ...	V. Darmalingom Pillai	Quilon Taluk.	,, 30

20 1st Grade Head Constables on ... ... Rs. 20.	202 1st Class Constables on ... ... Rs. 8.
30 2nd Grade Head Constables on ... ... Rs. 15.	501 2nd Class Constables on ... ... Rs. 7.
121 3rd Grade Head Constables on ... ... Rs. 12.	816 3rd Class Constables on ... ... Rs. 6.

CENTRAL JAIL DEPARTMENT.

J. A. Duthie, M. A ... ... Superintendent on Furlough (Rs. 450).
A. J. Ferguson (Assistant Superintendent of Police) ... ... Ag. Superintendent (Rs. 350 including Rs. 100 acting allowance).
A. Krishna Rao ... ... Jailor (Rs. 70).
R. Nilakanta Pillai (Apothecary) ... ... Medical Officer (Rs. 100 draws charge allowance of Rs. 25).

MILITARY.

NAYAR BRIGADE.

Rank and Name.	Date of Appointment to Travancore Government.	Date of Commission in His Majesty's Service.	To what Corps and Presidency belonging.	Rank and Appointment in Travancore Service.	Pay. Rs.	Pay. ch.	Allowance. Rs.	Allowance. ch.	Remarks.
Major F. W. Dawson ...	31st October 1895.	23rd July 1899.	Indian Army...	Commandant	1017	24	*203	16	*For charge of Body Guard.
Lieut. W. D. Reid ...	22nd September 1902.	5th November 1898.	Do. Do. ...	Commandant, 2nd Battalion ..	508	26	...	...	
Lieut. J. C. Loch ..	29th October 1903.	4th June 1900.	Do. Do. ...	Commandant, 1st Battalion ...	508	26	...	...	
STAFF.									
Lieut. W. D. Reid ...	22nd September 1902.	5th November 1898.	Do. Do. ...	Staff Officer and Quarter Master ..					
H. C. Perkins Esq., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P....	12th October 1895.	.. ...	.. ...	In Medical charge	661	17	*50	25	*House rent.
Mr. J. A. Matcher ...	12th October 1878.	... ...	. ..	Band Director	250	..	...	...	
Mr. W. S. Buckel ...	16th September 1896.	... ...	.. ...	Veterinary Surgeon, Body Guard.	254	13	...	...	
Mohomed Hoossain ..	1st January 1897.	.. ...	.. .	Subadar-Major, Body Guard ...	81	12	20	10	
...	—	... ...	... .	Subadar-Major, 1st Battalion ...					
Pulpoo Pillay ...	7th February 1879.	... ...	... ...	Do. Do., 2nd Battalion ..	35	12	*10	...	*Staff allowance.

UNIFORM... { BODY GUARD—Dark Blue, Lace Gold.
ARTILLERY—Royal Blue, Facing Scarlet—Lace Gold.
INFANTRY—SCARLET. { 1st Battalion, Facing Royal Blue, Lace Gold.
2nd Battalion, Facing Olive Green, Lace Gold. }

Establishment of 1st Battalion of Infantry—1 Subadar-Major, 5 Subadars, 6 Jemadars, 1 Havildar-Major, 30 Havildars, 30 Naigues, 415 Privates, 12 Buglers—Total 500.

Establishment of 2nd Battalion of Infantry—1 Sudadar-Major, 9 Subadars, 10 Jemadars, 1 Havildar-Major, 1 Drill Havildar, 49 Havildars, 1 Drill Naigue, 49 Naigues, 765 Privates, 1 Drum-Major, 1 Fife-Major, and 22 Drummers and Fifers—Total 910.

Establishment of Artillery—1 Jemadar, 2 Havildars, 2 Naigues, 25 Gunners—Total 30. 6 guns.

Establishment of Band—1 Havildar, 1 Naigue and 30 Musicians—Total 32.

Establishment of Body Guard—1 Subadar-Major, 1 Jemadar, 1 Assistant to the Veterinary Surgeon. 1 Regimental Havildar-Major, 1 Troop Havildar-Major, 1 Drill Havildar, 1 Havildar, 4 Naigues, 1 Farrier, 2 Trumpeters, 2 Rough Riders, 45 Privates. 1 Nalbund, 2 Puckalies, 1 Chowdry, 34 Syces, 2 Sweepers, 60 Grass-cutters—Total 162. 2 Elephants, 60 Horses, 2 Bullocks.

Attached to the Brigade—1 Sergeant-Major.

Civil Servants attached to the Brigade.

T. Mutbiya Pillay ... ...Manager, Brigade Office (Rs. 65).

G. Vedapothagum Pillay ...Samprethy (Rs. 35).

Hospital Asst. R. Vencatachelapathy Naidu, Medical Subordinate (Rs. 35+17½ allowance).

Do. R. Sri Ramaloo Naidu ...Medical Subordinate, (Rs. 35+17½ allowance).

Do. K. G. Luke ..Medical Subordinate (Rs. 25+12½ allowance).

J. Brewart ... ...Head English Clerk (Rs. 64-chs. 3-cash 8).

Commanding Officers of the Nayar Brigade.

9th Regt. M. N. I.	Captain A. McLeod.....		1815.	
H. M's 30th Regt.	Captain O. W. Gray.....	1st July	1819.	
H. M's 1st Regt ..	Major H. Farquharson...	21st April	1829.	
1st. Lt. Cavalry...	Captain G. Faris	30th August	1830.	
4th Regt. N. I.....	Captain R. N. Campbell..	2nd December	1834.	
45th Regt. N. I....	Lieut. (Bt. Captain) W. E. Lockhart...	22nd June	1842.	
17th Regt. N. I..	Captain (Bt. Major) J. Gunning...	11th January	1844.	
2nd Regt. N. I....	Captain (Bt. Major) R. Shirreff...	17th December	1845.	
16th Regt. N. I...	Major S. A. Grant.....	22nd June	1850.	
2nd Regt. N. I....	Captain (Bt. Lt. Col.) R. N. Faunce.....	20th July	1855.	
M. S. C.	Major H. Drury.....	21st April	1862.	
M. S. C. (3rd Lt. Cavalry)...	Major J. N. Maclean ...	10th May	1867.	
23rd Regt. N. I..	Captain (Bt. Major) S. W. Lennox...	7th April	1869.	Acting.
M. S. C. (3rd Lt. Cavalry)...	Major J. N. Maclean ...	17th November	1870.	
M. S. C.	Major J. A. Ellis	17th June	1872.	
M. S. C.	Major A. F. F. Bloomfield.	23rd April	1873.	Acting.
M. S. C.	Major St. G. Caulfeild...	7th July	1875.	
M. S. C.	Major A. A. Davidson ...	1st May	1876.	Acting.
M. S. C.	Major St. G. Caulfeild...	26th February	1878.	
M. Lt. Cavalry ...	Col. W. D. Brodie Ketchen.....	25th July	1879.	
M. S. C.	Col. W. T. Brereton.....	8th June	1890.	
I. S. C.....	Major F. W. Dawson.....	31st October	1895.	

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. R. James, I. M. S., Durbar Physician. (Bh. Rs. 1,200).

Commencement of Service.		Name.	Date of present Rank.		Remarks.
		Superior Grade.			
		Surgeons.			
September	1884	E. Poonen, B. A., M. D., M. ch. ...	March	1898	In Medical charge, General Hospital, and Huzur Medical Officer, (Rs. 600.)
August	1896	Miss L. M. Yardley, L. R. C. P. E., L. R. C. S. E., and L. F. P. S. G. ...	March	1898	In Medical charge, Women and Children's Hospital, Trivandrum, (B. Rs. 400.)
October	1902	Peter N. Lakshmanan, B. A., M. B., C. M. (Madras), M. R. C. S. E., L. R. C. P., D. P. H., (London) ...	October	1902	In Medical charge, District and Victoria Hospital, Quilon, (Rs. 400.)
		Assistant Surgeons.			
June	1864	M. Neelacunda Pillai	June	1895	Palace Dispensary. (Rs. 300.)
Do.	Do.	E. Veloo Pillai	Do.	Do.	Padmanabhapuram. (Rs. 300.)
October	1887	S. Venkatarama Naidu, L. M. & S. ...	March	1898	Alleppey, (Rs. 250.)
November	1887	P. M. George, L. M. & S.	Do.	Do.	Changanachery, (Rs. 250.)
December	1891	K. Madhaven Pillai, L. M. & S. ...	July	1903	Fort Dispensary, (Rs. 150.)
November	1873	F. P. Fernandez	December	1903	Lunatic Asylum, (Rs. 200.)

Apothecaries.—First Grade.

January	1892	Samuel John, L. M. & S. ...	April	1903	Kulasekharam, (Rs. 125.)
September	1893	J. R. Dias, L. M. & S. ...	September	1903	Kozhencheri, (Rs. 125.)
July	1893	V. N. Narayana Pillai, L. M. & S.	July	1904	Mavelikara, (Rs. 125.)

Apothecaries.—Second Grade.

January	1895	P. Sankaramoorti Pillai, L. M. & S. ...	January	1901	Assistant, Palace Dispensary, (Rs. 100.)
May	1898	George Stephanos, B. A., M. B., C. M. ...	May	1902	Parur (North), (Rs. 100.)
August	1896	M. R. Parameswaran Pillai, L. M. & S. ...	August	Do.	Shencottah, (Rs. 100.)
Do.	Do.	S. T. Ponnuswamy Pillai, L. M. & S.	Do.	Do.	Leper Asylum, (Rs. 100.)
Do.	Do.	K. Krishna Pillay, L. M. & S. ...	Do.	Do.	Haripad, (Rs. 100.)
December	Do.	P. R. Soobier, L. M. & S. ...	December	Do.	Nagercoil, (Rs. 100.)
September	1897	A. A. Moreira, L. M. & S. ...	September	1903	Assistant, Quilon, (Rs. 100.)
Do.	Do.	A. T. Thomas, L. M. & S. ...	Do.	Do.	Assistant, Kottayam, (Rs. 100.)
February	1898	T. J. Manavaliah, L. M. & S. ...	February	1904	Shertallay, (Rs. 100.)
June	1898	K. I. Cherian Mappilla, L. M. & S.	June	1904	D. P. W. Dispensary, Kothamangalam, (Rs. 100.)

Apothecaries.—Third Grade.

April	1898	A. M. Draviam, L. M. & S. ...	April	1898	Peermade, (Rs. 70.)
August	1898	M. Joseph, L. R. C. P. E., L. R. C. S. E., and L. F. P. S. G.	August	1898	In Medical charge, Maternity Hospital, Trivandrum, (Rs. 70.)
November	1900	H. Narayana Iyer, B. A., L. M. & S.	November	1900	Resident Medical Officer, General Hospital, Trivandrum, (Rs. 70.)
November	1901	A. M. Jacob, B. A., M. B., C. M.	November	1901	General Hospital, (Rs. 70.)
April	1903	K. M. Mathan, L. R. C. P. E., L. R. C. S. E., and L. F. P. S. G.	April	1903	General Hospital, (Rs. 70.)

Commencement of Service.		Name.	Date of present Rank.		Remarks.
May	1903	M. K. Varughese, M. B., C. M.	May	1903	General Hospital, (*on extraordinary leave*), (Rs. 70.)
June	1903	K. Thomas, L. M. & S.	June	1903	General Hospital, (Rs. 70.)
Do.	Do.	K. C. Chandy, L. M. & S.	Do.	Do.	Assistant, Parur, North, (Rs, 70.)
		Intermediate Grade.			
		Sub-Assistant Surgeons.			
December	1865	N. Govinda Pillai	March	1898	Palace Sub-Dispensary, (Rs. 200.)
November	1873	John LaBouchardiere	Do.	Do.	Alwaye, (Rs. 200.)
Do.	Do.	Joseph L. Gomez	Do.	Do.	Kottayam, (Rs. 200.)
January	1888	P. K. Abraham	February	1901	Kanjirapalli, (Rs. 150.)
October	1879	J. Mathan	February	1904	Tiruvella, (Rs. 125.)
		Apothecaries.			
January	1880	R. L. Vieyra	January	1898	Assistant, Alleppey, (Rs. 100.)
Do.	Do.	K. Ibrahim Sahib	Do.	Do.	Punalore, (Rs. 100.)
November	1884	N. J. Daniel	November	1901	Neyyattinkara, (Rs. 100.)
Do.	Do.	C. J. Vieyra	Do.	Do.	Muvattupuzha, (Rs. 100.)
December	1890	Koshi Mathai	December	1901	Chirayinkil, (Rs. 100.)
Do.	Do.	M. K. Ittyerah	Do.	Do.	Taikad Hospital, (Rs. 100.)
November	1884	R. Neelacunda Pillai	April	1903	Central Jail Hospital, (Rs. 100.)
Do.	1888	A. Oomman	November	1903	Lalam, (Rs. 100)

Do.	Do.	Y. Kunjandi	Do.	Do.	Kottarakara (Rs. 100).
Do.	Do.	P. Mathaven Pillai	Do.	Do.	General Medical Stores *Temporary* (Rs. 100).
Do.	Do.	P. Kochukrishna Pillai	Do.	Do.	Colachal (Rs. 100).
Do.	1884	M. Moothoo Pillai	May	1904	General Hospital (Rs. 100).
Do.	1889	A. Aiyemperumal Pillai	November	1904	Vaikom (Rs. 100).
		First Class Assistant Apothecaries.			
January	1891	T. E. Krishna Pillai	January	1897	Todupuzha (Rs. 70).
December	1885	Thomas Lee	December	1897	Assistant, Quilon (Rs. 70).
August	1896	Miss S. D'Netto	August	1900	Victoria Hospital, Quilon (Rs. 105).
January	1897	Miss V. S. Croning	January	1901	Women and Children's Hospital, Trivandrum. (Rs. 105).
December	1888	M. C. Mathew	April	1902	Arukutti (Rs. 70).
Do.	Do.	P. Mohamed Ismail Munavery ...	Do.	Do.	Nedumangad (Rs. 70).
Do.	1884	V. Raman Pillai	Do.	1903	Kottaram (Rs. 70).
Do.	Do.	A. Krishnaswamy Pillai	May	1904	Plague camp, Aramboly (Rs. 70).
		Second Class Assistant Apothecaries.			
December	1879	K. Raman	October	1885	Pallode (Rs. 50.)
May	1895	J. Vurkey	May	1895	Plague camp, Shencottah (Rs. 50).
October	1880	T. Lazar	April	1902	Parassala (Rs. 50).
July	1903	Miss L. Gomez	July	1903	Women and Children's Hospital, Trivandrum (Rs. 75).
August	1903	H. J. D'Lemos	August	1903	Devikulam (Rs. 50).

Commencement of Service.		Name.	Date of present Rank.		Remarks.
		Inferior Grade.			
		Second Class Hospital Assistants.			
October	1896	J. L. D'Couto	October	1903	Ambalapuzha *Temporary* (Rs. 35).
August	1896	V. Narayana Valiathan	August	1903	Kottayam (Rs. 35).
November	1896	R. Venkatachalapathi Naidu ...	November	1903	Nayar Brigade (Rs. 35).
Do.	Do.	R. Sriramulu Naidu	Do.	Do.	Do Do. (Rs. 35).
February	1897	K. I. Vurghese	February	1904	Mavelikara (Rs. 35).
September	1891	S. Soobramania Iyer	August	1904	Assistant Medical Storekeeper (Rs. 35).
		Third Class Hospital Assistants.			
June	1897	P. K. Joseph	June	1897	Plague camp, Alwaye (Rs. 25).
July	1898	R. Krishna Iyer	July	1898	Quilon (Rs. 25).
September	1891	S. R. Gopala Iyengar	April	1899	Nagercoil (Rs. 25).
August	1901	P. Krishna Menon	August	1901	Neyyattinkara (Rs. 25).
July	1902	Miss A. Thomson	July	1902	Women and Children's Hospital, Trivandrum (Rs. 25).
January	1903	T. Markose	January	1903	General Medical Stores, *Temporary* (Rs. 25).
April	1903	W. E. Rasalam	April	1903	Special duty, Arumanay (Rs. 25).
December	1903	M. J. Jacob (Temporary)	December	1903	Plague duty, Alleppey (Rs. 25)

General Medical Stores, Trivandrum.

G. T. Gilmore ... ...Medical Storekeeper.

P. Mathevan Pillai ... ...Apothecary, Medical Stores.

General Hospital, Trivandrum.

E. Poonen, B. A., M. D., M. Ch. ... ...Surgeon, *In charge.*

Women and Children's Hospital, Trivandrum.

Miss L. M. Yardley, L. R. C. P. E., L. R. C. S. E., and L. F. P. S. G., Lady Doctor.

Maternity Hospital, Trivandrum.

M. Joseph, L. R. C. P. E., L. R. C. S. E., and L. F. P. S. G., Apothecary, III Grade, *In charge.*

Mrs. G. V. Spooner ...(*Madras Midwifery Diploma*)—Matron.

Taikad Hospital, Trivandrum.

M. K. Ittyerrah ... ...Apothecary, *In charge.*

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F. P. Fernandez ... .. Assistant Surgeon, *In charge.*

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S. T. Ponnuswamy Pillai, L. M. & S. ...Apothecary, 2nd Grade, *In charge.*

Fort Dispensary, Trivandrum.

K. Madhavan Pillai, L. M. & S. ...Assistant Surgeon, *In charge.*

Victoria Jubilee Hospital and Medical School for Women, Quilon.

Peter N. Lakshmanan, B. A., M. B., C. M., (Madras), M. R. C. S. E., L. R. C. P., D. P. H., (London) } Superintendent.

Miss S. D'Netto ... ...1st Class Assistant Apothecary.

Mrs. M. Quinless ...(*Madras Midwifery Diploma*)—Matron.

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J. L. Popper ... ...Government Veterinarian, *In charge.*
(Rs. 100 with horse allowance Rs. 15)

Rules of the Government Veterinary Hospital.

The following is the scale of charges for the treatment of animals brought to the hospital by the public:—

A. Horses, ponies and cart-bullocks.—½ Rupee per head for advice and cost of medicines supplied.

B. Cattle (other than cart-bullocks), sheep, goats and dogs.—¼ Rupee per head for advice and cost of medicines supplied.

For horses, ponies, and bullocks, subscribers (*i. e.*, who pay yearly Rs. 8 and Rs. 7 and half-yearly Rs. 5 and Rs. 4 for horses and ponies a head respectively, and yearly Rs. 12 and half-yearly Rs. 7 for a pair of bullocks in advance,) will be furnished with medicines and advice *gratis*. This would not, however, dispense with the stabling charges provided below, in the event of the animals being admitted into the hospital for treatment as in-patients.

2. Cattle for agricultural purposes belonging to poor ryots or others unable to pay the charges for treatment will be treated *gratis*. The Veterinarian will satisfy himself that such relief is given only to those really deserving. This exemption refers only to animals treated as out-patients.

3. Animals will be admitted as in-patients at the hospital during treatment according to the extent of accommodation available. An additional charge of 4 and 2 annas a week or broken parts thereof per head for groups A and B respectively will be charged for such accommodation. The feeding of the animals will be arranged for by the owners themselves and at their expense, under directions given by the Veterinarian.

4. No animals suffering from contagious or infectious diseases will be admitted as in-patients.

5. No animal will be admitted or allowed to be removed from the hospital without the permission of the Veterinarian.

6. The hospital will be open daily from 7 to 10 A. M. and from 4 to 6 P. M.

N. B.—The Government Veterinarian is allowed to charge Visiting fees at the rates allowed to Assistant Apothecaries of the Medical Department.

SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

Name.	Rank.	Pay.
		Rs.
S. Krishnamurti Aiyar, M. B. & C. M. ...	Sanitary Commissioner	400
DISTRICT SANITARY OFFICERS.		
Andrew Manual, L. M. & S, ...	District Sanitary Officer	150
B. Kesava Rao, L. M. & S.	do.	150
S. Ramakrishna Pillay, L. M. & S.	do.	115
J. Nicholas	*Officiating District Sanitary Officer* ...	*85*
K. Padmanabha Aiyar	*Acting District Sanitary Officer* ...	*40*
	Allowance ...	*17*
ASSISTANT SANITARY OFFICERS.		
J. Nicholas	Assistant Sanitary Officer	60
V. A. Thomas...	do.	50
V. M. Swaminatha Sarma...	do.	50
	Office allowance ...	10
K. Padmanabha Aiyar	do.	40
M. Varghese	do.	40
C. N. Narayana Rao	*Acting do.*	*35*
A. Viraswami Raju	*Acting do.*	*35*

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No.	Name.	Rank.	Salary.
	Engineer Establishment.		Bh. Rs.
1	C. A. Smith, M. Inst. C. E. ...	Chief Engineer ...	1200 ... ...
		Allowance ...	200 ... ...
2	A. H. Bastow, M. A., M. C. E. (Melbourne) A. M. Inst. C. E. M * ...	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade...	S.R. 700 ... ..
3	H. A. Minchin, A. M. Inst. C. E. T * ...	do 2nd grade.	650 ... ...
4	F. J. Jacob, C. E. T *	do do ...	600 ... ...
		Allowance ...	112 14 ...
5	E. M. Longfield Lysaght	do do Supernumerary ...	600 ... ...
6	S. E. Vaikuntam Iyer, B. A., B. C. E. ...	do 3rd grade ...	500 ... ..
6 (a)	Vacant		
7	O. S. Barrow T *	Assistant Engineer 1st grade ..	400 ... ..
8	K. R. Rengaswamy Iyengar, A. C. E., B. C. E. ...	do do ...	350 ... ...
9	R. Everard, C. E. T *	do do ...	350 ... ...
10	K. V. Natesa Iyer, B. A., B. E., C. E. ...	do do ...	350 ... ...
11	*J. Kuriyan*, B. A., B. C. E., M. E. ..	do do Temporary Rank ...	300 ... ...
12	Vacant		
13	P. Subramonia Iyer	do 2nd grade ...	275 ... ...
14	V. K. Narayana Oonithan, A. C. E. ...	do do ...	275 ... ...
	Upper Subordinates Establishment		
15	G. V. Subramania Iyer, A. C. E., B. C. E.	Sub Engineer ...	275 ... ...
16	*K. Thanoo Pillay*, B. A., B. E., C. E. ...	do Temporary Rank.	250 ... ...
17	G. Padmanabha Iyer	Supervisor 1st grade ...	200 ... ...
18	*W. H. McLean*	do Temporary Rank.	170 ... ...
19	J. Freeman	do 2nd grade ...	150 ... ...
20	W. D. Wheeler	do do ..	135 ... ...
21	C. J. Mani	do do ...	135 ... ...
22	J. C. Joyce	do do ...	120 ... ...
23	*P. G. Venkatasubba Iyer*, A. C. E. ...	do Temporary Rank.	120 ... ...
24	N. Thiruvambalam Pillay	Overseer 1st Grade ...	100 ... ...
25	S. G. Krishnaswamy Iyer, A. C. E. ...	do do ..	100 ... ...
26	G. Eapen	do do ...	90 ... ...
27	C. J. Joseph	do do ...	90 ... ...
28	P. Sivasubramania Pillay	do do ...	80 ... ...
29	K. I. Thomas	do do ...	80 ... ...
30	*R. Sreenivasa Iyengar*	do Temporary Rank.	80 ... ...
31	*K. V. Kuriyan*	do do ...	80 ... ...
32	M. K. Keshava Pillay	do 2nd Grade ...	65 ... ...
33	*D. M. Shedden*	do Temporary Rank	60 ... ...
34	K. Atchutha Menon	do do Permanent ..	60 ... ...
35	P. M. Varadaraja Mudaliar ...	do do ...	60 ... ...
36	K. R. Raman Pillay	do do ...	60 ... ...
37	*P. Chandrasekara Pillay*	do Temporary Rank.	60 ... ...
38	*K. Rajagopala Iyer*	do do ...	60 ... ...
39	Ananthakrishna Iyengar	do 2nd Grade ...	50 ...
40	K. N. Raman Pillay	do do ...	50 ... ...
41	V. Sanniasi Pillay	do do *s. p. t.*...	45 ... ...
42	V. Ramaswami Iyer	do do *s. p. t.*...	45 ...
43	G. S. Ramasubha Iyer	do do Permanent.	45 ... ...
44	R. Abel Pillay	do do ...	45 ... ...
45	S. Subbarama Iyer	do do ...	45 ... ...
46	K. Sabaratnama Iyer	do do ...	45 ... ...
47	T. S. Kovilappaswami Pillay ...	do do *s. p. t.*...	[illegible] ... ...

* This mark indicates that the officers concerned have passed the colloquial examination in Vernacular. "T" denotes Tamil and "M" Malayalam Languages.

No.	Name.	Rank.	Salaries.
48	*J. R. Mirandah*	do Temporary Rank.	45 ... ...
49	*T. Sundram Iyer*	do do ...	45 ... ...
	Lower Subordinates Establishment.		
50	K. T. Varghese	Sub-overseer ...	40 ... ...
51	T. N. Velayudhan Pillay	do ...	40 ... ...
52	R. Umamaheswara Iyer	do ...	40 ... ...
53	D. Varghese	do ...	40 ... ...
54	N. R. Sesha Iyer	do ...	35 ... ...
55	V. Bhagavathiswara Iyer	do ...	35 ... ...
56	S. Gopalaswami Iyer	do ...	35 ... ...
57	S. Mahalingam Iyer	do ...	35 ... ...
58	R. Sundrarajan Pillay	do *s. p. t.* ...	35 ... ...
59	V. N. Parameswaren Pillay ...	do *s. p. t.* ...	35 ... ...
60	*R. D. Smither*	do Temporary ...	35 ... ...
61	*S. Velayudham Pillay*	do do ...	35 ... ...
62	T. R. Sethu Row	do Permanent ...	30 ... ...
63	T. S. Venkatesa Row	do *s. p. t.* ...	30 ... ...
64	S. Vythianatha Iyer	do Permanent ...	25 ... ...
65	V. Narayanaswami Iyer	do Acting ..	25 ... ...
66	M. G. Sathianathan	do *s. p. t.* ...	25 ... ...
67	*K. Kunjan Pillay*	do Temporary Rank	25 ... ...
68	*R. Sankarasubba Iyer*	do do .	25 ... ...
69	*T. K. Raman Pillay*	do do ..	35 ... ...
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70	T. R. Ratnam Iyer, B. A.	Asst. Chief Auditor ...	200 ... ...
71	K. S. Sundram Iyer	Accountant special grade.	70 .. ...
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72	Vacant	Manager ...	150 .. ...
73	Vacant	Head clerk ...	60 ... ...
74	J. Dunn	Record keeper {	40 ... ...
		Allowance {	15 ... ...
	Chief Engineer's Drawing Branch.		
75	H. Narayaniah	Head Draftsman ...	120 ... ...
76	T. C. Ananda Iyer	Draftsman ...	60 ... ...
77	Muthookrishna Pillay	do ..	50 ... ...
	Head Quarters Division.		
78	A. I. Moreira	General storekeeper ...	50 ... ...
	TRIVANDRUM DIVISION. *Accounts Establishment.*		
79	M. S. Natesa Iyer	Accountant, 1st Grade ..	50 ... ...
	Office Establishment.		
80	A. C. Subramonia Pillay	Cashier ...	65 ... ...
	KODAYAR PROJECT DIVISION. *Accounts Establishment.*		
81	T. M. Nallacannoo Pillay	Accountant 1st Grade ...	60 ... ...

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(2) Model Drawing.
Geometrical Drawing.—(1) Practical plane Geometry.
(2) Measurement Drawing.
Painting.—(1) Painting models in sepia.
(2) Shading from nature.

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* Subject to this new scheme which comes into force on the 1st January 1905.

Design.—(1) Copying ornament.
(2) Design original.

Intermediate Grade.

Freehand Drawing.—(1) Freehand Drawing from flat examples.
(2) Model Drawing.
(3) Foliage Drawing.
Geometrical Drawing.—(1) Practical plane and solid Geometry.
(2) Measurement Drawing.
(3) Perspective.
Painting.—(1) Painting in Monochrome.
(2) Foliage Painting.
Design.—(1) Painting Design.
(2) Outline Design.

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(3) Black board Drawing.
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(INSTITUTED IN SEPTEMBER 1887.)

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R. S. Lepper, M. A., L. L. B.
L. C. Hodgson, M. A.
V. Nagam Aiya, B. A., F. R. HIST. S.
P. Ramakrishna Iyer, B. A.
A. M. Muthunayagom Pillai, B. A., B. L.
S. Subramonya Sastri, M. A.
K. G. Sesha Aiyar, B. A., B. L.
M. Muthuramalingam Pillai, B. A.
A. W. Bishop, Ph. D. ...*Honorary Secretary.*

About twenty lectures in English and six in Malayalam and Tamil are arranged for by the Committee to be delivered every year in the Jubilee Town Hall.

The subjects comprise Sanitation, Agriculture, History Literature, Physiology, Geology, Astronomy, Botany, Electricity, and General Philosophy and Science.

A sum of one thousand Rupees a year is sanctioned by Government to be awarded as honoraria to the Lecturers in sums varying from Rs. 50 to 100 according to the discretion of the Committee.

To encourage the diffusion of useful knowledge among the masses, a further grant is made to the Lecturers for the publication and distribution of copies of such lectures as are specially selected for that purpose by the Committee.

Observatory, Trivandrum.

A. Crichton Mitchell, D. SC., F. R. S. E. ...Honorary Director.
P. Veloo Pillai ... ...Head Assistant (Rs. 50).

Government Museum & Public Gardens.

Major F. W. Dawson ...Indian Army, Director.

RULES.

1. The Museum is open to the public daily, from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M., except on Sundays and Wednesdays.

2. The Gardens will be opened daily between 6 A. M. and 7-30 P. M. except on moonlight nights and when the Band plays, when it will be opened till 8, after which hour the gates will be closed and no person will be permitted to remain in the Gardens except by special orders.

3. Visitors are requested not to ride or drive on the foot paths, and not to walk on the grass. They are also requested not to touch the flowers.

4. Carts and Coolies with loads or baskets will not be allowed to enter.

5. Visitors are warned not to irritate or annoy the animals in any way whatever.

6. All animals found straying in the Gardens will be impounded.

7. Bullocks are not to be unyoked except in the place set apart for that purpose.

8. Plants, flowers &c., will be sold in the Public Gardens between 7 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., on all days except Sundays and Holidays. Application should be made to the Garden Curator.

9. The Tennis Courts in the Gardens are open to the General Public on all days except Sundays. Bats, Balls and Nets are not provided.

Government Press.

C. V. Raman Pillai, B. A. ...Superintendent (Rs. 200).
M. Vydianatha Pillai ...Foreman (Rs. 60).

Book Depot, Trivandrum.

A. Crichton Mitchell D. SC., F. R. S. E. ...Principal, In charge.

Photograph Department.

Z. D'Cruz ... ...Government Photographer and Mechanic (Rs. 145).

Anchal Department.

S- Theraviem Pillay ...Superintendent (Rs. 250).

Dead Letter Office.

S. Theraviem Pillay ...Anchal Superintendent, In charge.

Mint.

Kochu Velu Pillay ... ...Superintendent. (Rs. 85)

THE TRAVANCORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

REGULATION V OF 1073.

A Regulation to amend the law relating to the Legislative Council passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 21st March 1898 corresponding with the 9th Meenom 1073, under section 9 of Regulation II of 1063.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the law relating to the Legislative Council and to define its duties; We are pleased to enact as follows:—

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Regulation shall be called the "Travancore Legislative Council Regulation of 1073," and it shall come into force on the 1st Chingom 1074.

Regulation repealed.

2. Regulation II of 1063 is hereby repealed; but the nominations made, and proceedings held under that Regulation shall be deemed to have been made or held under this Regulation.

Composition of the Council.

3. For the purpose of making Laws and Regulations there shall be a Council consisting of a President and Members—such Members not being less than eight or more than fifteen in number.

President. Appointment of members.

4. The Dewan shall *ex officio* be the President of the Council. The members shall be nominated by Us from time to time. Provided that not less than two-fifths of the persons so nominated shall be non-official persons, that is, persons who, at the date of such nomination, shall not be in the service of Government, and that the seat in Council of any non-official member accepting such service shall be vacated on such acceptance.

Power to make rules for selection of non-official members.

5. With Our previous sanction, the Dewan may, from time to time, frame rules as to the conditions under which all or any of the non-official members of the Legislative Council may be selected.

Nothing in this section shall be construed as in any way interfering with Our prerogative to decline to nominate the person selected under the said rules.

Period of membership and summoning of members.

6. Every person nominated as a member of the Council shall continue to be such member for a period of three years, and, during such period, he shall be summoned to all meetings held for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Membership when vacated.

7. It shall be lawful for any member of the Council to resign his office at any time, and, on acceptance of such resignation by Us, such office shall become vacant.

When any member of Council is convicted of any offence involving moral turpitude, or is declared insolvent, or claims under section 337 of the Civil Procedure Code, to be discharged from liability to pay his debts on the ground of insolvency, his office shall become vacant.

An official member shall vacate his seat on his dismissal or retirement from public service.

Explanation.—The decision of Our Government as to whether the offence of which a member may be convicted involves moral turpitude is final and shall not be called in question in any Court of Law.

Member not attending three consecutive ordinary meeting vacates seat.

8. If any member shall be unable to attend three consecutive ordinary meetings of the Council, it shall be lawful for Our Government to declare by Notification in the Government Gazette that the seat in Council of such member has become vacant.

enior Official Member to reside at meetings in absence of Dewan.

9. In the absence of the Dewan, the Senior Official Member of the Council present shall preside at the meetings of the Council: and the power of making Laws and Regulations vested in the Council shall be exercised only at the meetings of the said Council at which the Dewan or some Official Member of Council and not less than one-half of the whole number of members of Council shall be present. In every case of difference of opinion at the meetings of the said Council, whenever there shall be an equality of voices, the Dewan, or in his absence, the Senior Official Member of Council then presiding shall have two votes or the casting vote.

Quorum.

Casting vote.

Explanation:—For the purpose of this section, Our Government may decide who the Senior Official Member is.

Dewan to appoint time and place of meetings.

10. It shall be lawful for the Dewan, from time to time to appoint the time and place of meetings of the Council, to adjourn, or, from time to time, to authorise the Senior Official Member, in his absence, to adjourn any meeting from time to time.

Rules for conduct of business at meetings.

11. It shall be lawful for the Council to make, from time to time, rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Council, provided that it shall be lawful for Us to disallow all or any of such rules. Until new rules are framed under this section, the rules framed under Regulation II of 1063 shall remain in force.

Nature of business to be transacted at meetings.

12. No business shall be transacted at any meeting of the Council other than the consideration and enactment of measures introduced into such Council for the purpose of such enactment; and it shall not be lawful for any member to make or for the Council to entertain any motion, unless such motion shall be for leave to introduce some measure as aforesaid into Council, or have reference to some measure actually introduced therein.

(1) Provided always that it shall not be lawful for any member to introduce, without the previous sanction in writing of the Dewan, any measure affecting.

(*a*) the public revenues of the State or by which any charge would be imposed on such revenues,

(*b*) the religion or religious rites and usages of any class of Our subjects:

(2) Provided further, that it shall not be lawful for the Council to consider and enact any measure affecting

(*a*) the reigning family of Travancore,

(*b*) the relations of Our Government with the Paramount Power or with foreign Princes or States,

(*c*) matters governed by treaties, conventions or agreements now in force or hereafter to be made by Our Government with the Paramount Power.

(*d*) extradition of criminals,

(*e*) European vagrants,

(*f*) European British subjects,

(*g*) the regulation of affairs relating to sea-ports,

(*h*) Imperial Post Office and Telegraphs and Railways,

(*i*) Nayar Brigade and Our Body-Guard.

No Law or Regulation valid until Royal assent is declared.

13. When any Law or Regulation has been made by the Council it shall be submitted to Us through the Dewan for Our assent. No such Law or Regulation shall have validity until We shall have declared Our assent thereto and it is published in Our Government Gazette.

14. In cases (*a*) to (*i*) mentioned in the 2nd Proviso to section 12 of this Regulation, the Dewan may frame and submit to Us any Regulation and every such Regulation, if assented to by Us, shall have the force of Law.

Regulations matters outside jurisdiction of Council.

15. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Regulation, it shall be lawful for the Dewan, in cases not falling under the 2nd Proviso to section 12 of this Regulation, in which immediate legislation is emergently required, to make and submit to Us any Regulation and every such Regulation, if assented to by Us, shall have the same force as a Regulation passed through the Council, for the space of six months from its promulgation in Our Government Gazette.

Emergent Regulations.

16. No Law or Regulation passed by the Legislative Council under the authority of this Regulation, shall be deemed invalid by reason that the proportion of non-official members hereby provided was not complete at the date of its introduction into the Council or its enactment.

No Regulation to be invalid by reason of incompleteness of number of non-official members.

Rules for the conduct of business of the Travancore Legislative Council, passed under section 11 of Regulation V of 1073.

I. Definitions.

1. In these Rules—

"Bill" means a proposed enactment in any stage before it has received the assent of His Highness the Maha Rajah.

In the computation of "clear days," Sundays and holidays are not included.

II. Summoning and adjournment of Council.

2. There shall be four ordinary meetings of the Council during the year, and such meetings shall, as a rule, be held in the third week in Chingom, Vrichigom, Kumbhom, and Edavom. The Dewan may also, at his discretion, convene other meetings which shall be called 'extraordinary meetings.' The times and places of meetings shall be fixed by the Dewan and the Secretary shall notifiy the same in the Government Gazette and to each Member by letter.

3. When the business before a meeting is concluded, the President shall declare the meeting dissolved. The President may adjourn, without any discussion or vote, any meeting or business, to any future day or to any part of the same day. The Council also may, upon motion made and carried, adjourn any meeting or business.

4. A motion that any meeting or business be adjourned or that the Council pass to the business next in order in the statement of business may be moved at any time and without previous notice as a distinct question, but not so as to interrupt a speech. If the motion is carried, the Council shall adjourn the meeting or business, or

the further consideration of the business then under discussion shall be dropped, as the case may be.

5. A motion of the kind referred to in the last preceding Rule shall take precedence of any other motion then before the Council, and, if such motion is rejected, no similar motion shall be made until after the lapse of what the President shall deem to be a reasonable time, nor by the Member by whom the previous motion was made.

6. If, at the time appointed for holding a meeting or adjourned meeting as aforesaid, or if at any time after the commencement of business at such meeting, the quorum required by section 9 of the Legislative Council Regulation, 1073 (that is to say, the Dewan or some Official Member of Council and one-half of the whole number of Members of Council), is not present, the Members present shall, without proceeding to business of any kind, adjourn until again summoned by the Dewan, and the fact shall be noted by the Secretary in the journal of the Council.

III. Course of Business.

7. The Secretary shall send to every Member a statement of the business to be transacted at each meeting so as to reach him at least three clear days before the date fixed for such meeting.

8. No business which is not entered in the statement of business prepared under Rule 7 shall be transacted at any meeting, unless the permission of the Dewan has been obtained previously to the meeting.

9. The President shall have power to regulate the order in which business is transacted, but, ordinarily, the succession of business shall be as described in Rule 10.

10. After the President has taken the chair—

(1) the Secretary shall report to the Council the Regulations which have received Royal assent under section 13 of the Legislative Council Regulation, 1073, and the Bills which have been disallowed, since the last meeting;

(2) the Secretary shall report to the Council the petitions and other communications relating to the business of the Council which have been received by him since the last meeting and shall, if required, read such petitions and communications to the Council;

(3) Members desirous of obtaining leave to introduce Bills shall move that such leave be granted;

(4) the Council shall then proceed to dispose of the business left unfinished at the last meeting, if any; and, this being done,

(5) the Council shall proceed to deal with the remaining business for the day.

IV. Regulation of discussions.

11. The President shall preserve order and shall decide all points of order submitted for his decision by the Members and all questions connected with the interpretation of these Rules. There shall be no discussion on any point of order and the President's decision shall be final.

12. Any Member may draw the attention of the President to a violation of order and, while he is doing so, all other Members shall remain silent.

13. In discussing questions coming before the Council for consideration, a Member shall speak from his place and shall address the President.

14. Members may read their speeches and may also read, as part thereof, passages from books or papers bearing upon the question under discussion.

15. No Member shall speak except upon business which is at the time regularly before the Council or, by special permission of the President, in explanation of what he said in a previous debate.

16. Except in discussing amendments, when the Council is settling the several clauses of a Bill, no Member other than the mover shall speak more than once upon a question; but the mover shall, if he has spoken to the question when making his motion, be allowed a reply.

Provided that, if the matter before the Council be an amendment of a Bill, the Member in charge of the Bill shall be entitled to speak next after the mover and seconder of the amendment.

17. A Member who has spoken upon a motion may speak again upon any amendment of that motion. A Member may also speak again in order to explain what he has previously said, if it has been misunderstood.

18. When, for the purpose of explanation or for any other reason, a Member has occasion to ask of another Member a question relative to the business before the Council, he shall ask the question through the President.

19. Every matter which comes before the Council for decision shall be decided in accordance with the majority of votes after (1) motion has been made and seconded and (2) the question has been put by the President.

20. No discussion whatever shall take place after the question has been put by the President.

21. Any Member may ask for any papers or information connected with the business before the Council and the President shall determine whether such papers or information can be furnished.

If the President be not the Dewan, and the papers or information called for belong to any Department of the State other than the Legislative Department, the Dewan may veto the decision of the President.

V. Motions generally.

22. Members who wish to make any motion at any meeting must give notice of their intention at the next preceding meeting, or must send such notice in writing to the Secretary so as to reach him at least six clear days before the day fixed for the meeting at which they intend to make the motion. Provided that the President may, at his discretion, permit a motion to be made of which such notice has not been given.

23. All motions of which notice is given under the preceding Rule shall be entered in the statement of business prepared by the Secretary under Rule 7.

24. No motion shall be taken into consideration by the Council unless it is seconded.

25. A motion of which due notice has been given may, in the absence and at the request of the Member by whom notice was given, be made by any other Member; but, if not so made, or if a Member announces his intention of withdrawing a motion standing in his name, the motion may be made by any other Member and if not so made, shall not be put unless the Council otherwise orders.

26. If amendments of any motion are moved, the President, when taking the sense of the Council thereon, shall in his discretion put first to the vote either the original motion or any of the proposed amendments thereof.

27. A purely verbal amendment of a motion may be moved at any time during the discussion upon the motion and without previous notice, but no amendment which is substantially the negative of a motion shall be taken into consideration by the Council.

28. A motion shall not be taken into consideration by the Council if it substantially raises a question already disposed of at the meeting or is inconsistent with any resolution already passed thereat.

29. If any motion, as made, involves several points, the President may, at his discretion, divide it, so that each point may be determind separately.

VI. Introduction of Bills.

30. Any member may move at a meeting of a Council for leave to introduce a Bill in accordance with section 12 of the Legislative Council Regulation, 1073; provided that at least six clear days' previous notice of the title and subject of the Bill has been given to the Secretary.

31. If the motion for leave to introduce a Bill be carried, the mover shall send the Bill, together with a full statement of the objects of and reasons for the proposed measure and any connected papers, to the Secretary, who will forthwith cause the Bill, the Statement of Objects and Reasons and the connected papers to be printed and communicated to each of the Members, and will also cause the Bill and the Statement of Objects and Reasons to be published in the Government Gazette in English and in Malayalam.

Provided that the publication may be deferred under the orders of the Dewan until the next meeting of the Council when the publication of such Bill shall be considered.

32. The Dewan may, at his discretion, direct the Secretary to publish any Bill together with a statement of the objects of and reasons for it, in the Government Gazette in English and in Malayalam although leave to introduce the Bill has not been applied for under Rule 30; and the Secretary shall publish it accordingly and shall send a copy of the Bill and of the Statement of the objects and reasons to each of the Members. When a Bill has been published under this Rule, it shall not be necessary to move under Rule 30 for leave to introduce it.

33. At any time after leave to introduce a Bill has been granted under Rule 31 or after publication has been ordered under Rule 32, the Member in charge of the Bill may introduce it after giving six clear days' notice to the Secretary; provided that no Bill shall be introduced until fifteen clear days from the date of its publication.

When introducing a Bill, the Member in charge of it shall move that the Bill be read in Council. The principle of the Bill and its general provisions may then be discussed, and, if the motion be

carried, the Council shall then consider the question of referring the Bill to a Select Committee and, if the question be decided in the affirmative, the Council shall appoint the Committee and may further direct that its report shall be submitted within a special period.

34. At any time during the progress of a Bill the Member in charge of it may move for permission to withdraw it, and, if such permission is granted, the Bill shall be withdrawn accordingly. The Member in charge of a Bill which has been published under Rule 32, but which has not been introduced and read in Council, may withdraw the same without further formality than a mere announcement of the withdrawal to the Council.

VII. Select Committees.

35. Select Committees may be appointed by the Council for any purpose connected with the business of the Council and may sit and submit their reports although the Council is adjourned. The Member in charge of a Bill shall always be a Member of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill.

36. When a Bill has been referred to a Select Committee for consideration, it shall be the duty of the Committee to discuss each clause of the Bill and to recommend to the Council such amendments as seem to it to be advisable.

37. If the Council has fixed a period within which the Select Committee shall submit its report upon a Bill and the Committee is unable for any reason to submit its report within that period, the Dewan may from time to time extend the period on the application of the member in charge of the Bill.

38. The report of the Select Committee shall be signed by all the Members of the Committee or by a majority of them; but any Member of a Select Committee may record his views in a separate minute.

39. The report of the Select Committee appointed to consider a Bill shall contain particulars of the principal amendments proposed and of the reasons for such amendments, or it may contain a recommendation that the Bill under consideration be abandoned.

40. The report of the Select Committee, any minutes that may have been recorded by individual Members of the Committee, and (if the Bill has been amended) the Bill as amended by the Committee shall be printed and the copies furnished to each Member of the Council. The report and minutes (if any) and (if the Bill has been amended) the Bill as amended, or such portion thereof as may have been amended, shall also, unless otherwise directed by the Select Committee, be published in the Government Gazette in English and in Malayalam.

41. No business shall be transacted at any sitting of the Select Committee unless a majority of the Members of the Committee including the Member in charge of the Bill is present.

42. The Committee may elect their own Chairman who shall have power to report to the Dewan the name of any Member of the Select Committee who neglects or is unable to attend its sittings and the Dewan may thereupon appoint, out of the Members of the Council, an additional Member to the Select Committee.

43. A Select Committee may, for the purpose of obtaining information, invite any person to be present at its sittings.

44. While a Select Committee is sitting to consider a Bill, all communications relating to the Bill which are received by the Secretary shall be referred to it.

VIII. Passing of Bills

45. When a Bill has been introduced and read in Council under Rule 33 and the Council has decided that it is not necessary to refer it for consideration to a Select Committee, the Council shall not proceed to take the Bill into consideration until the expiration of fifteen clear days from the date on which the Bill was read under Rule 33.

In this case it shall not be necessary to make, on the day on which the Bill comes on for consideration, a formal motion that the Bill be taken into consideration.

46. When a Bill has been referred to a Select Committee under Rule 33, it shall not be taken into consideration by the Council unless copies of the report of the Select Committee and (if the Bill has been amended) of the Bill as amended shall have been sent to each of the Members of the Council, at least fifteen clear days beforehand and, in cases in which the Select Committee has not dispensed with publication referred to in Rule 40, until the expiration of twenty-one clear days from the date of such publication. Subject to these conditions, the Member in charge of a Bill, when presenting the report of the Select Committee to the Council, may move either that the Bill and report be taken into consideration at once or that the consideration of them be postponed to a subsequent meeting.

The discussion upon a motion under this Rule that a Bill be taken into consideration shall not extend to the principle of the Bill.

47. Any Member wishing to propose an amendment affecting the substance of a Bill shall send a copy of the proposed amendment to the Secretary in accordance with Rule 22, and the Secretary shall enter the same in the statement of business prepared under Rule 7; but it shall not be necessary to give previous notice of amendments of a purely verbal character or of amendments consequential upon, or moved in respect of, amendments which have been carried.

48. Proposed amendments of Bills shall not be moved until the Bill is actually taken into consideration and, when moved, they shall be considered in the order of the sections to which they relate.

Proposed amendments of Bills shall be governed by Rules 24, 25, 26, 28, and 29 relating to motions.

49. The President may declare that a proposed amendment of a Bill shall not be discussed or put into the vote on the ground that it is irrelevant or incomplete or that an amendment identical in substance with it has been previously disposed of by the Council in considering the same Bill.

50. When the amendments proposed by the Select Commitee (if the Bill has been referred to a Select Committee), and such other amendments as may be proposed by any of the Members before the Council, have been considered by the Council, the Member in charge of the Bill, or in his absence any other Member may move that the Bill as amended be taken up and passed at a subsequent meeting.

At such meeting the Council shall consider the amendments, if any, moved on behalf of Government, and pass the Bill. No amendments other than those connected with the amendments moved on behalf of Government shall, without the special permission of the Dewan, be brought up for consideration at this stage.

IX. Final stages of Bills.

51. When a Bill has been passed by the Council, the Secretary shall revise and complete the marginal abstracts and the numbering of the sections thereof and shall forward it to the Dewan for submission to His Highness the Maha Rajah.

52. The Dewan shall communicate His Highness' assent or dissent to the Council by certificate in writing at the foot of the Bill and the Bill with such certificate shall be lodged in the records of the Council.

53. No member shall make any motion upon, or otherwise bring under the consideration of the Council, the exercise by His Highness of the prerogative of withholding assent to a Bill.

54. When a Bill has received the assent of His Highness the Maha Rajah under section 13 of the Legislative Council Regulation, 1073, it shall be published in the Government Gazette in English and in Malayalam. Such publication shall be deemed to be the publication referred to in section 13 of the Legislative Council Regulation, 1073.

X. Rules relating to Petitions.

55. Petitions to the Council must—

(1) relate to some matter actually under the consideration of the Council;
(2) be superscribed "to the Legislative Council;"
(3) be dated and signed by the Petitioner or Petitioners;
(4) be in respectful and temperate language; and
(5) conclude with a distinct prayer.

56. If a petition is not in conformity with Rule 55, or if the Secretary sees reason to doubt the authenticity of any signature appended thereto, he shall certify the same on the back of the petition and report the fact to the Council. The Council may thereupon reject the petition, which shall then be returned to the petitioner or petitioners with a statement of the reason for such rejection.

57. If the petition is in conformity with Rule 55, the Secretary shall, if necessary, make an abstract of it and bring the petition under consideration by reading it, or the abstract, before the Council, which shall deal with the petition in such manner as it may deem proper.

XI. Admittance of Strangers.

58. Persons desirous of admission into the Council Chamber during the sittings of Council shall make application to the Secretary who will take the orders of the President thereon.

59. The President may at any time during a sitting of the Council direct that all strangers withdraw.

60. If a Bill which peculiarly affects private interests be under the consideration of the Council or of a Select Committee thereof and if any person whose interests are so affected apply to the Council or Select Committee for permission to be heard, either personally or by Counsel, on the subject of the Bill, the Council or Select Committee may, upon the motion of any Member, direct that the petitioner or his Counsel be heard at the meeting at which the motion is made or at and on some future specified time and day; and if the petitioner or his Counsel is not present at the said meeting

or does not appear at and on the said time and day, as the case may be, the permission granted by the Council or Select Committee shall be deemed to have lapsed.

61. Except as provided in Rules 43 and 60, no stranger shall be permitted to address the Council or any Select Committee.

62. Any Member may move that the hearing of any person who has been permitted under Rule 60 to address the Council or a Select Committee shall cease if such person is irrelevant or unduly prolix, or for any other sufficient reason.

XII. Duties of the Secretary.

63. The Secretary shall be bound to perform the following duties in addition to those specified in the preceding Rules:—

(1) to take charge of the records of the Council;
(2) to keep the prescribed books;
(3) to attend all meetings and to take minutes of the proceedings;
(4) to superintend the printing of all papers ordered to be printed;
(5) to note in Bills the amendments ordered by the Council and to scrutinize all Bills and Regulations in view to preventing typographical errors;
(6) to prepare and revise the marginal abstracts of Bills and Regulations and the headings and arrangement of the chapters and the numbering of the sections thereof;
(7) to carry on correspondence under the orders of the Council;
(8) to help, when required to do so, in the framing of Bills:
(9) to generally assist the Council.

XIII. Books and Records.

64. A journal shall be kept containing a brief abstract of the proceedings of the Council. This journal shall be submitted as soon as possible after each meeting to the President for his confirmation and signature.

A copy of such abstract shall also be published in the Government Gazette in English and in Malayalam, as soon as may be, after the conclusion of each meeting.

65. A register and index of all letters and petitions addressed to, or despatched under orders of, the Council shall be maintained.

XIV. General.

66. The Council may, on a motion and at any time, suspend the operation of any of the foregoing Rules.

67. Any Bill respecting which no motion has been made in the Council for the space of two years may, by order of the President, be removed from the list of business and the fact of such removal shall be announced by the President to the Council.

68. The Dewan or the Member in charge of a Bill may entrust it to any other Member and the Member to whom it is so entrusted shall be the Member in charge of the Bill for the purposes of these Rules.

69. Any Member may apply to the Secretary for any papers or information connected with the business before the Council, and the Dewan shall determine whether such papers or information can be furnished.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

V. P. Madhava Rao, B. A., C. I. E. ... ... Dewan.

PRESIDENT.

Official Members.

V. Nagam Aiya, B, A., F. R. HIST. S.	...Dewan Peishcar.
A. Govinda Pillai, B. A., B. L.,	...Puisne Judge, High Court
T. Rajaram Row, B. A. ...	...Dewan Peishcar, Revenue Settlement.
V. I. Kesava Pillai, M. A. ...	...Dewan Peishcar.
A. J. Vieyra, B. A, ...	...Chief Secretary to Government.
R. Mahadeva Aiyar, B. A. ...	...Under Secretary to the Dewan.

Non-Official Members.

K. P. Padmanabha Menon, B. A., B. L., M. R. A. S.

E. Ramier.

K. G. Sesha Aiyar, B. A., B. L.

E. J. John, B. A., B. L.

R. Viraraghava Aiyangar, B. A., B. L. ...Secretary to the Council.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Abstract of Legislative Enactments, Travancore.

Enacted by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 28th Koombhum 1010, (*9th March* 1835.)—REGULATION I.—Extending powers vested in the Munsiffs, and defining their jurisdiction. (*Partly repealed by Regulations I of* 1057, *I of* 1059 *and II of* 1065.)

Enacted on the 28th Koombhum 1010, (*9th March* 1835.—REGULATION II.—Authorising Munsiffs to assemble District Punchayets for the adjudication of civil suits within their respective jurisdiction and of suits referred by the Zillah Courts to the Munsiffs, and defining the powers and authority to be vested in Punchayets. (*Repealed by Regulation I of* 1057.)

Enacted on the 28th Koombhum 1010, (*9th March* 1835)—REGULATION III.—Empowering Munsiffs to execute all decrees on decisions passed in Adawlut cases by the Appeal, Zillah and Munsiff Courts, and by Punchayets. (*Repealed by Regulations I of* 1057 *and II of* 1065.)

Enacted on the 28th Koombhum 1010, (*9th March* 1835)—REGULATION IV.—Extending the jurisdiction of Zillah Judges. (*Partly repealed by Regulations I of* 1057 *and II of* 1065.)

Enacted on the 28th Koombhum 1010 (*9th March* 1835.)—REGULATION V.—For the guidance of the Appeal Court. (*Repealed by Regulation II of* 1065.)

Enacted on the 28th Koombhum 1010, (*9th March* 1835.) REGULATION VI.—Giving greater efficiency to the system of Police established in Travancore. (*Partly repealed by Regulations IV of* 1056, *VI, VII, and VIII of* 1063.)

Enacted on the 28th Koombhum 1010, (*9th March* 1835.)—REGULATION VII.—Constituting the Zillah Courts, Criminal Courts of their respective Zillahs, and appointing the Judges of the Appeal Court Circuit Judges, and defining their respective powers. (*Repealed by Regulation V of* 1067.)

Enacted on the 13th Thulam 1023, (*28th October* 1847.)—REGULATION I.—Investing the Sub-Officers of the different Districts in Travancore with authority to exercise the powers of Police Officers in their absence. (*Repealed by Regulation V of* 1067.)

Enacted on the 1st Chingom 1025, (15th *August* 1849.)—REGULATION I.—Reducing the number of Munsiffs from twenty-five to sixteen, and relieving those officers of the duty imposed on them by Regulation III of 1010, *i. e.*, (of executing decrees passed by the appeal and Zillah Courts), and empowering the Zillah Courts to enforce such decrees, and also better regulating the numbering and issuing of stamped cadjans. (*Repealed by Regulation I of* 1057.)

Enacted on the 1st Meenom 1025, (*12th March* 1850.)—REGULATION II.—Providing for admission, on the files of the Law Court and for disposal, of suits "*in forma pauperis.*" (*Repealed by Regulation* I *of* 1057.)

Enacted on the 6th Koombhum 1032, (*16th February* 1857.) REGULATION I.—Abolishing the Circuit Courts and establishing Sessions Courts in Travancore. (*Repealed by Regulation V of* 1067.)

Enacted on the 2nd Edavom 1035, (*13th May* 1860.)—REGULATION 1.—Establishing Port dues at Alleppey. (*Repealed by Regulation 1 of* 1036.)

Enacted on the 23rd Thulam 1036 (*6th November* 1860.)—REGULATION 1.—Reducing the rate of Port dues payable at Alleppey. (*Amended by Regulations I of* 1058 *and I of* 1061.)

Enacted on the 1st *Chingom* 1037, (*15th August* 1861)—REGULATION 1.—Abolishing the three Sessions and five Zillah Courts, and constituting the Appeal or Sadr Court and four Zillah or District Courts of Joint Criminal and Civil Jurisdiction. (*Repealed by Regulations II of* 1065 *and V of* 1067.)

Enacted on the 1st *Chingom* 1037. (*15th August* 1861.)—REGULATION II.—Simplifying the procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature. *Repealed by Regulation II of* 1065.)

Enacted on the 27th Edavom 1039 (*7th June* 1864.)—REGULATION I.—Providing for the protection of the British Electric Telegraph in Travancore.

Enacted on the 31st Karkadagom 1039, (*13th August* 1864.)—REGULATION II.—Securing copy-right to authors of books in Travancore for a space of 42 years.

Enacted on the 6th Makarom 1040, (*17th January* 1865.)—REGULATION I.—Providing specially against criminal breach of contracts on the part of Artificers, Workmen and Labourers.—(*Repealed by Regulation II of* 1080.)

Enacted on the 27th Makarom 1040, (*7th February* 1865.)—A Regulation for the appointment of duly qualified Vakils to plead in the Courts.—*Partly repealed by Regulation III of* 1075.)

Enacted on the 13th Medom 1040, (*24th April* 1865.)—REGULATION II.—To provide for the adjudication of claims to waste lands, with rules for the sale of the same.

Enacted on the 12th Karkadagom 1040, (*26 July* 1865.)—REGULATION III.—To provide for the limitation of suits.—*Amended by Regulation II of* 1042.—(*Repealed by Regulation II of* 1062.)

Enacted on the 19th Chingom 1041, (*2nd September* 1865.)—REGULATION I.—Amending Regulation I of 1037.—*Repealed by Regulation I of* 1057.)

Enacted on the 27th Medom 1041, (*8th May* 1866.)—REGULATION II.—To provide for the revision of the Jurisdiction of the Munsiffs in Travancore. (*Repealed by Regulations I of* 1057, *and II of* 1065.)

Enacted on the 28th Karkadagom 1041, (*11th August* 1866.) REGULATION III.—To provide for the admission of Approvers. (*Repealed by Regulation V of* 1067.)

Enacted on the 29th Karkadagom 1042, (*12th August* 1867.)—REGULATION I.—To establish an improved system of Registration of deeds in Travancore.—*Amended by Regulation III of* 1052. (*Repealed by Regulation I of* 1070.)

Enacted on the 31st Karkadagom 1042, (*14th August* 1867.)—REGULATION II.—To amend Regulation III of 1040 to provide for

the limitation of suits. (*Repealed by Regulation II of* 1062)

Enacted on the 20th Kanni 1043 (*5th October* 1867.)—REGULATION I.—To provide for the admission of Vakils in criminal cases. (*Repealed by Regulations V of* 1067 *and III of* 1075.)

Enacted on the 4th Makarom 1047, (16th *January* 1872.)—REGULATION I of 1047.—To make clearer provision for the conduct of business in the Sadr Court of Travancore. (*Repealed by Regulation II of* 1065.)

Enacted on the 3rd Karkadagom 1047, (*16th July* 1872.)—REGULATION II of 1047. To redistribute Magisterial powers and provide certain rules of procedure in Courts of Criminal jurisdiction in Travancore. (*Repealed by Regulation V of* 1067.)

Enacted on the 4th Kanni 1049, (*18th September* 1873.) REGULATION I *of* 1049.—To establish a Zillah Court at Alwaye.—(*Repealed by Regulation I of* 1057.)

Enacted on the 29th Thulam 1050, (*13th November* 1874.) REGULATION I of 1050.—To provide against certain abuses in Native Passenger Ships.

Enacted on the 23rd Meenom 1051. (*3rd April* 1876.)—REGULATION I of 1051.—To provide against unauthorized lotteries.

Enacted on the 30th Meenom 1052, (*10th April* 1877.)—REGULATION I of 1052.—To provide punishment for certain offences relating to marriage.

Enacted on the 1st Medom 1052, (*12th April* 1877.)—REGULATION II of 1052.—To amend Regulation I of 1040, to vest in Magistrates and certain Sub-Magistrates co-ordinate jurisdiction with the Zillah Criminal Courts to try cases of criminal breach of contract. (*Repealed by Regulation II of* 1080.)

Enacted on the 19th Mithunom 1052, (*1st July* 1877.)—REGULATION III of 1052.—To amend Regulation 1 of 1042, for the registration of deeds. (*Repealed by Regulation I of* 1070.)

Enacted on the 13th Dhanoo 1053, (*26th December* 1877.)—REGULATION I of 1053.—to empower the Sub-Officers of a District to dispose of police cases during Tahsildars' tours on duty.—(*Repealed by Regulation V of* 1067.)

Enacted on the 23rd Makarom 1053 (*3rd February* 1878.)—REGULATION II of 1053.—To revise the existing scale of Court fees and to impose fees on Vakaluths, Petitions and other documents presented to the Courts. (*Repealed by Regulation I of* 1062.)

Enacted on the 3rd Karkadagom 1054, (*17th July* 1879.) REGULATION I of 1054.—To lay down clearly the law relating to the collection of the Abkari Revenue. Amended by Regulation I of 1055. (*Partly repealed by Regulation IV of* 1073.)

Enacted on the 31 *Karkadagom* 1054, (*14th August* 1879.)—REGULATION II of 1054.—To prevent thefts of coffee.

Enacted on the 32nd Karkadagom 1054, (*15th August* 1877.)—REGULATION III of 1054.—To remodel the constitution of the Sadr Court. (*Repealed by Regulation II of* 1057.)

Enacted on the 2nd Karkadagom 1055, (*15th July* 1880.)—REGULATION 1 of 1055.—Fixing the limits of time for the presentation of appeals under Regulation I of 1054. (*Partly repealed by Regulation IV of* 1073.)

Enacted on the 12th Makarom 1056, (*23rd January* 1881.)—REGULATION I of 1056.—Providing against trespass by cattle

Enacted on the 23rd Mithunom 1056, (*15th July* 1881.)—REGULATION II of 1056.—Introducing the Indian Penal Code and the Whipping Act as the Penal Law for Travancore. (*Repealed by Regulation I of* 1074.)

Enacted on the 23rd Mithunom 1056, (*5th July* 1881.)—REGULATION III of 1056.—Introducing the Indian Criminal Procedure Code, Act X of 1872, as the Code of Procedure for the Courts of Criminal Judicature in Travancore. (*Repealed by Regulation V of* 1067.)

Enacted on the 3rd Karkadagom 1056, (*17th July* 1881.)—REGULATION IV of 1056.—Providing for the better Regulation of the Police in Travancore. (*Amended by Regulation II of* 1058.)

Enacted on the 27th Kanni 1057 (*11th October* 1881.)—REGULATION I of 1057.—Providing a consolidated and amended law relating to the Zillah and Munsiff Courts in Travancore. (*Amended by Regulations III of* 1066 *and I of* 1077.)

Enacted on the 7th Makarom 1057, (*18th January* 1882.)—REGULATION II of 1057.—Reconstituting the Sadr Court and making provision for the better administration of Justice in Travancore. (*Amended by Regulation II of* 1061.—*Repealed by Regulation I of* 1065.)

Enacted on the 14th Makarom 1057, (*25th January* 1882.)—REGULATION III of 1057.—Authorising the destruction of useless records.

Enacted on the 24th Meenom 1058, (*5th April* 1883.)—REGULATION I of 1058.—A Regulation to amend Regulation I of 1036 reducing Port dues at Alleppey.

Enacted on the 19th Edavom 1058, (*31st May* 1883.)—REGULATION II of 1058.—A Regulation to amend Regulation IV of 1056.

Enacted on the 13th Karkadagom 1058, (*27th July* 1883.)—REGULATION III of 1058.—To provide for the registration of titles in land, for the establishment and maintenance of boundary marks and for the settlement of boundary disputes in the territories of Travancore.—(*Amended by Regulation II of* 1060.)

Enacted on the 24th Makarom 1059, (*5th February* 1884.)—REGULATION I of 1059.—Regulation for re-imposing stamp duties. (*Amended by Regulation III of* 1063.) (*Partly repealed by Regulation III of* 1074.)

Enacted on the 18th Makarom 1060, (*29th January* 1885)—REGULATION I of 1060.—A Regulation for investing certain commissioners with power to summon witnesses, &c., in connection with enquiries about the rights of Jenmies and Tenants.

Enacted on the 28th Makarom 1060, (*8th February* 1885.)—REGULATION II of 1060.—A Regulation to amend the boundary Regulation III of 1058.

Enacted on the 30th Medom 1060, (*11th May* 1885.)—REGULATION III of 1060.—A Regulation to provide a Superannuation Fund for the Police.—(*Repealed by Regulation III of* 1070.)

Enacted on the 6th Vrichigom 1061, (*28th November* 1885.)—REGULATION I of 1061.—Amending Regulation I of 1036 for levying Port dues at the Port of Alleppey.

Enacted on the 4th Meenom 1061, (*16th March* 1886.)—REGULATION II

of 1061.—To amend Regulation II of 1057 constituting the late Sadr Court into a High Court. (*Repealed by Regulation I of* 1065.)

Enacted on the 22*nd Meenom* 1061, (3*rd April* 1886.)—REGULATION III of 1061.—To provide for the due control of the export, import, manufacture and sale of arms, ammunition, &c. (*Amended by Regulation I of* 1069.)

Enacted on the 3*rd Mithunom* 1061, (15*th June* 1886.)—REGULATION IV of 1061.—To authorize the execution in Travancore of the decrees passed by the Civil Courts in British India aud the Cochin State.

Enacted on the 22*nd Chingom* 1062, (4*th September* 1886.)—REGULATION I of 1062.—To modify and re-enact the Court Fees Regulation. (*Amended by Regulation III of* 1068.)

Enacted on the 25*th Mithunom* 1062, (8*th July* 1887.)—REGULATION II of 1062.—Limitation Regulation. (*Amended by Regulation V of* 1068.)

Enacted on the 4*th Dhanoo* 1063, (18*th December* 1887.)—REGULATION I of 1063.—Introducing "The Indiau Companies Act" No. VI of 1882 as amended by Act No. VI of 1887, into Travancore.

Enacted on the 19*th Meenom* 1063, (30*th March* 1888.)—REGULATION II of 1063.—To provide for the establishment of a Legislative Council in Travancore. (*Repealed by Regulation V of* 1073.)

Enacted on the 24*th Meenom* 1063, (4*th April* 1888.)—REGULATION III of 1063.—To amend the Travancore Stamp Regulation I of 1059.

Enacted on the 28*th Meenom* 1063, (8*th April* 1888.)—REGULATION IV of 1063.—To make provision for the protection of Forests. (*Repealed by Regulation II of* 1068.)

Enacted on the 30*th Meenom* 1063, (10*th April* 1888.)—REGULATION V of 1063.—To empower certain Revenue Officers to summon persons to be present, or produce documents before them in connection with revenue enquiries.

Enacted on the 1*st Mithunom* 1063, (13*th June* 1888.—REGULATION VI of 1063.—To amend the law relating to Opium and Bhang (*Partly repealed by Regulation IV of* 1073.)

Enacted on the 16*th Mithunom* 1063, (28*th June* 1888.)—REGULATION VII of 1063.—To provide for the protection of Salt Revenue in Travancore.

Enacted on the 29*th Mithunom* 1063, (11*th July* 1888.)—REGULATION VIII of 1063.—To amend the law relating to tobacco. (*Amended by Regulations* II *of* 1066 and II *of* 1076.)

Enacted on the 11*th Karkadagom* 1064, (25*th July* 1889.)—REGULATION I of 1064.—The Travancore Anchal Regulation.

Enacted on the 11*th Dhanu* 1065, (24*th December* 1889.)—REGUSATION I of 1065.—To revise and amend the law constituting the High Court.—(*Repealed by Regulation* I *of* 1067.)

Enacted on the 11*th Edavom* 1065, (23*rd May* 1890.)—REGULATION II of 1065.—To consolidate and amend the law relating to the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature. (*Amended by Regulation* II *of* 1070.)

Enacted on the 17th Thulam 1066, (*1st November* 1890.)—REGULATION I of 1066.—To provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of the Census in 1891.

Enacted on the 17th Thulam 1066, (*1st November* 1890.)—REGULATION II of 1066.—To amend Regulation VIII of 1063 providing against offences relating to Tobacco smuggling.

Enacted on the 25th Vrichigom 1066, (*9th December* 1890.)—REGULATION III of 1066.—To amend the Travancore Civil Courts Regulation I of 1067. (*Repealed by Regulation I of* 1077.)

Enacted on the 16th Edavom 1066, (*28th May* 1891.)—REGULATION IV of 1066. To grant loans from the Government for agricultural purposes.

Enacted on the 25th Meenom 1067, (*11th April* 1892,)—REGULATION I of 1067.—To revise and amend the Travancore High Court Regulation I of 1065.

Enacted on the 31st Meenom 1067, (*11th April* 1892.)—REGULATION II of 1067.—Govrnment Land Conservancy Regulation. (*Amended by Regulation I of* 1075.)

Enacted on the 23rd Edavom 1067, (*4th June* 1892.)—REGULATION III of 1067.—To provide for the acquisition of land for public purposes.

Enacted on the 19th Karkadagom 1067, (*2nd August* 1892.)—REGULATION IV of 1067.—To provide Reformatories for male youthful offenders.

Enacted on the 31st Karkadagom 1067, (*14th August* 1892.)—REGULATION V of 1067.—To consolidate and amend the law relating to Criminal Procedure. (*Amended by Regulations II and III of* 1074.

Enacted on the 8th Makarom 1068, (*19th January* 1893.)—REGULATION I of 1068.—To provide for the recovery of arrears of Public Revenue in Travancore.

Enacted on the 8th Makarom 1068. (*19th January* 1893.)—REGULATION II of 1068.—To make better provision for the protection and management of Forests. (*Amended by Regulation IV of* 1071.)

Enacted on the 8th Makarom 1068 (*19th January* 1893.)—REGULATION III of 1068—To prescribe the mode of valuing suits for assessing Pleaders' fees for purposes of taxation of costs.

Enacted on the 8th Makarom 1068, (*19th January* 1893.) Regulation IV of 1068.—For the recovery of arrears of rent due to the Estates of Kilimanur and Edapally.

Enacted on the 30th Karkadagom 1068, (*13th August* 1893.)—REGULATION V of 1068.—To amend the Limitation REGULATION II of 1062.

Enacted on the 25th Chingom 1069, (*8th September* 1893.)—REGULATION I of 1069.—To amend the Arms Regulation III of 1061.

Enacted on the 13th Makarom 1069, (*25th January* 1894.)—REGULATION II of 1069,—To provide for the Conservancy and Improvement of Towns. (*Repealed by Regulation III of* 1076)

Enacted on the 15th Edavom 1070, (*27th May* 1895.)—REGULATION I of 1070.—Amending the Regulations relating to the registration of documents.

Enacted on the 2nd Edavom 1070, (*3rd June* 1895.)—REGULATION II of 1070.—To amend the Code of Civil Procedure (II of 1065.)

Enacted on the 1st Mithunom 1070, (*14th June* 1895.)—REGULATION III of 1070.—To repeal the Police Superannuation Regulation.

Enacted on the 21st Thulam 1071, (*9th November* 1895.)—REGULATION I of 1071.—To provide for the management of Prisons.

Enacted on the 12th Pangoony 1071, (*23rd March* 1896.)—REGULATION II of 1071.—To extend greater protection to Judges, Magistrates and others acting judicially.

Enacted on the 12th Pangoony 1071, (*23rd March* 1896.)—REGULATION III of 1071.—To provide for the punishment of gambling and the keeping of common gambling-houses in Travancore.

Enacted on the 17th Edavom 1071 (*29th May* 1896.)—REGULATION IV of 1071.—To amend the Forest Regulation (II of 1068.)

Enacted on the 21st Mithunam 1071, (*3rd July* 1896.)—REGULATION V of 1071.—To define clearly the relative rights of Jenmies and Kudiyans.

Enacted on the 14th Kumbhom 1072, (*24th February* 1897.)—REGULATION I of 1072.—To prevent the spread of Epidemic diseases. (*Re-enacted by Regulation II of* 1073.)

Enacted on the 1st Mithunam 1072, (*13th June* 1897.)—REGULATION II of 1072.—General Clauses Regulation.

Enacted on the 7th Mithunam 1072, (*19th June* 1897.—REGULATION III of 1072.—To provide for the construction, repair and maintenance of Irrigation works and for the conservation and distribution of water for purposes of Irrigation.

Enacted on the 13th Chingom 1073, (*27th August* 1897.)—REGULATION I of 1073.—To empower certain officers to search and make arrests under the Abkari Law. (*Superseded by Regulation IV* of 1073.

Enacted on the 4th Kanni 1073, (*18th September* 1897.)—REGULATION II of 1073.—To prevent the spread of Epidemic Diseases.

Enacted on the 11th Kanni 1073 (*25th September* 1897.)—REGULATION III of 1073.—For the better preservation of Game.

Enacted on the 3rd Meenum 1073, (*15th March* 1898.)—REGULATION IV of 1073.—To amend the law relating to the import, export, transport, manufacture, sale and possession of intoxicating liquor and of intoxicating drugs. - *Amended by Regulation IV of* 1074).

Enacted on the 9th Meenum 1073 (*21st March* 1898.)—REGULATION V of 1073.—To amend the law relating to the Legislative Council.

Enacted on the 17th Edavom 1073 (*29th May* 1898.)—REGULATION VI of 1073.—To invest officers, holding departmental enquiries into the conduct of public servants, with certain powers.

Enacted on the 2nd Kanni 1074, (*17th September* 1898)—REGULATION I of 1074.—To provide a General Penal Code for Travancore.

Enacted on the 10th Dhanu 1074, (*23rd December* 898.)—REGULATION II of 1074. To amend the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Enacted on the 11th Meenum 1074, (*23rd March* 1899.—REGULATION III of 1074.—To amend the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Enacted on the 11th Meenum 1074, (*23rd March* 1899)—REGULATION IV of 1074.—To amend the Abkari Regulation IV 1073.

Enacted on the 7th Edavom 1074, (*19th May* 1899) REGULATION V of 1074.—To provide for the acquisition of land for Railways.

Enacted on the 18th Edavom 1074, (*30th May* 1899.)—REGULATION VI of 1074.—To enact and define the law relating to Wills.

Enacted on the 5th Meenom 1075, (*17th March* 1900.)—REGULATION I of 1075.—To amend the Government Land Conservancy Regulation II of 1067.

Enacted on the 13th Meenom 1075, (*25th March* 1900.)—REGULATION II of 1075.—The Negotiable Instruments Regulation.

Enacted on the 29th Edavom 1075, (*11th June* 1900.)—REGULATION III of 1075.—To consolidate and amend the law relating to Vakils,

Enacted on the 23rd Chingom 1076, (*17th September* 1900.)—REGULATION I of 1076.—To provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of the Census in 1901.

Enacted on the 8th Makarom 1076, (*20th January* 1901.)—REGULATION II of 1076.—To amend the Tobacco Smuggling Regulation VIII of 1063.

Enacted on the 13th Kumbhom 1076, (*24th February* 1901).—REGULATION III of 1076,—To amend the Towns Conservancy and Improvement Regulation II of 1069.

Enacted on the 30th Mithunum 1076, (*13th July* 1901.)—REGULATION IV of 1076.—To make better provision for the efficient working of the British Postal Department in Travancore.

Enacted on the 1st Kanni 1077 (*16th September* 1901.)—REGULATION I of 1077.—To amend the Travancore Civil Courts Regulation I of 1057.

Enacted on the 15th Meenom 1077 (*28th March* 1902.)—REGULATION II of 1077.—To make provision for the care of the persons and property of minors in Travancore.

Enacted on the 30th Edavom 1077, (*12th June* 1902.)—REGULATION III of 1077.—To provide for the segregation and Medical treatment of pauper lepers.

Enacted on the 6th Vrichigom 1079 (*21st November* 1903)—REGULATION I of 1079.—To regulate the possession and use of dynamite. (*Superseded by Regulation V of* 1079).

Enacted on the 28th Vrichigom 1079, (*13th December* 1903)—REGULATION II of 1079.—For the better regulation of Printing-Presses and Newspapers and the registration of Books.

Enacted on the 28th Vrichigom 1079, (*13th* December 1903)—REGULATION III of 1079.—To provide for the better administration of certain Hindu Religious Endowments in Travancore.

Enacted on the 20th Kumbhom 1079, (*3rd March* 1904)—REGULATION IV of 1079.—To provide for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Enacted on the 20th Kumbhom 1079, (*3rd March* 1904)—REGULATION V of 1079—To regulate the possession and use of explosives.

Enacted on the 31st Meenom 1079, (*12th April* 1904)—REGULATION VI of 1079 -The Nayar Brigade Regulation.

Enacted on the 19th of Kunni 1080 (*4th October* 1904)—REGULATION I of 1080—To make provision for the care of the person and estates of Lunatics.

Enacted on the 19th Kanni 1080, (*4th October* 1904)—REGULATION II of 1080—To amend Regulations I of 1040 and II of 1052 relating to Breaches of Contracts.

REGULATION I OF 1079.

A Regulation to regulate the possession and use of dynamite, passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 21st November 1903, corresponding with the 6th Vrichigom 1903, under section 15 of Regulation V of 1073. (Superseded by Regulation V of 1079.)

REGULATION II OF 1079.

A Regulation for the better regulation of Printing-presses and Newspapers and the registration of books, passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 13th December 1903 corresponding with the 28th Vrichigom 1079, under section 13 of Regulation V of 1073.

Preamble.

Whereas it is necessary to provide for the proper regulation of printing-presses and periodicals containing news, and for the registration and preservation of copies of books printed in Travancore; We are pleased to enact as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Title, extent and commencement.

1. This Regulation shall be known as "The Travancore Press Regulation of 1079," and shall come into force immediately on passing thereof, and shall extend to the whole of Travancore.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Regulation, unless there be something repugnant to the subject or context,—

"Print" "printed" and "printer."

(a) "Print," "printed," and "printer" apply not only to printing, but also to lithography, engraving and photography:

"Book."

(b) "Book" includes every volume, part or division of a volume, and pamphlet, in any language, and every sheet of music, map, chart, or plan separately printed: and

"Newspaper"

(c) "Newspaper" means any periodical work containing public news, or comments on public news, printed in any language.

PART II.

PRINTING-PRESSES AND NEWSPAPERS.

Keeper of printing-press to make declaration.

3. No person shall keep in his possession any press for the printing of books or newspapers, who shall not have made and subscribed, in triplicate, the following declarations before the Magistrate of the District within whose local jurisdiction such press may be kept, namely,—

"I, *A. B.*, declare that I have a press for printing books (*or* newspapers, *or* both, *as the case may be*) at ....."

And the last blank shall be filled up with a true and precise description of the place where such press may be situate.

rticulars to printed on oks and pers.

4. No printing-press in Travancore shall issue any book or newspaper unless it has printed legibly on it the name of the printer, of the press and the place of printing, and if the book or paper be published, the name of the publisher and the place of publication.

eper of nting-press make fresh clarations en place of inting is anged.

5. As often as the place of printing is changed, the person who keeps the press shall make and subscribe, in triplicate, fresh declarations to the following effect, namely.—

"I, *A. B.*, printer, declare that the press I had at.....has been removed to....."

And the last blank shall be filled up with a true and precise description of the place where such press may be situate.

wspapers to published conformity th Regution.

6. No newspaper printed in Travancore shall be published, except in conformity with the provisions of this Regulation.

rinter and blisher to ake declation before istrict agistrate.

7. The printer and publisher of every newspaper referred to in section 6 shall appear before the Magistrate of the District within whose local jurisdiction it shall be published, and shall make and subscribe, in triplicate, the following declaration:

"I, *A. B.*, declare that I am the printer (*or* publisher, *or* printer and publisher) of the newspaper entitled..... and printed (*or* published, *or* printed and published, *as the case may be*) at....."

And the last blank shall be filled up with a true and precise description of the place where such press may be situate.

rinter or ablisher to ake new eclarations in rtain cases.

8. As often as (i) the place of printing or publication of a newspaper is changed, or (ii) the printer or publisher leaves the country or ceases to be such, new declarations shall become necessary, and they shall be made and subscribed according to the forms hereinunder subjoined:—

(*a*) "I, *A. B.*, printer or publisher, declare that the press I had established at..... ..... for printing and publishing the newspaper.....has been removed to..... ....."

(*b*) "I, *A. B.*, declare that I am leaving the country for..... years and that *C. D.* has undertaken the printing (*or* publication, *or* printing and publication) of the newspaper entitled....."

(*c*) "I, A. B., declare that I have ceased to be printer (*or* publisher, *or* printer and publisher) of the newspaper entitled ....."

(*d*) "I, *C. D.*, declare that I have become the printer (*or* publisher, *or* printer and publisher) of the newspaper entitled ..... during the temporary absence of.....or in permanent succession to *A. B.*"

rohibition of ansmission, y Anchal, of ertain books r newspapers.

9. No person shall send by Anchal any book or newspaper wherever printed and published, which contains, or which has on its cover, any words, marks or designs of an indecent, obscene, seditious, scurrilous, threatening or grossly offensive character. Any book or newspaper sent in contravention of the above prohibition may, under the authority of Our Dewan, be detained and disposed of as he thinks proper.

uthentiation of declations.

10. The originals of the declarations made and subscribed under sections 3, 5, 7 and 8, shall be authenticated by the signature and

official seal of the Magistrate before whom they shall have been made.

One of the said originals shall be deposited among the records of the office of the Magistrate before whom they were made, another among the records of the District Court within whose original jurisdiction they may have been made, and the third among the records of the Dewan's Office, and, with regard to the declarations under sections 5 and 8, they shall be filed with the former declarations which they relate to or supersede. Deposit.

11. The officer in charge of each original shall allow any person to inspect it on payment of a fee of one rupee, and shall give to any person applying a copy of the said declaration, attested with his signature and official seal, on payment of a fee of two rupees. Such copies shall be held, unless the contrary be proved, to be sufficient evidence of a person being, or having ceased to be, the possessor of a press, or the printer or publisher, or printer and publisher of a book or newspaper. Inspection and supply of copies.

PART III.

Delivery of Books.

12. A printed copy of the whole of every book which shall be printed in Travancore after this Regulation shall come into force, together with all maps, prints or other engravings belonging thereto, finished and coloured in the same manner as the best copies of the same, shall, notwithstanding any agreement (if the book be published) between the printer and publisher thereof, be delivered by the printer at such place and to such officer as the Dewan shall, by notification in the official Gazette, from time to time direct, free of expense, within one calendar month after the day on which any such book shall first be delivered out of the press, the copy so delivered being bound, sewed or stitched together and upon the best paper on which any copy of the book shall be printed. Copies of books printed after commencement of Regulation to be delivered *gratis*.

The publisher or other person employing the printer shall, at a reasonable time before the expiration of the said month, supply him with all maps, prints and engravings finished and coloured as aforesaid, which may be necessary to enable him to comply with the requirements aforesaid.

Nothing in the first part of this section shall apply to any second or subsequent edition of a book in which no additions or alterations either in the letter-press or in the maps, prints or engravings belonging to the book have been made, and a copy of the first or some preceding edition of which book has been delivered under the Regulation.

13. The officer to whom a copy of a book is delivered under the last foregoing section shall give to the printer a receipt in writing therefor. Receipt for copies delivered under the last foregoing section.

PART IV.

Registration of Books.

14. There shall be kept at such office, and by such officer as the Dewan, with Our sanction previously obtained, shall appoint in this behalf, a book to be called the Catalogue of Books printed in Travancore, wherein shall be registered a memorandum of every book which shall have been delivered pursuant to the first paragraph of section 12 of this Regulation. Such memorandum shall (so far as may be practicable) contain the following particulars, (that is to say):— Registration of memorandum of books.

(1) the title of the book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents, when the same are not in the English language:
(2) the language in which the book is written:
(3) the name of the author, translator or editor of the book or any part thereof:
(4) the subject:
(5) the place of printing and the place of publication:
(6) the name or firm of the printer and the name or firm of the publisher:
(7) the date of issue from the press or of the publication:
(8) the number of sheets, leaves or pages:
(9) the size:
(10) the first, second or other number of the edition:
(11) the number of copies of which the edition consists:
(12) whether the book is printed or lithographed:
(13) the price at which the book is sold to the public: and
(14) the name and residence of the proprietor of the copyright or of any portion of such copyright.

Such memorandum shall be made and registered in the case of each book as soon as practicable after the delivery of the copy thereof pursuant to the first paragraph of section 12.

ublication of emoranda gistered.

15. The memoranda registered during each quarter in the said Catalogue shall be published in the official Gazette as soon as may be after the end of such quarter.

PART V.

PENALTIES.

enalty for eeping press ithout making declaration quired by ction 3, 5 or

16. Whoever shall keep in his possession any press, without making a declaration as is required by section 3, 5 or 7 of this Regulation, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate of the First Class, be punished with fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, or with simple imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or with both.

enalty for inting contrary to rule in ction 4.

17. Whoever shall print or publish any book or newspaper otherwise than in conformity with the rule contained in section 4 of this Regulation, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate of the First Class, be punished with fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, or with simple imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or with both.

enalty for inting or ublishing ewspapers ithout conforming to ules.

18. Whoever shall print or publish any newspaper without conforming to the rules laid down in sections 7 and 8 of this Regulation, or whoever shall print or publish, or shall cause to be printed or published, any such newspaper, knowing that the said rules have not been observed with respect to that newspaper, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate of the First Class, be punished with fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, or with simple imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or with both.

unishment or making alse statement.

19. Any person who shall, in making any declaration required by this Regulation, make a statement which is false, and which he either knows or believes to be false, or does not believe to be true, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate of the First Class, be punished with fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, and imprisonment, simple or rigorous as defined in the Penal Code, for a term not exceeding one year.

20. Whoever, in contravention of section 9 of this Regulation, sends, or tenders, or makes over in order to be sent by Anchal any book or newspaper, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, of the First Class, be punishable with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or simple imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or with both. Penalty for contravention of section 9.

21. If any printer of any such book as is referred to in section 12 of this Regulation shall neglect to deliver copies of the same pursuant to that section, he shall for every such default forfeit to Government such sum not exceeding fifty rupees as a Magistrate of the First Class having jurisdiction in the place where the book was printed may on the application of the officer to whom the copies should have been delivered or of any person authorised by that officer in this behalf, determine to be in the circumstances a reasonable penalty for the default, and, in addition to such sum, such further sum as the said Magistrate of the First Class may determine to be the value of the copies which the printer ought to have delivered. Penalty for not delivering books as required by section 12.

22. If any pubisher or other person employing any such printer shall neglect to supply him, in the manner prescribed in the second paragraph of section 12 of this Regulation, with the maps, prints or engravings which may be necessary to enable him to comply with the provisions of that section; such publisher or other person shall, for every such default, forfeit to Government such sum not exceeding fifty rupees as such a Magistrate of the First Class as aforesaid may, on such application as aforesaid, determine to be in the circumstances a reasonable penalty for the default, and, in addition to such sum, such further sum as the Magistrate of the First Class may determine to be the value of the maps, prints or engravings which such publisher or other person ought to have supplied.

PART VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

23. All fines and penalties levied under the authority of this Regulation shall be recovered in the manner prescribed by the Code of Criminal Procedure, and within the period prescribed by the Penal Code. Recovery of fines.

24. No prosecution for any offence under this Regulation shall be started except under the authority of Our Dewan. Prosecutions.

25. All persons who on the date this Regulation comes into force keep a press used for the printing of books or newspapers, or, in the case of a company keeping, on the said date, a press used for this purpose, the manager of the company, and all printers and publishers of newspapers already in existence in Travancore, shall, within three months from such date, make and subscribe declarations in the manner provided by sections 3 and 7. Failure to do so will make them liable to the penalties laid down in section 16. Keepers of printing-presses and printers and publishers of newspapers already in existence to make declarations within three months.

26. The Dewan, with Our sanction previously obtained, shall have power to make such rules as may be necessary or desirable for carrying out the objects of this Regulation, and from time to time to repeal, alter and add to such rules. Power to make rules.

All such rules, and all repeals and alterations thereof, and additions thereto, shall be published in the official Gazette. Publication.

27. It shall be lawfull for Us, by notification in the official Gazette, to exclude any class of books from the operation of the whole or any part or parts of this Regulation. Power to exclude any class of books from operation of Regulation.

REGULATION III OF 1079.

A Regulation to provide for the better administration of certain Hindu Religious Endowments in Travancore, passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 13th December 1903 corresponding with the 28th Vrichigom 1079, under section 13 of Regulation V of 1073.

reamble.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the better administration of certain Hindu Religious Endowments in Travancore; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

ort title and mmencement.

1. This Regulation shall be called "The Hindu Religious Endowments Regulation of 1079", and shall come into force on the first day of Makarom 1079.

ocal extent.

2. It extends to the whole of Travancore.

nterpretation use.

3. In this Regulation, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,

"Hindu Religious Endowments" shall mean and include:—

Hindu eligious ndowments."

(a) Every Hindu temple or shrine or other religious endowment dedicated to, or used as of right by the Hindu community or any section thereof; and

(b) Every other Hindu endowment or foundation, by whatever local designation known, and property endowments and offerings connected therewith, whether applied wholly to religious purposes or partly to religious and partly to charitable or other purposes, and every express or constructive trust by which property or money is vested in the hands of any person or persons for such purposes; but shall not include any Hindu religious institution already under the direct management of the Sirkar or under the sole management of a single family or single person in virtue of hereditary succession.

roviso.

Provided that, where the management of a religious endowment has passed into the hands of several branches by division among the members of the original family, the endowment may nevertheless be considered as being in the management of a single family for the purpose of this Regulation.

Trustee."

"Trustee" shall mean the person or persons in whom the administration of the affairs of a religious endowment is vested in trust or holding any property in trust therefor, by whatever designation such person or persons may be known.

he Dewan ay call upon rustees of ndowments to bmit periodical accounts, lists of perties &c., to aid in the amination of same by cers deputed.

4. It shall be competent to Our Dewan to call upon the trustees or managers of any endowment falling under the definition in section 3 to submit periodically accounts of income and expenditure, or lists of properties, jewels, vessels, furniture or other things belonging to the endowments under their charge, or depute any officer to examine the same.

The trustees and managers shall furnish the officer deputed with all the information he may call for and shall also assist him in the examination of accounts and movable property.

Where the officer deputed under this section finds that any movables are likely to be removed or misappropriated, he shall make an immediate report to the Dewan, taking such steps for their temporary safe custody as may be necessary. On receipt of such report, the Dewan may, after hearing the parties concerned, pass such orders as he may think proper,

Any trustee or manager who wilfully or contumaciously disobeys any order passed by the Dewan under this section shall be liable

to a fine not exceeding rupees fifty for each act of disobedience and to dismissal if he is found guilty of three such acts of disobedience. The fines imposed under this section may be recovered as arrears of public revenue.

Cases were Sirkar may assume management, or superintend the management of endowments.

5. I. The Sirkar may assume the management of Hindu religious endowments in the cases following:—

(*a*) On the application and at the request of a majority consisting of not less than two-thirds of the trustees, or of the donors in cases where the donors have reserved to themselves the power of appointing and dismissing trustees;

(*b*) On the refusal of the trustees to continue in the trusteeship or on their own admission of incapacity to continue in the trust-management;

(*c*) In cases where the Sirkar has the right to take part in the management by appointment of certain officers or servants according to existing usages, if the trustees have failed to carry on their duties properly and in the best interests of the institution; and

(*d*) In cases where the Sirkar has succeeded to the right of management, in part, by reason of escheat of trustees, if the remaining trustees have failed to carry on their duties properly and in the best interests of the institution.

Explanation to (*a*).—The word "donors" includes the legal representatives of the donors.

II. In the cases of institutions not falling under clause I, the Sirkar may exercise such superintendence in the management over them as to best fulfil the objects of the trust, if the trustees have failed to carry on their duties properly and in the best interests of the institution.

Enquiry and report of condition of endowment preliminary to assumption or exercising superintendence in the management.

6. Before assuming or exercising superintendence in the management of any Hindu religious endowment under the provisions of this Regulation, Our Dewan shall require any officer not inferior in rank to that of a Dewan Peishcar to enquire into the affairs of such endowment and to submit a full report. If, on such report, and after hearing the parties interested or affected, Our Dewan be satisfied that a condition precedent as set forth in section 5 exists, he may pass such order for assumption or superintendence as enabled by that section. The order passed shall be notified in the Gazette. From the lapse of eight weeks from the date of such notification, the Dewan may carry out the order in such manner as seems best in the circumstances of each case, and make arrangements for the proper management of the endowment, subject to the provisions of this Regulation. Provided that no order involving assumption by the Sirkar of the management of any institution under this section shall be passed except with Our previous sanction.

Procedure like Regulation VI of 1073.

7. Enquiries under section 6 of this Regulation shall be conducted in the presence of the parties interested in such enquiry or their authorised agents, and the officers holding such enquiry shall have the same powers as an officer holding a formal departmental enquiry under Regulation VI of 1073.

Assumed institutions to be managed like Sirkar institutions of the same class.

8. In cases where the Sirkar assumes the management, the institution shall be managed in the same manner as Sirkar institutions of the same class, subject to the provisions of any scheme, canons or usages, if any, established by the founder or founders.

moval of stee and pointment another mber of the ne family, rusteeship hereditary.

9. Where the Sirkar exercises the power of superintendence over institutions referred to in clause II of section 5, it may if satisfied that the removal or dismissal of a trustee or trustees is necessary in the best interests of the institution, remove such trustee or trustees, and, where such trusteeship is hereditary, shall appoint a competent adult male member of the family in which such trusteeship is hereditarily vested, and, in other cases, shall make the appointment in consonance with the scheme of management, if any, existing in such institution or the usages of such institution.

oviso.

Provided that, where no competent adult male member of the family is available, the Dewan may, with Our sanction, appoint a proper person to be trustee.

lministra- n of endow- ent by icers or mmittees.

10. For the effective superintendence of endowments referred to in clause II of section 5 of this Regulation, the Dewan may, with Our sanction, either appoint officers or a committee consisting of officials and non-officials.

e Dewan to ake rules for n consti- tion and nduct of mmittees.

11. The Dewan may, with Our sanction from time to time, pass rules regulating the constitution and the duties of committees, the qualifications of members and other such matters connected therewith.

e Dewan to ake rules for gulating ection.

12. In cases where the trusteeship is conferred by election, the Dewan may, with Our sanction, pass rules regulating such election.

e Dewan y restore to nors or ustees dowments ce assumed.

13. The Dewan may, with Our sanction, withdraw from the management or superintendence of any endowment assumed under this Regulation and restore the same to the original donors or trustees or their representatives, if he is satisfied that such a measure is desirable in the interests of the institution, subject to such conditions as he may deem fit to prescribe at the time of restoration.

penses: w to be met.

14. All expenses which may have to be incurred by the Sirkar in carrying out the provisions of this Regulation may be defrayed out of the funds of the institutions concerned according to rules to be made, from time to time, by the Dewan, with Our sanction.

e Dewan to ect the col- tion of rents , of trusts.

15. The Dewan may, with Our sanction, direct that the rents and other dues of any endowment falling within the provisions of this Regulation be collected as arrears of public revenue under the provisions of the Revenue Recovery Regulation (I of 1068):

Provided—

(a) that, in the case of endowments assumed by the Sirkar under this Regulation, the rent-roll is settled and the liability of each tenant is definitely recorded, after due enquiry, by an Officer appointed by the Sircar, and

(b) that, in the case of other endowments, there are written agreements between the institutions and the tenants fixing the amount of rent and other dues, or the claim to the rent or other dues is admitted by the tenant or established by the decision of a competent Civil Court.

e Dewan to me rules for rying out s Regu- ion.

16. It shall be competent to Our Dewan to prescribe the necessary forms for accounts, statements and returns to be submitted by trustees, Officers or committees under this Regulation, and, with Our sanction, to frame rules from time to time for the carrying out of the purposes of this Regulation, and they shal, be published in the Government Gazette and shall have the force of law.

17 No action for damages shall lie against the Sirkar or any of its officers, or any of the members of the committee appointed under this Regulation. or against any person acting under, or in pursuance of, the authority conferred by this Regulation. for any act *bona fide* done or ordered to be done under this Regulation: Members of committee, &c., not liabl for damages.

Provided that this section shall not bar the institution by any person of any suit for the establishment or declaration of any right affected by any act or order done or passed under this Regulation. Proviso.

18. All endowments falling under this Regulation shall be treated as corporation sole and shall sue and be sued in the name of the actual manager thereof, known as Samudayam, Manushyam, Adhigari or by any other name, whether or not such manager has the power of entering into contracts biuding the endowment. Managers authorized to sue and be sued.

19. Nothing in this Regulation shall be taken as in any manner affecting the provisions of section 511 of the Civil Procedure Code (Regulation II of 1065), or the right, if any, possessed or enjoyed by any person to share in the income of an endowment. Section 511 of the Civil Procedure Code to apply to these endowments.

REGULATION IV OF 1079.

A Regulation to provide for the prevention of Cruelty to Animals, passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 3rd March 1904 corresponding with the 20th Kumbhom 1079, under section 13 of Regulation V of 1073.

Whereas it is expedient to make further provision for the prevention of cruelty to animals; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Regulation may be called "The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Regulation." Title, extent and commencement.

(2) Our Dewan with Our sanction may, by notification in the Gazette, extend, on and from a date to be specified in the notification, the whole or any part of this Regulation to such local areas as have been declared Towns under the Towns Conservancy and Improvement Regulation, 1076.

(3) Our Dewan with Our sanction may, by Notification in the Gazette, cancel or vary any notification issued under sub-section (2) of this section.

2. In this Regulation, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,— Definitions.

(1) "Animal" means any domestic or captured animal: and

(2) "Street" includes any way, road, lane, square, court, alley passage or open space whether a thoroughfare or not, to which the public have access.

3. If any person in any street or in any other place, whether open or closed, to which the public have access, within sight of any person in any street or in such other place,— Penalty for cruelty to animals in public places and for sale in such places of animals killed with unnecessary cruelty.

(*a*) cruelly and unnecessarily beats, overloads, overdrives or otherwise ill-treats any animal, or,

(*b*) binds or carries any animal in such a manner or position as to subject the animal to unnecessary pain or suffering, or

(*c*) offers, exposes or has in his possession for sale any live animal which is suffering pain by reason of mutilation, starvation or other ill-treatment.

he shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with both.

enalty for aiting nimals or citing them fight.

4. If any person incites any animal to fight or baits any animal or aids and abets any one in so doing, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with both.

enalty for illing animals ith unneces- ry cruelty.

5. If any person kills any animal in an unnecessarily cruel manner, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with both.

enalty for mploying nimals unfit r labour

6. (1) If any person employs in any work or labour any animal which by reason of any disease, infirmity, wound, sore or other cause is unfit to be so employed, or wilfully permits any such unfit animal in his possession or under his control to be so employed, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

(2) Our Dewan with Our sanction may, by notification in the Gazette, appoint places to be infirmaries for the treatment and care of animals in respect of which offences against sub-section (1) of this section have been committed.

(3) The Magistrate before whom a prosecution for such an offence has been instituted may, if the owner refuses or neglects to take proper care of the animal, direct that the animal in respect of which the offence is alleged or proved to have been committed shall be sent for treatment and care to an infirmary and be there detained until it is, in his opinion or in the opinion of some other Magistrate again fit for the work or labour on which it has been ordinarily employed. The Magistrate may also require security to be given for the treatment of the animal for any amount not exceeding the value of such animal.

(4) The cost of the treatment, feeding and watering of the animal in the infirmary shall be payable by the owner of the animal according to such scale of rates as Our Dewan, with Our sanction, may from time to time prescribe.

(5) If the owner refuses or neglects to pay such cost and to remove the animal within such time as a Magistrate may prescribe, the Magistrate may direct that the animal be sold and that the proceeds of the sale be applied to the payment of such cost.

(6) The surplus, if any, of the proceeds of the sale shall, on application made by the owner within two months after the date of the sale, be paid to him.

enalty for rmitting dis- sed animals go at large to die in blic places.

7. If any person wilfully permits any animal of which he is the owner to go at large in any street while the animal is affected with contagious or infectious disease, or without reasonable excuse wilfully permits any diseased or disabled animal of which he is the owner to die in any street, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

mitation for osecutions.

8. A prosecution for an offence against this Regulation shall not be instituted without the written sanction of the President of the Committee for the improvement of the Town in which the offence has been committed or after the expiration of three months from the date of the commission of the offence.

estruction of ffering imals.

9. When any District Magistrate, Magistrate of the First Class Superintendent of Police or Assistant Superintendent of Police has reason to believe that an offence against this Regulation has been committed in respect of any animal, he may direct the immediate

destruction of the animal if, in his opinion, its sufferings are such as to render such a direction proper.

10. Nothing in this Regulation shall render it an offence to kill any animal in a manner required by the religion or religious rites and usages of any race, sect, tribe or class. Saving with respect to religious rites and usages.

11. Notwithstanding anything in section 1, sections 8, 9, and 10 shall extend to every local area in which any section of this Regulation constituting an offence is for the time being in force. Provision supplementary to section 1 with respect to extent of Regulation.

REGULATION V OF 1079.

A Regulation to regulate the possession and use of explosives, passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 3rd March 1904 corresponding with the 20th Kumbhom 1079, under section 13 of Regulation I of 1073.

Whereas it is expedient to regulate the possession and use of explosives; It is hereby enacted as follows:— Preamble.

1. This Regulation may be called "The Travancore Explosives Regulation" and shall come into force on the 6th Edavom 1079. Commencement.

2. In this Regulation,— Definition.

"Explosive"—

(a) means gunpowder, nitro-glycerine, dynamite, gun-cotton, blasting powders, fulminate of mercury or of other metals, coloured fires and every other substance, whether similar to those above mentioned or not, used or manufactured with a view to produce a practical effect by explosion, or a pyrotechnic effect; and

(b) includes fog-signals, fire-works, fuses, rockets, percussion-caps, detonators, cartridges, ammunition of all descriptions, and every adaptation or preparation of an explosive as above defined.

3. No person shall have or keep in his possession or make use of an explosive except under, and in accordance with, a license granted by Our Dewan. License for possession or use of explosives.

Every person who wishes to have an explosive in his possession shall apply to the Dewan for a license, stating the quantity of the explosive which he wishes to possess and the purpose for which he intends to use it. The Dewan may either refuse to grant the license or grant it on such conditions as he may deem fit.

4. Any person who shall have in his possession or use an explosive except under a license as aforesaid shall, on conviction, be liable to fine which may extend to one thousand rupees. Penalty for possession or use of explosives without license.

5. Whoever uses dynamite for fishing or for sport shall, on conviction, be liable to fine which may extend to five hundred rupees. Penalty for using dynamite for fishing or sport.

6. (1) Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, authorize any officer by name or in virtue of his office or any superintendent of mines— Powers of inspection, search, seizure, detention and removal.

(a) to enter, inspect and examine any place, carriage or vessel in which an explosive is kept or used under a license granted under this Regulation, or in which he has reason to believe that an explosive is kept or used in contravention of this Regulation or a license granted under this Regulation;

(*b*) to search for explosives therein;

(*c*) to take samples of any explosive found therein on payment of the value thereof; and

(*d*) to seize, detain, remove and, if necessary, destroy any explosive found therein.

(2) The provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure relating to searches under that Code shall, so far as the same are applicable, apply to searches by persons authorized under this section.

(3) Whenever a superintendent of mines is authorized to search under this section, he shall exercise such power only within the area under mining operations and within the buildings and houses attached to the mines or occupied by the employés and coolies connected with the mines.

'orfeiture of xplosive.

7. When a person is convicted of an offence punishable under this Regulation, the Court before which he is convicted may direct that the explosive, or the ingredient of the explosive, or the substance (if any) in respect of which the offence has been committed, or any part of that explosive, ingredient or substance, shall, with the receptacles containing the same, be forfeited.

betment and ttempts.

8. Whoever abets the commission of an offence punishable under this Regulation, or attempts to commit any such offence and in such attempt does any act towards the commission of the same, shall be punished as if he had committed the offence.

ower to rrest without arrant persons commitng dangerous fences.

9. Whoever is found committing—

(*a*) any act which tends to cause explosion or fire in or about any place or building, or any carriage, ship or boat in which an explosive is kept or stored, or

(*b*) any act with an explosive which tends to cause explosion or fire in or about any place or building, or any carriage, ship or boat,

may be apprehended without a warrant by a Police-officer, or by the occupier of, or the agent or servant of, or other person authorized by, the occupier of, such place, building, carriage, ship or boat, and be removed from the place where he is arrested, and conveyed as soon as conveniently may be before a Magistrate.

xtension of efinition of 'xplosive' other xplosive ubstances.

10. The Dewan may, with Our sanction, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette declare that any substance which appears to be specially dangerous to life or property, by reason either of its explosive properties or of any process in the manufacture thereof being liable to explosion, shall be deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of this Regulation; and the provisions of this Regulation (subject to such exceptions, limitations and restrictions as may be specified in the notification) shall accordingly extend to that substance in like manner as if it were included in the definition of the term "explosive" in this Regulation.

ower to ake rules.

11. The Dewan may, with Our sanction, make rules consistent with this Regulation providing for—

(*a*) the fees to be charged for licenses, and other sums (if any) to be paid for expenses by applicants for licenses;

(*b*) the manner in which applications for licenses should be made, and the matters to be specified in such applications;

(*c*) the form in which, and the conditions on and subject to which, licenses will be granted;

(*d*) the period for which licenses are to remain in force;

(*e*) penalties for breach of the rules or the conditions specified in the licenses; and

(*f*) the exemption absolutely or subject to conditions of any explosives from the operation of this Regulation;

and generally to carry out the provisions of this Regulation.

12. Nothing in this Regulation shall affect the provisions of the Arms Regulation III of 1061 as amended by Regulation I of 1069. Saving of Arms Regulation.

REGULATION VI OF 1079.

A Regulation passed, under section 14 of Regulation V of 1073, by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 12th Apri 1904, corresponding with the 31st Meenom 1079.

Whereas it is expedient to give the force of law to Standing Orders that may be passed under this Regulation, amending the Articles of War and Standing Orders relating to Our Nayar Brigade now in force; We are hereby pleased to enact as follows:—

1. This Regulation shall come into force at once.

2. Our Dewan may, with Our previous sanction, pass from time to time Standing Orders for all matters connected with Our Nayar Brigade in supersession or modification of, or in addition to, the Articles of War and Standing Orders now in force. Such Standing Orders shall have the force of law from the date of their publication in Our Government Gazette; and the existing Articles of War and Standing Orders shall cease to have the force of law, from the said date, to the extent that they may be repealed or modified by the Standing Orders passed, with Our sanction, under the authority of this Regulation.

3. The words "Nayar Brigade" in this Regulation shall mean and include the two Battalions of Infantry and Detachment of Artillery and Band of Musicians attached thereto.

4. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in section 2 of this Regulation, the Articles of War and Standing Orders now in force shall be applicable to all offences committed before the passing of the Standing Orders under the authority of this Regulation.

REGULATION I OF 1080.

A Regulation to make provision for the care of the person and estates of Lunatics passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 4th October 1904 corresponding with the 19th Kanni 1080 under section 13 of Regulation V of 1073.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to make provision for the care of the person and estates of Lunatics, to prescribe general rules by which the state of the mind of persons who are alleged to be lunatic may be enquired into and ascertained and to provide for the reception and detention of Lunatics in Asylums established for the purpose; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title, Commencement and extent.

1. This Regulation may be called "The Travancore Lunacy Regulation" and it shall come into force on the 1st Kumbhom 1080.

It extends to the whole of Travancore.

Definition.

2. In this Regulation, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) "Lunatic" means any person of unsound mind, incapable of managing his affairs.

(b) "Dangerous Lunatic" means a Lunatic believed to be dangerous and found wandering at large in the public streets or thoroughfares to the obstruction and annoyance of the public.

(c) "Lunatic Asylum" means a place appointed to be an Asylum under section 3.

(d) "District Court" has the meaning assigned to that expression in the Code of Civil Procedure.

(e) "Division Peishcar" shall include every officer who for the time being is authorized to exercise the powers of a Division Peishcar.

Establishment of Lunatic Asylums.

3. Our Dewan may, with Our previous sanction, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint any place to be a Lunatic Asylum for the purpose of this Regulation and specify the local areas from which Lunatics may be sent to such Asylum.

Appointment of Superintendent of Lunatic Asylums.

4. Subject to any rules which may be made under section 6, Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, appoint any person to be a Superintendent of a Lunatic Asylum with such establishment as may, in his opinion, be necessary.

Appointment of visitors.

5. Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, appoint for every Asylum not less than three visitors, one of whom at least shall be a Medical Officer not below the rank of an Assistant Surgeon. The Durbar Physician shall be a visitor *ex officio* of all the Asylums established under section 3.

Power to make rules.

6 Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, make rules generally for carrying out the purposes of this Regulation and in particular,

(a) for the guidance of all or any of the officers discharging any duty under this Regulation; and

(b) for the management of, and the maintenance of discipline in, a Lunatic Asylum, and the care and custody of its inmates.

District Court on application may institute enquiry when person possessed of property is alleged to be a Lunatic.

7 Whenever any person who is possessed of property is alleged to be a Lunatic, the District Court, within whose Jurisdiction such person is residing, may, upon such application as is hereinafter mentioned, institute an enquiry for the purpose of ascertaining whether such person is or is not of unsound mind and incapable of managing his affairs.

8. Application for such enquiry may be made by any relative of the alleged Lunatic on payment of a court-fee of ten rupees, or by the Sirkar Vakil under instructions from Our Dewan, or if the property of the alleged Lunatic consist in whole or in part of land or any interest in land, by the Division Peishcar of the District in which it is situate.

Application by whom to be made.

9. (1) When the District is about to institute any such enquiry as aforesaid, it shall cause notice to be given to the alleged Lunatic of the time and place at which it is proposed to hold the enquiry.

(2) If it shall appear that the alleged Lunatic is in such a state that personal service on him would be ineffectual, the Court may direct such substituted service of the notice as it shall think proper. The Court may also direct a copy of such notice to be served upon any relative of the alleged Lunatic.

Notice of enquiry to be given to Lunatic. Service of notice.

10. The District Court may require the alleged Lunatic to attend at such convenient time and place as it may appoint for the purpose of being personally examined by the Court or by any person from whom the Court may desire to have a report of the mental capacity and condition of such alleged Lunatic. The District Court may likewise make an order authorizing any person or persons therein named to have access to the alleged Lunatic for the purpose of a personal examination.

Court may require attendance of, and may authorize persons to have access to Lunatic for the purpose of examination.

11. The attendance and examination of the alleged Lunatic under the provisions of the last preceding section shall, if the alleged Lunatic be a woman who, according to the manners and customs of the country, ought not to be compelled to appear in public, be regulated by the rules in force for the examination of such persons in other cases.

Rules respecting attendance and examination where the alleged Lunatic is a woman of rank.

12. Upon the completion of the enquiry, the District Court shall determine whether the alleged Lunatic is or is not of unsound mind, and may make such order as to the payment of the costs of the enquiry by the person upon whose application it was made, or out of the estate of the alleged Lunatic if he be adjudged to be of unsound mind, or otherwise, as it may think proper.

Provided that evidence as to the conduct of the alleged Lunatic shall ordinarily be restricted to his acts within a period of two years before the date of the application; but the Court may, in its discretion, admit evidence of acts done before that period.

Order of District Court.

13. (1) If the alleged Lunatic resides at a distance of more than fifty miles from the place where the District Court to which the application shall have been made is held, the said Court may issue a Commission to any subordinate Court to make the enquiry; and thereupon the said subordinate Court shall conduct the enquiry in the manner hereinbefore provided.

Issue of Commission to a subordinate Court.

(2) On the completion of the enquiry, the subordinate Court shall submit the records of its proceedings with its own opinion on the case; and thereupon the District Court shall make such order in the case as it may think proper.

Report of subordinate Court. Order of District Court.

14. When a person has been adjudged to be of unsound mind and incapable of meaning his affairs, the District Court shall appoint a guardian of the property and person of the Lunatic and shall issue a formal certificate of such appointment. Separate Guardians may be appointed or declared of the person and property of the Lunatic, if such appointment is necessary in the circumstances of the case.

No person being the next legal heir of a Lunatic or appearing to have a direct or indirect interest in the death or continued disqualification of such Lunatic shall be appointed a Guardian of the

Management of Lunatic's estate.

person of such Lunatic, unless the Court is satisfied, for reasons to be recorded in writing, that it will be for the welfare of the Lunatic to appoint such person as Guardian.

Provided that nothing in this section shall prevent the District Court from appointing a temporary receiver of the alleged Lunatic's property during the enquiry under the preceding sections, if it is satisfied that there are *prima facie* grounds for believing that he is a Lunatic.

emuneration Guardians.

15. If the person appointed to be Guardian of the estate of a Lunatic or the person appointed to be Guardian of a Lunatic's person, should be unwilling to discharge the trust gratuitously, the Court may fix such allowance to be paid out of the estate of the Lunatic as, under the circumstances of the case, may be thought suitable.

owers of uardians.

16. Every Guardian appointed under this Regulation shall exercise the same powers in the management of the estate as might have been exercised by the proprietor if not a Lunatic; and shall collect and pay all just claims, debts and liabilities due to or by the estate of the Lunatic. But no such Guardian shall have power to sell or mortgage the estate or any part thereof, or to grant a lease of any immovable property for any period exceeding five yeaas, without the special order of the Court.

uardians to urnish inventory and nnual ccounts.

17. Every person appointed to be Guardian of the estate of a Lunatic shall, within six months from the date of his appointment, deliver to the Court an inventory of landed property belonging to the Lunatic and of all such sums of money, goods and effects as he shall receive on account of the estate, together with a statement of all debts due by or to the same. And every such Guardian shall furnish to the Court annually, within three months of the close of the official year, an account of the property in his charge, exhibiting the sums received and disbursed on account of the estate and the balance remaning in his hands. If any relative of the Lunatic or any public officer, by petition to the Court, shall impugn the accuracy of the said inventory and statement or of any annual account, the Court may summon the Guardian and enquire summarily into the matter and make such order thereon as it shall think proper.

roceedings if ccuracy of inventory or accounts be impugned.

unishment.

A disobedience of the provisions of this section or section 16 or of orders passed thereunder may be punished with fine up to two hundred rupees or with simple imprisonment for a period not exceeding one month.

Guardian to ay proceeds f estates into he public reasury.

18. All sums received by a Guardian on account of any estate in excess of what may be required for the current expenses of the Lunatic or of the estate, shall be paid into the public Treasury on account of the estate, and may be invested from time to time in public securities or immovable property in Travancore under the orders of the Court.

Court may in ertain cases pply property or Lunatic's aintenance ithout appointing any Guardian.

19. (1) If it appears to the District Court, having regard to the situation and condition in life of the Lunatic and his family, and the amount and description of his property, to be unnecessary to appoint a Guardian of the estate as hereinbefore provided, the Court may, instead of appointing such Guardian, order that the property if money or, if of any other description, produce thereof, when realized, be paid to such person as the Court may think fit, to be applied for the maintenance of the Lunatic and his family.

(2) The District Court may also, in such cases, with the consent of the relatives of the Lunatic, direct the detention of the Lunatic in a Lunatic Asylum and direct payment of costs of the maintenance to the Superintendent or other proper officer of the Asylum.

20. (1) When any person has been adjudged to be of unsound mind and incapable of managing his affairs, if such person or any other person acting on his behalf or having or claiming any interest in respect of his estate, shall represent by petition to the District Court, or if the Court shall be informed in any other manner, that the unsoundness of mind of such person has ceased, the Court may institute an enquiry for the purpose of ascertaining whether such person is or is not still of unsound mind and incapable of managing his affairs.

Procedure f delivery of estate to a person who has ceased t be of unsou mind.

(2) The enquiry shall be conducted in the manner provided in sections 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 of this Regulation, and if it be adjudged that such person has ceased to be of unsound mind and is capable of managing his affairs, the Court shall make an order for his estate to be delivered over to him, and for his release if under detention in an Asylum. Such order shall be final.

21. Any Police-officer not below the rank of an officer in charge of a Police station may arrest without warrant any person who appears to be a Dangerous Lunatic wandering at large in any public street or thoroughfare.

Police-officer to arrest Da gerous Lu-natics.

22. Such Police-officer shall forthwith take or send the person so arrested to the Medical Officer in charge of the nearest Sirkar hospital unless any friend or relative of the person so arrested shall undertake in writing that such person shall be properly taken care of and prevented from doing any injury to himself or others.

Police-office to send Dan-gerous Lu-natics arrest to the Medic Officer.

23. (1) If the Medical Officer finds that any person produced before him under the last preceding section is not a Lunatic within the meaning of section 2, he shall give him a certificate in Form A set forth in the Schedule, whereupon such person shall be forthwith released from arrest.

If the pers is not a Lu-natic, the Medical Offic shall give h a certificate Form A.

(2) If he finds that such person is a Lunatic within the meaning of section 2, he shall give to the Police-officer in whose custody the Lunatic is, a certificate in Form B set forth in the Schedule, whereupon the Lunatic shall, without unnecessary delay, be taken before a Magistrate having jurisdiction under this Regulation.

If the perso is a Lunatic Medical Offic shall give Police-office certificate i Form B.

24. If it appears to any Magistrate of the first class or any other Magistrate authorized in this behalf by notification in the Official Gazette, upon the certificate in Form B set forth in the Schedule, that any person is a Lunatic, and if it further appears to the Magistrate that the person is a Dangerous Lunatic, he may, after recording the evidence on the above-mentioned points and his order thereon, send the person to the officer in charge of the nearest Lunatic Asylum.

The Magis-trate to send the Lunatic the Medical Officer in charge of th Lunatic Asylum.

25. Every person received into a Lunatic Asylum under such order as is required by this Regulation may be detained therein until he be removed or discharged as authorized by this Regulation, and in case of escape may, by virtue of such order, be retaken by any officer or servant belonging to the Asylum or any other person authorized in that behalf by the Superintendent of the Asylum or any Police-officer, and conveyed to and received and detained in such Asylum.

Order and certificate to justify deten tion and re-capture afte escape.

26. Any relative or friend of a Lunatic detained in any Asylum under the provisions of section 19 clause (2), or sections 24 and 25 of this Regulation, who is desirous that such Lunatic shall be delivered over to his care and custody, may make application to the Magistrate and the Magistrate, if he think fit, may, upon the under-

Order of dis charge on re lative unde taking due treatment of the Lunatic.

taking in writing of such relative or friend to the satisfaction of the said Magistrate that such Lunatic shall be properly taken care of and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or others, make an order for the discharge of such Lunatic and such Lunatic shall thereupon be discharged.

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27. The visitors or, where no visitors have been appointed, the Durbar Physician may, at any time by an order in writing in Form C set forth in the Schedule and signed by them or him, direct the discharge from the Lunatic Asylum of any Lunatic detained therein under the provisions of this Regulation. When such order is given, if the person is detained under the order of any public officer, notice of the order of discharge shall be immediately communicated to such officer.

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glect of a
natic.

28. Whoever shall be guilty of cruelty to, or neglect of, a Lunatic detained under section 19 clause (2), or section 24 or 25, or of negligence in his care and control resulting in a public nuisance shall, on conviction before a Magistrate empowered under section 24, be liable to simple imprisonment for a period which may extend to one month or fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

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29. If it appear to the Magistrate or Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum that any Lunatic confined in the Asylum has an estate applicable to his maintenance or that any person is legally bound to maintain and has the means of maintaining such Lunatic, the Magistrate or the Superintendent, as the case may be, may apply to the District Court within the local limits of whose Jurisdiction the estate of the Lunatic may be situate or the person legally bound to maintain him may reside, and such Court shall enquire into the matter in a summary way, and on being satisfied that such Lunatic has an estate applicable to his maintenance or that any person is legally bound to maintain and has the means of maintaining such Lunatic, shall make an order for the recovery of the charges of the lodging, maintenance, clothing, medicine and care of such Lunatic out of such estate or from such person.

der liable to
peal.

30. Such order shall be enforced in the same manner and shall be of the same force and effect and subject to the same appeal as any judgment or order made by the said Court in a regular suit in respect of the property or person therein mentioned.

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tics.

31. Any personal property which may be in the possession of a Dangerous Lunatic found wandering at large may be sold by the Magistrate and the proceeds thereof (or such part of the same as may be necessary) applied towards the payment of the charges of the lodging and maintenance of the Lunatic and of any other expenses incurred on his behalf.

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32. The liability of any relative or person to maintain any Lunatic shall not be taken away or affected by any provision contained in this Regulation.

peals.

33. Except as otherwise herein provided, all orders made by a District Court or Magistrate under this Regulation shall be open to appeal to the authorities to whom appeals from their decisions ordinarily lie, and such orders shall further be subject to revision by the High Court.

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gulation.

34. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against any officer or person in respect of anything in good faith done or intended to be done under, or in pursuance of, the provisions of this Regulation.

35. In addition to any other power to make rules conferred expressly or impliedly by this Regulation, the High Court, with Our sanction, may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Regulation regulating the conduct of enquiries by the District Court and the Magistrates. The rules so passed shall be published in the Official Gazette.

Power of High Court to make additional rules.

SCHEDULE.

FORM A.—CERTIFICATE.

[*Section 23 (1).*]

I, the undersigned, (*here enter name and official designation*), hereby certify that I, on the day of at , personally examined (*here enter name of person examined*) and that the said is not a Lunatic as defined by the Lunacy Regulation.

Given under my hand this day of 108 .

(Signed).

FORM B.—CERTIFICATE.

[*Section 23 (2).*]

I, the undersigned, (*here enter name and official designation*) hereby certify that I, on the day of at personally examined (*here enter name of the person examined*) and that the said is a Lunatic (*or an idiot, or a person of unsound mind*) and a proper person to be taken charge of, and detained under care and treatment, and that I have formed this opinion on the following grounds, namely :—

1. Facts indicating insanity observed by myself (*here state the facts*).

2. Other facts (if any) indicating insanity communicated to me by others (*here state the information and from whom*).

(Signed).

FORM C.—ORDER OF DISCHARGE BY THE VISITORS OR DURBAR PHYSICIAN.

(*Section 27*).

To

The Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum at

Whereas (*name and description*) was committed to your custody under an order dated the day of 108 and there have appeared to us/me sufficient grounds for the opinion that he/she has ceased to be of unsound mind or that he/she can be released without hazard or inconvenience to the community :—

This is to authorize and require you forthwith to discharge the the said (*name*) from your custody.

Give under our/my hand this day of 108

(Signed).

Visitors or Durbar Physician.

REGULATION II OF 1080.

A Regulation to amend Regulations I of 1040 and II of 1052 relating to Breaches of Contracts passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 4th October 1904 corresponding with the 19th Kanni 1080, under section 13 of Regulation V of 1073.

eamble.

Whereas it is found necessary to consolidate and amend the existing law relating to breaches of contracts committed within Our territories: We are the pleased to enact as follows:—

tort title and mmence-ent.

1. This Regulation shall be called "The Travancore Breach of Contract Regulation of 1080" and shall come into force immediately on the passing thereof.

epeal of actments.

2. Regulations I of 1040 and II of 1052 are hereby repealed.

o what eaches of ntracts the egulation plies.

3. This Regulation shall apply to breachs of lawful contracts committed by artificers, workmen and labourers who have received money from any company or other body, master or employer, or from any person acting on behalf of such company or other body, master or employer in advance on account of work which they have contracted in writing to perform or get performed by any other artificers, workmen or labourers within Travancore.

any breach contract of e description entioned in ction 3 is mmitted ilfully and ithout lawful reasonable cuse, com-laint may be ade to the agistrate.

4. If any breach of contract of the description mentioned in section 3 is committed wilfully and without lawful or reasonable excuse, the company or other body, master or employer, or any person acting on their behalf affected by such breach, may complain to the Magistrate, not being below the rank of a Magistrate of the second class, within whose jurisdiction the contract was entered into or violated, and such Magistrate shall thereupon issne a summons or warrant as he thinks proper for bringing before him the person complained against, and shall try the complaint. Provided that no complaint shall be accepted or acted upon by the Magistrate if it has not been preferred within three months from the date of the violation of snch contract.

agistrate ay order payment of dvance or erformance contract.

5. If it is proved that the accused artificer, workman, or labourer has received money in advance from the complainant on account of any work, and has wilfully and without lawful or reasonable excuse neglected or refused to perform or get performed such work according to the terms of his contract, the Magistrate may order,

(1) if the complainant so wishes, the repayment to him by the accused, within a period to be fixed by the Magistrate, of the money advanced or such portion of it as may be fonnd by the Magistrate to be dne to him; or

(2) that the acoused shall, within such time as may be fixed by the Magistrate, perform or get performed such work or such portion of it as may still remain unperformed, according to the terms of his contract.

enalty if orkman fail comply with e order.

6. If an order made hy the Magistrate under the foregoing section is not complied with, the Magistrate may, on application made within three months from the date fixed by such order, sentence tho accused to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding three months. Provided that if the order be for the repayment of the money and the money is paid before the expiry of the sentence, the term of imprisonment shall cease to run as soon as such money is paid. Provided also that no order for the repayment of the money shall, while the same remains unsatisfied, deprive the complainant of any remedy by suit before a Civil Court.

7. It shall be competent for a Magistrate making an order directing the accused to perform or get performed any work according to the terms of his contract, to direct the accused, at the request of the complainant, to find security for the due performance of the order; and in default of his finding such security, the Magistrate may sentence him to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding three months. Magistrate may require workman to give secrity for due performance of order.

8. All orders or sentences passed under sections 5, 6 or 7 shall be subject to appeal and revision under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the time being in force. Appeal and revision.

THE TOWNS CONSERVANCY AND IMPROVEMENT REGULATION.

REGULATION III OF 1076.

A Regulation to amend the Towns Conservancy and Improvement Regulation, II of 1069, passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 24th February 1901 corresponding with the 13th Kumbhom 1076, under section 13 of V of 1073.

Whereas it is expedient to make better provision for the Conservancy and Improvement of Towns; We are hereby pleased to enact as follows:— Preamble.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. (1) This Regulation may be called "The Towns Conservancy and Improvement Regulation, 1076" and shall come into force on the 1st Chingom 1077. Short title. Commencement.

(2) It extends to the local areas which have been declared Towns under Regulation II of 1069 and such other local areas as Our Dewan, with Our sanction, may, by notification in the Gazette, from time to time, declare a "Town." Local extent.

2. (1) Regulation II of 1069 is hereby repealed. Repeal.

(2) But all Towns declared, limits defined, Committees established, appointments, rules, bye-laws and orders made, notifications and notices issued, and contracts entered into, under the said Regulation shall, so far as may be, be deemed to have been respectively declared, defined, established, made, issued, and entered into under this Regulation. Saving-clause.

3. In this Regulation, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,— Interpretation.

(1) "Town" means any local area declared by or under this Regulation to be a Town. "Town."

(2) "Committee" means a Committee established by or under this Regulation. "Committee."

(3) "Inhabitant" includes any person ordinarily residing or carrying on business, or owning or occupying immovable property in any local area which has been or is proposed to be declared a Town under this Regulation. "Inhabitant."

(4) "Owner" includes the person for the time being receiving the rent of lands and buildings or either of them, whether on his "Owner."

own account, or as agent or trustee for any person or society or for any religious or charitable purpose, or who would so receive the same if the land or building were let to a tenant.

Street." (5) "Street" includes any road, street, square, court, alley or passage, whether a thoroughfare or not, over which the public or any section thereof has a right of way, together with the drains on either side; and also includes the roadway over any public bridge or causeway.

Building." (6) "Building" includes walls and also houses, huts, sheds, roofed enclosures and constructions appurtenant thereto, whether used for the purpose of human habitation or otherwise.

Water rse." (7) "Water-course" includes any river, stream or channel, whether natural or artificial.

Salary." (8) "Salary" means pay and acting pay, or payment by way of commission, but not allowances for house-rent, carriage-hire, horse-allowance or travelling expenses.

Nuisance." (9) "Nuisance" means any act, omission or thing causing or likely to cause any common injury, annoyance, offence, harm, danger or damage to the sense of sight, smell or hearing of, or which is or is likely to be, dangerous or injurious to the health or property of, the public or the people in general who dwell or occupy property in the vicinity or persons who may have occasion to use any public right.

Market." (10) "Market" means a place ordinarily used for the sale of meat, fish, fruit, vegetables or other perishable articles of food for human consumption, or for the sale of live-stock or poultry which is, at the passing of this Regulation, a licensed market, or which may hereafter be declared by the Committee to be a market.

Public rket." (11) "Public market" means any market constructed, repaired or maintained out of public funds.

Notice." (12) "Notice" means a notice written, printed, lithographed or cyclostyled.

ocedure for stituting a wn. 4. (1) Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, by notification in the Gazette, declare Our intention to constitute as a Town any specified area within defined limits.

(2) Any inhabitant of a local area in respect of which a notification has been published under sub-section (1) may, if he desires to object to anything therein contained, submit his objection in writing to the Dewan within six weeks from the publication of the notification, and the Dewan shall take such objection into consideration.

(3) When six weeks from the date of the publication have expired, and such objections as may have been submitted under sub-section (2) have been considered, Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, by notification in the Gazette, declare the local area or any portion of it to be a Town.

ocedure for ring limits Town. 5. (1) Our Dewan may with Our sanction, by notification in the Gazette, declare Our intention—

(a) to cancel any notification by which any local area has been declared a Town under this Regulation or Regulation II of 1069; or,

(b) to exclude from a Town any local area comprised therein and defined in such notification; or,

(c) to include within a Town any local area in the vicinity of the same and defined in the notification.

(2) Any inhabitant of a Town or local area in respect of which a notification has been published under sub-section (1) may, should

he object to the cancellation or alteration proposed, submit his objection in writing to the Dewan within six weeks from the publication of the notification and such objection shall be taken into consideration by the Dewan.

(3) When six weeks from the publication of the notification have expired and the objections, if any, which have been submitted under sub-section (2) have been considered, Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, by notification in the Gazette, cancel any notification declaring any local area as a Town and dissolve the Committee, or or exclude the local area or any portion of it from the Town, or include the whole or any portion of it therein, as the case may be.

CHAPTER II.

COMMITTEES.

Constitution of Committees.

Composition of the Committee.

6. A Committee consisting of a President and of such number of members, not less than eight and not more than sixteen, as We may fix in this behalf, shall be constituted for each Town:

Proviso.

Not more than one-half of the members may be officials in Our service. An appointment of an official which would raise the number of official members above one-half of the whole shall be void. A member who accepts an appointment in Our service shall thereby vacate his seat, but shall be eligible for re-appointment unless such re-appointment increase the number of official members above one-half of the whole.

Appointment of President and Members.

7. (1) The President shall be appointed by Us either by name or by office.

(2) Subject to the conditions contained in section 8 and to such rules and other conditions as may be prescribed by Us, the members shall be appointed by Us.

When official members are appointed, they may be so appointed by name or by office.

Provided that the tax-payers and inhabitants of a Town may, under rules which may be issued with Our sanction, from time to time, elect for Our approval a number of members which number shall not be less than one-fourth of the whole.

Provided further that it shall be competent to Us to decline, without assigning any reason, to appoint any person elected under the foregoing proviso.

Provided also that, in the case of a seat of an elected member, if the tax-payers and inhabitants of any Town fail to elect a member on the date and in the manner prescribed in the rules, or if they on two successive occasions elect a person whom we decline to appoint, it shall be lawful for Us to appoint any person, not being a public servant, We deem fit, in the place of such member.

Qualification o fmembers.

8. (1) In order to be qualified to be appointed a member, a person must—

(*a*) be of the male sex;

(*b*) have completed his twenty-fifth year;

(*c*) be resident within the town or within two miles of the limits thereof;

(*d*) not be an officer or servant holding office under the Committee;

(*e*) not have been convicted of any such offence, or subjected by a Criminal Court to any such order as implies, in Our opinion, a defect of character which unfits him to be a member;

(*f*) not be a person interested otherwise than as a share-holder in a Joint Stock Company in any contract made with or work done for the Committee.

(2) No person is qualified to be appointed a member if any of his servants or any person in whose service he is employed is a member of the Committee.

erm of office members.

9. (1) If the President or a member of a Committee is appointed by office, the person for the time being holding the office shall be the President or member thereof until We shall other-wise direct.

(2) The term for which other members of the Committee shall hold office shall be three years.

(3) Any out-going member may, if otherwise qualified, be eligible for re-appointment.

(4) Any person holding a salaried office under Government who is a President or a member of a Committee shall, on being permanently transferred from the place wherein the Town is situated, be deemed to have vacated his seat in the Committee.

Explanation.—Transfer for a period exceeding three months shall be deemed to be a permanent transfer for the purpose of this section.

esignation of resident or ember.

10. Any person appointed as aforesaid as President or member may tender his resignation to Our Dewan, and on such resignation being accepted by Us, he shall be deemed to have vacated his office.

emoval of embers.

11. (1) Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, remove the President or any member of Committee,

(*a*) if he refuses to act or becomes, in Our opinion, incapable of acting, or has been dealt with under Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code, or convicted of any such offence, or subjected by a Criminal Court to any such order, as implies a defect of character which unfits him to be President or member;

(*b*) if he is declared by notification to be disqualified for employment in, or has been dismissed from, the public service;

(*c*) if he has without reasonable cause, absented himself for more than than three consecutive months from the meetings of the Committee;

(*d*) if his continuance in office, is, in Our opinion, dangerous to the public peace or order; or,

(*e*) in the case of an officer of Government, if his continuance in the Committee is, in Our opinion, unnecessary or undesirable.

oviso.

Provided that no order shall be passed under this section without giving an opportunity of explanation to the President or member concerned.

(2) A President or member removed under sub-section (1) may be re-appointed.

tification of pointment d removal of esident and embers.

12. The appointment and removal of the President and members of a Committee shall be notified in the Gazette.

Conduct of business.

mmittee to eet at least ce a month.

13. (1) Every Committee shall meet for the transaction of business at least once in every month, upon such days and at such times as they may arrange, and also at other times as often as a meeting shall be called by the President.

esident to nvene eeting on quisition.

(2) The President shall, on a requisition made in writing by not less than two of the members of the Committee, convene a meeting, provided that the requisition specifies the day when, and the purpose for which, the meeting is to be held, and is made at least five days previous to the day of such meeting.

(3) Except in cases of urgency, no meeting shall be held unless notice of the day and time when the meeting is to be held and of the business to be transacted thereat has been given at least three clear days previous to the day fixed for the meeting. Notice of meeting and business to be issued.

14. (1) At every meeting of the Committee, the President or, if he is not present, such one of their number as the members present may elect, shall preside. Who to preside at meetings.

(2) All questions which may come before the Committee at any meeting shall be decided by a majority and, in every case of equality of votes, the presiding member shall have a second or casting vote. Decision by majority. Casting vote.

(3) No member shall vote on any question coming before the Committee for consideration in which he may be specially and personally interested. Interested member not to vote.

(4) No business shall be transacted at a meeting unless there be present at least three members or, if the number of members then on the Committee exceeds nine, at least one-third of that number. Quorum.

(5) No resolution of the Committee shall be modified or cancelled within three months after the passing thereof except at a meeting specially convened in that behalf and by a resolution of the Committee supported by the votes of not less than one-half of the sanctioned number of members. Modification and cancellation of resolutions.

15. The Committee may, from time to time, appoint from among their own number, sub-committees consisting of such number of persons as they think fit, for the purpose of enquiring into and reporting upon any matter connected with the purposes of this Regulation. Appointment of sub-committees.

16. Minutes of the proceedings of each meeting of the Committee shall be drawn up and recorded in a book to be kept for the purpose and shall be signed by the chairman of the meeting, and an abstract thereof shall be published in the Gazette. Minutes of proceedings to be recorded and abstract published.

17. (1) The Committee may, from time to time, make bye-laws consistent with this Regulation as to— Power of Committee to make bye-laws.

(a) the time and place of its meetings;

(b) the manner in which notice of meetings shall be given;

(c) the conduct of proceedings at meetings and the adjournment of meetings; and

(d) all other similar matters.

No bye-law made under this section shall take effect until it is approved by Us and published in the Gazette. No bye-law to take effect until approved and published in the Gazette.

(2) The Committee may also repeal, alter or amend such bye-laws with Our previous sanction. Power to repeal, alter or amend bye-laws.

18. The following are among the duties of the Committee:— Duties of the Committee.

(a) to express an opinion on references made to them by Our Dewan;

(b) to call the attention of the President to any neglect in the execution of any work entrusted to the executive, to any waste of its property, to the wants of any locality as noticed personally by any member of the Committee or made known to him by the inhabitants, and to suggest any improvements which appear desirable;

(c) to bring forward questions connected with the "Town Fund" hereinafter mentioned or any new measures relating to purposes authorised by this Regulation;

(*d*) to consider, approve, disapprove or modify the annual administration report specified in section 125 and append such observations thereto as they think fit, prior to its submission to Our Dewan;

(*e*) to adopt, modify, or reject proposals for creating any new appointment before the submission of the proposals to our Dewan;

(*f*) to consider the periodical statement of receipts and disbursements specified in section 125 and progress reports of work done, and pass such resolutions thereon as they think fit;

(*g*) to consider all questions connected with the improvement and conservancy of Towns.

President to carry out the resolutions of the Committee

19. (1) The resolutions of the Committee shall be carried into effect by the President.

Proviso.

Provided that, if the President and the majority of the members at a meeting differ in opinion, and if he thinks that a resolution passed by the majority is in excess of the powers conferred by law, or the execution of the resolution is likely to cause obstruction, injury or annoyance to any persons lawfully employed, or danger to human life, health or safety, or is likely to lead to riot or affray, or is otherwise open to objection on public grounds, he may suspend the execution of the resolution and submit the resolution to Our Dewan with his opinion.

Our Dewan may pass such orders as he may deem fit on such reference. Such orders shall be final and shall be carried out by the President.

President to furnish progress reports.

(2) The President shall furnish to the Committee such monthly reports regarding the progress made in carrying out the resolutions of that body as the Committee may prescribe.

Extraordinary power of President in cases of emergency.

20. (1) In cases of emergency, the President may do any act which the Committee are empowered to do and the immediate doing of which, is, in his opinion, necessary for the service or safety of the public.

President to report his action to the Dewan.

(2) In such cases, the President shall forthwith submit a report to Our Dewan explaining his reasons for using the power under this section, and Our Dewan may deal with the matter as he may deem proper.

(3) The President shall also inform the Committee at its next ordinary meeting of the action taken by him.

Power to authorise any officer to inspect Town and advise Committee.

21. Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, from time to time, authorise any officer—

(*a*) to inspect any Town or portion thereof under the management of a Committee;

(*b*) to obtain from the Committee and inspect any document in its possession or under its control; and

(*c*) to record in writing for the consideration of the Committee any observation he may think proper in regard to the state of the Town.

Power to suspend action under the Regulation.

22. Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, by order in writing, suspend the execution of any resolution of a Committee, or of any order issued by a Committee or President or passed on appeal by any authority appointed under section 98, or cancel such resolution or order, or suspend or cancel any license or permission granted by a Committee or President, and may prohibit the doing of any act which is about to be done or is being done in pursuance of or under, the colour of this Regulation, if in his opinion such resolution has not been legally carried, or such resolution, order or act or the

grant of such license or permission is in excess of the powers conferred by law, or the execution of such resolution or order or the doing of such act or the continuance in force of such license or permission is likely to cause obstruction, injury or annoyance to any person lawfully employed, or danger to human life, health or safety, or is likely to lead to a riot or an affray.

23. In cases of emergency, Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, direct or authorise a public officer to execute any work or do any act which the Committee or the President is empowered to execute or do, and the immediate execution or doing of which is, in his opinion, necessary for the service or safety of the public, and may, with the like sanction, direct that the expense of executing the work or doing the act shall be met from the Town Fund.

Power to authorise any officer in case of emergency to execute any work or do any act.

24. If at any time it appears to Our Dewan that a Committee or a President has made default in performing any duty imposed by or under this Regulation, he may, with Our sanction, by order in writing, fix a period for the performance of such duty.

If such duty is not performed within the period so fixed, Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, cause it to be performed and direct that the expense of performing it shall be paid from the Town Fund.

Default of Committee or President.

Officers and Servants.

25. Subject to Our sanction, the Committee shall, from time to time, fix the number and salaries of such servants as may be necessary and proper for the efficient execution of their duties.

Power to fix the number and salaries of servants.

26. The appointment of such servants as shall have been provided in the manner aforesaid shall be made by Our Dewan, the Committee or the President, as the case may be, under such rules as may be framed by Our Dewan, with Our sanction, from time to time.

Appointment of servants.

27. The President may, in cases of emergency, appoint such temporary servants as in his opinion may be required for the purposes of this Regulation:

Provided that—

(i) he shall not act under this section in contravention of any rule or order passed by Our Dewan with Our sanction or any resolution of the Committee prohibiting the employment of temporary servants for any particular work, and

(ii) every appointment made under this section shall be reported to Our Dewan immediately and to the Committee at the next following meeting.

Appointment of temporary servants in cases of emergency.

28. The servants appointed under sections 26 and 27 may be fined, suspended, reduced or dismissed under such rules as may be framed by Our Dewan, with Our sanction, from time to time.

Punishment of servants.

29. The Committee may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Regulation and with any Rules framed by Our Dewan with Our sanction, as to the following matters:—

(a) the servants who shall furnish security for the due performance of their duties and the amount of such security; and

(b) the grant of leave to servants and the allowances to be paid to persons acting for such servants.

Provided that no rules so made shall be valid until they have been confirmed by Us.

Rules as to securities, &c.

Contracts.

30. (1) Subject to such rules as Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, from time to time, prescribe, the Committee may make such

Authority of contract.

contracts as are necessary for carrying out any work or for performing any duty included or provided for in the annual budget.

Delegation of authority to contract.

(2) The Committee may delegate this power to the President or to a sub-committee consisting of three or more of the members.

Members, officers and servants not to be interested in contract. Penalty.

31. No member, officer, or servant of a Committee appointed under this Regulation shall be directly or indirectly interested in any contract or work made with or executed for the Committee.

If any member, officer or servant be so interested, he shall be incapable of holding any office or employment under this Regulation and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees.

Provided that no such person shall, by reason of being a share-holder in, or member of, any incorporated or registered company, be deemed to be interested in any contract entered into between such company and the Committee.

Nevertheless, it shall not be lawful for such share-holder or member to act as a member of the Committee in any matter relating to such contract.

No President or member to be personally liable for contracts.

32. No president or member of a Committee shall be personally liable in respect of any contract made, or for expenses incurred by or on behalf of the Committee; but the funds, from time to time, at the disposal of the Committee shall be liable for and chargeable with all contracts and expenses duly made and incurred as aforesaid.

CHAPTER III.

Powers for Sanitary and other purposes.

Streets and Buildings.

President to grant permission for temporary occupation of street.

33. (1) The President may, by license issued for the purpose, grant permission for the temporary occupation of any street for the purpose of depositing any building materials, or for making any temporary excavation therein or erection thereon, subject to such conditions as he may prescribe for the safety or convenience of persons passing by, or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, and may, at his discretion, withdraw such permission.

When the President feels doubt as to the propriety of granting permission, he shall refer the matter for the decision of the Committees.

Provided that no such permission shall be necessary in the case of an officer of the P. W. or Marahmat Department acting as such, who shall communicate to the President the fact of his occupying any street for the purposes aforesaid.

(2) Whoever, without such permission or in dis-regard of the conditions subject to which the permission was given, does any of the acts prohibited by sub-section (1) shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Power to regulate line of buildings.

34. (1) Should any building or part of a building project beyond the regular line of a street, either existing or determined on for the future, or beyond the front of the building on either side thereof, the Committee may, with the sanction of Our Dewan, whenever such building or part has been either entirely or in greater part taken down, or burnt down, or has fallen down, by notice require such building or part, when being re-built, to be set back to or towards the said regular line or the front of the adjoining buildings; and the portion of the land added to the street by such setting back or removal shall become part of the street;

Provided that full compensation shall be made to the owner for any damage he may sustain in consequence of his building or any part thereof being set back.

(2) The Committee may, with the like sanction, and on such terms as they may think fit, allow any building to be set forward for the improvement of the line of the street.

Power to prohibit use of inflammable materials in buildings.

35. Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, by notification in the Gazette, direct that the provisions of the next following section shall be put into force within any specified limits in a Town from a day to be fixed in such notification. Our Dewan may also, with the like sanction, withdraw such notification by notice in the Gazette.

Committee may issue notice to owner for removal of such materials.

36. (1) After the publication of the notification under the preceding section, it shall be lawful for the Committee to serve a notice upon the owner of any building within the said limits whose roof shall consist wholly or in part of leaves, mats, grass or other easily inflammable materials, calling upon him to remove such roof within three months from the date of service of the notice, and

(*a*) replace it with non-inflammable materials, or,

(*b*) demolish the building and leave the site open, or,

(*c*) apply to the Committee for the renewal of the roof with such non-inflammable materials.

Proviso.

Provided that the Committee may also extend the time on the application of the owner.

Power of Committee to remove inflammable materials if owner fails to comply with requisition.

(2) If, after the due service of the notice mentioned in sub-section (1), the owner of the building fails to comply with any of the directions given in such notice within the time therein prescribed, the Committee may enter upon the premises and remove such roof and may also, with the previous sanction of Our Dewan, demolish the building so as to leave the site open and dispose of the materials as they think fit.

Power to demolish building.

No roof removed under this sub-section shall be renewed with easily inflammable materials.

Compensation to be awarded.

Provided that when a building is demolished under this sub-section, reasonable compensation shall be paid to the owner.

On application by owner, Committee may draw up estimate of cost of renewal and carry out the work.

(3) If, before the expiry of the term granted under sub-section (1), the owner applies for the renewal of such roof by the Committee, the Committee shall prepare an estimate of the cost of such renewal and serve upon the owner a copy of such estimate with an intimation that any objections to the details of the estimate may be preferred in writing within two weeks from the date of the service. The Committee after the expiry of the said two weeks, if no objections be preferred within the time, or after the consideration of the objections, if any, preferred, shall pass an order approving or modifying the estimate and send a copy of such order to the party concerned.

Aggrieved party may appeal to Dewan.

(4) Any party aggrieved by an order passed under the last preceding sub-section may appeal against it to the Dewan within two weeks from the date of his obtaining copy of such order. If no appeal has been preferred within such period or if the appeal has been rejected, the Committee may carry out the renewal according to the estimate as approved or modified under sub-section (3).

If owner agrees to undertake the work, he may be allowed to do so.

(5) If, after the collection of materials or the commencement of work for carrying out such renewal, the owner of the building agrees to undertake the work and enters into a bond to complete it within a time to be fixed by the Committee, he may be allowed to do so; provided that he shall take charge of all the materials collected and pay for them as well as all expenses already incurred by the Committee at the rates fixed in the estimate.

Supplemental estimate.

(6) If, during the progress of the work, the Committee find that it cannot be completed within the amount of the estimate mentioned in sub-section (3), they shall cause a supplemental estimate to be prepared, and serve a copy thereof on the owner of the building in the manner aforesaid, and follow, in respect thereof, the procedure prescribed for the original estimate.

Recovery of cost of renewal.

(7) The cost of renewal not exceeding the amount stated in the sanctioned estimate or estimates shall bear interest at three per cent per annum from the date of the completion of the work, of which a written notice shall be given to the owner. It shall be a charge on the building, on the land on which the building stands, and on the compound, if any, attached to the building, and shall take precedence over any encumbrance on the property of a prior or subsequent date. It, together with the interest thereon and the process fees due in respect of the notices and estimates served upon the owner of the building under the preceding sub-sections, shall be recovered for the Committee by the Dewan Peishcar of the Division in which the Town is situated, in four equal and annual instalments in the manner provided for recovery of arrears of public revenue. The first instalment shall become due on the expiry of twelve Malabar months from the date of the service of notice of completion. If by process of attachment and sale, a sum larger than the amount be realized, the excess shall be applied in liquidation, in part or whole, of the amount due in respect of the other instalments, although they may not have fallen due.

Levy of fees for service of notices and estimates.

(8) The Committee shall levy fees for service of notices and estimates under this section according to the scale which Our Dewan may, with Our sanction from time to time, prescribe.

Service of notice or estimate in the absence of owner.

(9) In the absence of the owner, service of notice or estimate may be effected by delivering a copy thereof to some adult male member of the family, to the occupant of the building or to the agent of the owner, or by affixing such copy on a conspicuous part of the building in the presence of two witnesses.

Mode of service.

(10) The serving officer shall, if practicable, obtain on the original notice or estimate, the signature of the owner or of the person to whom the copy of notice or estimate was delivered under sub-section (9), or of the witnesses in whose presence the copy was affixed to the building, in acknowledgment of the service. He shall endorse on the original the fact and the date of service and the manner in which the service was effected, and add a declaration under his signature that the statements made by him are true.

Exemption of kyala or compound wall.

(11) The Committee may exempt the kyala or compound wall of any building from the operation of this section.

No suit to lie in respect of proceedings under this section.

(12) No suit shall lie in respect of anything regularly done under the provisions of this section.

Funds to be provided by and recoveries credited to Government.

37. The fund required for giving effect to the provisions of the foregoing section shall be provided by Government; and all recoveries shall be credited to Government.

Roofs and walls not to be made of

38. After the publication of a notification under section 35, the roofs, verandahs and pandals of buildings erected or removed within the limits specified in the notification shall not be made of grass,

leaves, mats or other easily inflammable materials except with the written consent of the Committee.

Inflammable materials in future without permission of Committee.

Whoever makes any roof, verandah or pandal of such materials, unless with the consent in writing of the Committee, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees and, if the offence is continued after conviction, with a further fine not exceeding ten rupees, on a separate charge, for every day of such continuance.

Penalty.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent the erection, without the permission of the Committee, of such roof, verandah or pandal for temporary purposes in compounds with enclosures at a distance of fifty feet from buildings owned by persons other than the person putting up such roof, verandah or pandal.

Proviso.

Projections and Obstructions.

39. The Committee may, at any time, interfere to put a stop to the construction or restoration in a Town of any building, well, tank or other work, if they think that the work in progress is dangerous to human life, health or safety.

Committee may stop construction or restoration of any building or well.

40. It shall not be lawful without the written permission of the Committee for the owner or occupier of any building in a Town, to add to, or place against or in front of, the building, any projection or structure overhanging, projecting into, or encroaching on any street, or into or on any drain, sewer or aqueduct therein.

Removal of projections and obstructions.

The Committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any building to remove or alter any such projection or encroachment made without the permission of the Committee or which was in existence before the coming into force of this Regulation:

Provided that, in the case of any projection or encroachment lawfully in existence at the time this Regulation comes into force, reasonable compensation shall, subject to the provisions of Regulation II of 1067, be made for any damage caused by the removal or alteration.

Proviso.

41. If any obstruction is caused in a street, water-course or tank, by the fall of trees, buildings or fences, the owner or occupier concerned shall, within twelve hours of the occurence of such fall or within such further period as the President may allow, clear the street, water-course or tank, of such obstruction; and, if the said owner or occupier fails so to do, the President may remove the obstruction and may recover the cost of so doing from the owner or occupier. The occupier may recover from the owner all reasonable costs incurred by him under this section.

Debris of fallen houses, &c., to be removed by occupier.

Latrines and Privies.

42. The Committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any building or land to remove, provide or repair any drain, privy, cess-pool or other receptable for filth or provide any additional drains, privies, cess-pools or other receptables as aforesaid which should, in their opinion, be provided for the building or land in such manner as the Committee may direct.

Provision, removal and repair of drains, privies, &c.

43. The Committee may, by notice, require any person in charge of a factory, mill or other industrial establishment employing more than twenty workmen or of a school having on its rolls more than twenty boys or girls, to provide such latrines and urinals as they

Provision of latrines and urinals in factories and

ools.

may think fit, and cause the same to be kept in proper order and to be daily cleaned.

wer to quire privies be shut out om public ew.

44. The Committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any building or land to have any privy provided for the same, shut out by a roofed building or sufficient wall or fence from the view of persons passing by or dwelling in the neighbourhood, or to remove or alter, as the Committee may direct, any door or trap-door of a privy opening on to any street or drain.

roughs and pes for rain ater.

45. The Committee may, by notice, require the owner of any building or land in any street to put and keep in good condition proper troughs and pipes for receiving and carrying the water from the building or land, and for discharging the same in such manner as they may allow.

Ruinous or Deserted Buildings and Dangerous Places.

ower to quire build-ngs, wells, nks &c., to e secured.

46. Should any building or any well, tank, reservoir, pool, depression or excavation be, for want of sufficient repair, protection or enclosure, dangerous to persons passing by, or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, the Committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier thereof to repair, protect or enclose the same; and should it appear to them to be necessary in order to prevent imminent danger, they shall forthwith take such steps to avert the danger as may be necessary.

uilding &c., ruinous r dangerous ate.

47. Should any building, wall or structure, or anything affixed thereto, or any bank, or tree or any branch thereof be deemed by the Committee to be in a ruinous state or in any way dangerous, they may, by notice, require the owner or occupier thereof forthwith either to remove the same or to cause such repairs to be made to the building, wall, structure, or bank as the Committee may consider necessary for the public safety; and should it appear to them to be necessary in order to prevent imminent danger, the Committee shall forthwith take such steps to avert the danger as may be necessary.

ower to quire ntenanted uildings ecoming a uisance to be ecured or nclosed.

48. The Committee may, by notice, require the owner or part-owner or person claiming to be the owner or part-owner of any building or land which, by reason of abandonment or disputed ownership or other cause, has remained untenanted and become a nuisance, to secure or enclose the same within a reasonable time fixed in the notice.

Unwholesome Buildings and Lands.

leansing of rivate well, nk, &c.

49. The Committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any land or building to cleanse, repair, cover, fill up or drain off any private well, tank, reservoir, pool, depression, or excavation therein, which may appear to them to be injurious to health, or offensive to the neighbourhood or dangerous to life or property.

roviso.

Provided that, if for the purpose of effecting any drainage under this section, it shall be necessary to acquire any land not belonging to the same owner or to pay compensation to any person, the Committee shall apply to Our Dewan to furnish such land or pay such compensation and shall postpone any action until the application is granted or rejected.

learing of oxious egetation.

50. The Committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any land to clear away and remove from it any noxious vegetation or undergrowth, which may appear to them to be injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood.

51. The Committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any land to cut or trim the hedges growing thereon and bordering on any street, or any branches of trees growing thereon which overhang any street and obstruct the same or cause danger, or which so overhang any well, tank, or other source from which water is derived by the public for drinking or bathing purposes, as to be likely to pollute the water thereof. Cutting or trimming of hedges and branches of trees.

52. Should the owner or occupier of any building or land or a well or tank in the land suffer the same to be in a filthy or unwholesome state, the Committee may, by notice, require him to cleanse the same or otherwise put it in a proper state within a reasonable time to be specified in the notice. Cleansing of buildings, &c. in a filthy state.

Offensive and Dangerous Trades.

53. (1) The owner or occupier of every place within the Town used for any of the following purposes namely:— Regulation offensive and dangerous trades.

melting tallow;

boiling bones, offal or blood;

as soap-house, oil-boiling house, dyeing-house or tannery;

as a brick-kiln, tile-kiln, pottery, or lime-kiln;

as any other manufactory or place of business from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise;

as a yard or depot for trade in hay, straw, thatching grass, wood or coal, or other dangerously inflammable material;

as a storehouse for any explosive or for petroleum or any inflammable oil or spirit,

shall register the same in a book to be kept by the Committee for the purpose.

(2) No place shall be newly used for any of the said purposes except under a license from the Committee which shall be renewable annually.

(3) The license shall not be withheld unless the Committee consider that the business which it is intended to establish or maintain, would be offensive or dangerous to persons residing in or frequenting the immediate neighbourhood.

(4) The Committee may, in respect of licenses issued under this section, impose such conditions as they may think necessary.

(5) Whoever, without such registration and without a license uses any such place for any such purpose as aforesaid, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees and, if the offence is continued after conviction, with a further fine not exceeding ten rupees, on a separate charge, for every day of such continuance.

(6) The owner or occupier of any place registered under subsection (1) may apply to have that place licensed under this section. When any such place has been licensed, the registration of that place shall thereby be cancelled and shall not be renewed.

54. (1) Whenever it is shown to the satisfaction of the Committee that any place registered or licensed under the last preceding section is a nuisance to the neighbourhood or likely to be dangerous to life, health or property, the Committee may, by notice, require the occupier thereof to discontinue the use of such place or to use it in such manner as will, in the opinion of the Committee, render it no longer a nuisance or dangerous. Power to prohibit such trades.

(2) Whoever, after any such notice has been given, uses such place or permits it to be used in such a manner as to be a nuisance to the neighbourhood or dangerous, shall be punishable with fine Penalty.

which may extend to two hundred rupees and, if the offence is continued after conviction, with a further fine not exceeding forty rupees, on a separate charge, for every day of such continuance.

Slaughter-houses, Markets, &c.

mmittee provide ughter-uses.

55. (1) The Committee shall provide a sufficient number of places for the purpose of being used as public slaughter-houses.

ughter-ses and chers' ps to be nsed.

(2) No place in any Town shall be used as a slaughter-house or for the slaughtering of any animal intended for food, or for selling or storing for sale any flesh intended for food, unless a license for such use thereof has been previously obtained from the Committee.

animal to slaughtered ept in ughter-use, except dur- festivals.

(3) No cattle, sheep, goat or pig shall be slaughtered within the Town except in a public or licensed slaughter-house.

(4) The Committee may permit the slaughtering of any animal in such place or places as they think fit on occasions of festivals and ceremonies or as a special measure.

malty for ughtering ept at a ughter-use or dry- skins so to cause sance.

56. Whoever slaughters, or permits to be slaughtered, cuts up or skins, or permits to be cut up or skinned, any cattle, sheep, goat or pig, at any place within the Town other than a public or licensed slaughter-house or place, except with the written permission of the Committee, or whoever dries, or permits to be dried, any skin, in such a manner as to cause a nuisance, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees for each animal or skin.

mmittee y declare a ce to be market.

57. The Committee may declare any place ordinarily used for the sale of meat, fish, fruit, grain, vegetables or other perishable articles of food, or for the sale of live-stock or poultry, to be a market; provided that no such declaration shall be made in respect of any single shop or of any group of shops not being more than three in number and that any such declaration may at any time, but subject to the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 58, be cancelled by the Committee.

mmittee y charge ts and fees use of pub- markets.

58. (1) The Committee may charge such rents and fees as they deem fit for the use of, or right to expose goods for sale in, public markets and for the use of shops, stalls, sheds, pens and standings therein.

wer to e public rkets.

(2) The Committee may, with the sanction of Our Dewan, close any such market or any part thereof.

wer to expel sons break- regula- ns, and to termine e.

(3) The President may expel from any such market any person who, or whose servants may be convicted of disobeying any bye-law made for the Regulation and control of such market, and may prevent such person, by himself or his servants, from further carrying on any trade, or business in such market, or occupying any stall, shop or other place therein, and may determine any lease or tenure which such person may have in any such stall, shop or other place

malty for ling in blic market thout per-ssion.

59. Whoever, without the permission of the Committee, sells or exposes for sale any article within a public market shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees for each offence.

vate rkets to be nsed.

60. (1) No place shall be used as a private market, unless the Committee have granted a license so to use it.

(2) Applications for licenses to open newly, or to continue to use, private markets shall be made by the owners thereof not less than thirty days before they open them or before the commencement of the official year during which they intend to continue to use them, as the case may be.

Applications for licenses to be made thirty days in advance.

(3) The Committee may, at their discretion, grant any license applied for under this section either unconditionally or subject to such rules as to supervision and inspection and to such conditions as to conservancy and other matters as they think proper; or they may refuse to grant any such license. They may also at any time suspend, cancel or modify any license which has been granted under this section.

Committee may grant, refuse or cancel license.

(4) When a license to open a market is granted or when a license is refused, suspended, cancelled or modified under this section, the Committee shall cause a notice of such grant, refusal, suspension, cancellation or modification, in English and Malayalam, to be posted in some conspicuous place at or near the entrance to the place in respect of which the license was sought.

Notice of grant &c., of license to be posted up.

(5) Every license granted under this section shall expire at the end of the official year in which the market in respect of which the license has been issued is newly opened, or at the end of the official year for which it has been granted, as the case may be.

Licenses to expire at end of year.

(6) If the Committee neglect to pass orders upon an application for a license under this section and to communicate the same to the applicant within thirty days after the receipt of the application, the applicant may open the place in respect of which the application was made or, as the case may be, may continue to use such place during the official year for which the license was sought; and the said place shall be held to be duly licensed for the official year during which it was opened or for which the license was sought, as the case may be.

When market may be used without license.

Nothing in this sub-section shall exempt the applicant from payment of license fee to which he may be otherwise liable.

61. Every person who sells, or exposes for sale, any article in an unlicensed private market shall be liable to fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

Penalty for selling in unlicensed private market.

Explanation.—A market is unlicensed within the meaning of this section, if the license for the use thereof has expired or has been cancelled or suspended.

62. Every owner, farmer or occupier of any private market shall—

Private markets to be properly drained, &c.

(*a*) construct such approaches, entrances, passages, gates, drains and cess-pits therein as the Committee direct;

(*b*) cause such market to be roofed and paved with such materials and in such manner, and provided with such latrines and urinals of such description and in such position and number, as the Committee direct;

(*c*) provide for such supply of water to such market as the Committee direct; and

(*d*) make such alterations in the stalls, passages, shops, doors or other parts of the said market or place as the Committee direct.

63. (1) If the owner, farmer or occupier, after notice given to him by the Committee directing him to carry out within a period to be specified in the notice any of the measures provided in the last preceding section, fails to comply with such notice, the Committee

Penalty for default to drain, &c.

may suspend, withhold or refuse the license until the notice shall have been complied with, and any person opening or keeping open any such market after such withholding, suspension or refusal shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees for every day on which he is convicted for having opened or kept open such market or place.

nalty for keeping vate market perly, or not abating isance, or obstruct-

(2) Any owner, farmer, occupier, agent or manager in charge of any such market, or of any shop, stall, shed or other place therein, who keeps the same so that it is a nuisance, or who does not cause anything that is a nuisance to be at once removed to a place to be notified by the Committee, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees for each offence.

wer to close rate rket.

64. The Committee or any officer duly authorised by them in that behalf may close any private market in respect of which no license has been applied for, or any private market the license for which has been refused, withheld or suspended.

ce for posit of use, bbish, &c.

65. The Committee may fix places within, or, with the approval of Our Dewan, beyond the limits of a Town for the deposit of refuse, rubbish, or offensive matter of any kind or for the disposal of the dead bodies of animals, and may, by public notice, give directions as to the time, manner and conditions at, in and under which such refuse, rubbish, or offensive matter, or dead bodies of animals may be removed along any street and deposited at such places.

struction of d dogs.

66. (1) The Committee, by any person authorised by them in this behalf, may destroy or cause to be destroyed, or confine or cause to be confined, for such period as they may direct, any dog suffering from rabies or reasonably suspected to be suffering from rabies.

(2) No damages shall be payable in respect of any dog destroyed under this section.

ffering dogs be at large.

67. Whoever, being the owner or person in charge of any dog which is likely to annoy or intimidate passengers, neglects to restrain it so that it shall not be at large without a muzzle in any street, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Prevention of Epidemic Diseases.

moval to pital of sons suffer- from gue, lera or all-pox.

68. (1) When any person suffering from plague, cholera, or small-pox, is—

(a) without lodging or accommodation, or,

(b) living in a Chatram, Travellers' Bungalow, Club, or Public Hotel,

the Committee, by any person authorised by them in this behalf, may, on the advice of a Medical Officer of rank not inferior to an Apothecary, remove the patient to any hospital or place at which persons suffering from such disease are received for medical treatment and may do anything neccessary for such removal.

(2) In cases of emergency, the President may exercise the power under this section.

Burial and Burning Grounds.

wers of mittee in pect of ial and ning unds.

69. (1) The Committee may, with the previous sanction of Our Dewan, by public notice, order any public burial or burning ground which is in their opinion dangerous to the health of persons living in the neighbourhood to be closed from a date to be specified in the notice and shall in such case, if no suitable place for burial

or burning exists within a reasonable distance, provide, previous to such closing, a fitting place for the purpose.

(2) Should any person bury or burn, or cause or permit to be buried or burnt any corpse in any burial or burning ground closed under this section or after the date fixed thereunder for closing the same, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees. Penalty.

70. (1) The Committee may, with the previous sanction of Our Dewan, by written notice, prescribe the routes along which and, in times of epidemic, the manner in which, corpses should be carried. Committee may prescribe routes for carrying corpses.

(2) Whoever carries a corpse along a route prohibited by the Committee or in a manner likely to cause annoyance to the public or, in times of epidemic, in a manner different from that prescribed by the Committee, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to ten rupees. Penalty.

General Sanitary Regulations.

71. The Committee may set apart suitable places for the purpose of bathing and may specify the times at which and the class and sex of the persons by whom such places may be used, and may also set apart suitable places for washing animals and clothes or for any other purpose connected with the health, cleanliness or comfort of the inhabitants and may, by public notice, prohibit bathing, or washing animals or clothes, in any public place not so set apart, or at times or by persons other than those specified, and any other act by which water in public places may be rendered foul or unfit for use. Places for bathing, washing animals, clothes &c.

72. The Committee may, when it appears to them to be necessary for the prevention of danger to life or property, by notice, prohibit all persons from stacking or collecting wood, dry grass, straw or other inflammable materials, or placing mats or thatched huts or lighting fires in any place or within any specified limits in a Town. Prohibition of stacking of inflammable materials, lighting fires, &c.

73. Every occupier of a building or land who allows the water from any sink, drain, privy or stable or any other offensive liquid matter to flow out of such building or land into any portion of a street except a drain or to flow out of such building or land in such a manner as to cause an avoidable nuisance by the soakage of the said water or other liquid-matter into the ground at the side of a drain forming a portion of a street, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees for each such offence. Penalty for allowing outflow of offensive liquid.

74. Whoever puts or causes to be put any earth, dirt, ashes, garden, kitchen or stable-refuse, broken glass, earthen-ware, rubbish or night-soil into any sewer or drain, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees. Penalty for throwing rubbish, &c., into sewers or drains

75. Whoever, being the occupier of any place where any offensive trade or manufacture is carried on, does any act which causes the defilement of the water in any public water-course or spring, or in any tank, reservoir, well, cistern or aqueduct, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees. Fouling of water by offensive trades. Penalty.

76. Whoever drives any vehicle after dark in any street, unless the vehicle is properly supplied with light or there is sufficient moon-light to render lights unnecessary, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees. Penalty for driving vehicles without light.

77. (1) Our Dewan may, by rule published in the Gazette, regulate the traffic in all or any of the streets in a Town. Regulation of traffic in streets.

(2) Whoever disobeys any rule so published shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

Discharging fire-arms &c.

78. Whoever discharges fire-arms or lets off fire-works or fire-balloons or engages in any game in such a manner as to cause or is likely to cause danger to persons passing by, or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, or risk of injury to property, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Control of elephants.

79. Whoever, being in charge of any elephant, omits, on being requested to do so, to remove the elephant, as far as may be practicable, to a safe distance on the approach of a horse, whether ridden or driven, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Prohibition of sale in street.

80. (1) The Committee may, from time to time, by notification, by beat of drum, and by publication in the Gazette, prohibit the sale, or exposure for sale, of any articles in or upon any specified street or part of such street, and may, in like manner, cancel, suspend or modify such prohibition.

Penalty.

(2) Whoever, after such notification, sells or exposes for sale any articles in any such street against the terms of such notification shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees.

Prohibition of conversion of open spaces into plantations or erection of buildings thereon.

81. With the previous sanction of Our Dewan, the Committee may, by notice, in any specified locality within the limits of a Town, prohibit the conversion of open spaces into plantations or the erection of any buildings thereon: provided that reasonable compensation shall be made for any loss caused by such prohibition.

Explanation.—"Open space" in this section includes paddy land.

Penalty for disobeying orders passed by Committee.

82. Whoever disobeys any lawful direction given or any written notice lawfully issued by the Committee under the powers conferred upon them by this Regulation, or fails to comply with the conditions subject to which any permission was given by them under those powers, shall, if no punishment is specifically provided for such disobedience or failure, be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees and, if the offence is continued after conviction, with a further fine not exceeding five rupees, on a separate charge, for every day of such continuance.

Explanation.—The words 'after conviction' shall be construed as meaning 'after the expiry of such reasonable time for carrying out the notice given by the Committee as may be fixed by the Magistrate in each case.'

CHAPTER IV.

Town Fund.

Constitution of Town Fund.

83. All moneys which are allotted by Us for the purposes of this Regulation for any Town, all fines and penalties levied under the authority of this Regulation, or of Regulation IV of 1056 in cases of public nuisances committed within the Town, the proceeds of all taxes, tools and license-fees imposed under this Regulation, all sums paid by way of composition under section 120 of this Regulation, and all income derived from any property owned or managed by the Committee, shall be credited to and shall constitute a fund, which shall be called the "Town Fund" of such Town:

Provided that the sum so allotted shall not be less than the amount sanctioned by Us for such Town for the year preceding that in which the Regulation comes into force, exclusive of the amount allotted for works under section 18 of Regulation II of 1069.

Provided further that, in the case of Town newly created after this Regulation comes into force the sum contributed by Us shall not be less than the amount that may be collected in each Town under the provisions of this Chapter.

Committee to prepare and submit budget.

84. The Committee shall, at such time or times and in such form as Our Dewan shall direct, prepare and submit a budget showing the probable receipts and the expenditure which it is proposed by the Committee to incur during the ensuing Malabar year; and the items in respect of which it is proposed to incur such expenditure; and may also furnish a supplemental estimate providing for any modifications which they may deem it advisable to make, in the distribution of the amount to be raised and expended in the Malabar year then current, for the purposes of this Regulation.

Power to determine amount of budget.

85. Our Dewan shall, after such revision as he may deem fit, with Our sanction, pass the budget for each year and the Committee shall abide by the budget so passed.

Levy of taxes and tolls.

86. It shall be lawful for the Committee, with Our approval and subject to such rules as may be framed by the Committee and approved and sanctioned by Us, from time to time, to levy for the purposes of this Regulation, any of the following taxes and tolls, namely—

(1) A yearly tax on buildings and such lands as are used as public cart-stands and for similar purposes not exceeding three and three-fourths per cent. on the annual value.

Provided that if the land has been already assessed to the public revenue, such assessment shall be deducted from the annual value.

Exemption I.—No tax shall be levied upon any building or land the annual value whereof is not more than twenty-four rupees, if it be the owner's sole property liable to tax under this clause.

Exemption II.—No tax shall be levied on,

(*a*) buildings or lands belonging to Government, or,

(*b*) temples, churches, mosques and other places of worship, light-houses, piers, wharves, jetties, choultries, hospitals, dispensaries and other buildings or lands to the extent to which they are used for public, charitable or religious, but not residential purposes, or,

(*c*) burial and burning grounds.

Explanation.—In this section, 'annual value' means the gross annual rent for which buildings and lands liable to taxation may reasonably be expected to let, and in the case of houses, may be expected to let unfurnished.

In the case of buildings, a deduction of one-sixth of the gross annual rent shall be made on account of necessary annual repairs.

(2) A yearly tax upon arts, professions, trades and callings, and on offices and appointments, at rates not exceeding those specified in Schedule A.

(3) A half-yearly tax on vehicles with springs, animals and cabin-boats, at rates not exceeding in any case those specified in Schedule B.

(4) A half-yearly tax on carts and other vehicles without springs, and valloms, at a rate not exceeding one rupee for each half-year in respect of every such vehicle or vallom.

Exemption.—No tax shall be imposed under clauses (3) and (4) in respect of—

(i) vehicles, boats and animals belonging to Government;

(ii) vehicles, boats and animals kept within the Town, for use in the discharge of their out-door duties therein, by such servants of the Committee employed on such duties as the Committee may, with the approval of Our Dewan, designate: provided that not more than one vehicle and two animals or one boat for each such member or servant shall be exempted under these clauses from taxation;

(iii) vehicles, boats and animals kept solely for sale by builders and dealers, or vehicles, boats and animals which have not during the half-year been used;

(iv) carts and animals used for agricultural purposes only;

(v) valloms which will not carry more than two persons.

(5) Tolls on vehicles, boats and animals entering the Town limits and not liable to taxation under clauses (3) and (4), at rates not exceeding in any case those specified in Schedule C:

Provided that any person may compound for exemption from all tolls leviable in respect of any animal, boat or vehicle under this clause by paying the tax which would have been payable in respect thereof under clause (3) or clause (4) if the same had been kept within the Town.

Exemption.—No tolls shall be levied under this clause for the passage of vehicles, boats or animals—

(i) belonging to Government; or.

(ii) conveying troops, military and police officers in uniform and on duty, servants of the Committee on duty, or persons or property in the custody of such officers or servants.

omnittee ay raise nds from ny of the ove sources.

87. The Committee may, from time to time, with Our approval, determine to raise the funds required for the purposes of this Regulation from all, or any one or more of, the above sources, at a rate or rates not exceeding those specified in this Regulation.

ouse-scaven-ng.

88. Subject to such rules as may be passed by Our Dewan with Our sanction in this behalf, the Committee may undertake the house-scavenging of any house or building, and charge the occupier of such house or building, in respect of the house-scavenging done for him, with a tax imposed in manner directed by this Regulation, at such rate as they may think fit.

rocedure in rposing xes.

89. (1) The Committee may, at a special meeting, pass a resolution to propose the imposition of any tax under section 86 or section 88.

(2) When such a resolution has been passed, the Committee shall publish a notice in the Gazette and by beat of drum within the Town, defining the class of persons or description of property proposed to be taxed and the amount or rate of the tax to be imposed.

(3) Any inhabitant objecting to the proposed tax may, within thirty days from the publication of the said notice, submit his objection in writing to the Committee, and the Committee shall, at a special meeting, take his objection into consideration.

(4) If no such objection is received within the said period of thirty days, or if all such objections having been considered as aforesaid, are deemed insufficient, the Committee may forward their proposal to Our Dewan, with the objections (if any) which have been submitted as aforesaid and their decision thereupon.

(5) Our Dewan, on receiving such proposal, may, with Our approval sanction or refuse to sanction the same, or return it to the Committee for further consideration.

(6) When any proposal of the Committee has been sanctioned, the Committee may at a special meeting, direct the imposition of the tax in accordance with such proposal.

(7) In giving such direction, the Committee shall fix a date on which the tax shall come into force:

Provided that—

(a) no tax shall come into force until its imposition has been notified in the Gazette and by beat of drum within the Town;

(b) no tax shall come into force in less than three months from the date of the meeting at which its imposition is directed;

(c) a tax leviable by the year shall come into force on the first day of Chingom, or on the first day of Vrichigom, or on the first day of Kumbhom, or on the first day of Edavom, in any year; and, if it comes into force on any day other than the first day of Chingom, shall be leviable by the quarter till the first day of Chingom the next ensuing.

(8) A notification of the imposition of a tax under this Regulation shall be conclusive evidence that the tax has been imposed in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation.

Power to abolish or reduce tax.

90. The Committee may, by a resolution passed at a special meeting and confirmed by Our Dewan with Our sanction, abolish or reduce in amount any tax imposed under the foregoing sections.

Power to exempt from taxation.

91. The Committee may, by a resolution passed at a special meeting and confirmed by Our Dewan with Our sanction, and Our Dewan with Our sanction may, by order, exempt in whole or in part from the payment of any such tax any person or class of persons or any property or description of property.

Power to suspend levy of tax.

92. (1) If at any time it appears to Our Dewan, on complaint made or otherwise, that any tax imposed under the foregoing sections is unfair in its incidence or that the levy thereof or of any part thereof is injurious to the interests of the general public, he may, with Our sanction, by notification, suspend the levy of the tax or of such part thereof, for such period as may be deemed necessary.

(2) Our Dewan may, with the like sanction, at any time, by notification, rescind any such suspension.

Duty of furnishing information regarding liability to taxation.

93. (1) The Committee may, by written communication, call upon any inhabitant of the Town to furnish such information as may be necessary in order to ascertain whether such inhabitant is liable to pay any tax under this Regulation.

Penalty.

(2) If any inhabitant so called upon to furnish information, omits to furnish it, or furnishes information which is untrue, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Taxes on immovable property by whom payable.

94. A tax payable under section 86, clause (1), shall be paid by the owner of the property in respect of which it is payable.

Committee may levy fees for licenses.

95. The Committee may, subject to such rules as may be passed by Our Dewan with Our sanction in this behalf, levy fees for licenses issued under this Regulation.

Power to make rules.

96. Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, from time to time, frame rules—

(a) regulating the mode in which taxes and tolls under this Regulation may be levied;

(b) prescribing the conditions under which taxes and tolls may be revised or remitted:

(c) providing for appeals from assessment in respect of taxes; and

(d) generally to carry out the provisions of this Chapter.

Purposes for which the funds raised under this Regulation may be applied.

97. The funds raised under this Regulation shall be utilised solely for purposes of general conservancy, sanitation and improvement of the Town in which they are raised.

CHAPTER V.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Appeal from proceedings of Committee or President.

98. Any person agrieved by any notice or order issued or passed by, or by any other act of the Committee or the President under this Regulation may, within thirty days from the date of such act, or the promulgation or service of such order or notice, appeal to the Dewan or such other authority as may be appointed by Us in that behalf for any particular Town. The time occupied in obtaining material papers in connection with the order, notice or act appealed against from the Committee or the President, shall be excluded from the computation of the said thirty days.

Suspension of proceedings till decision of appeal.

99. When, against any order passed under this Regulation, an appeal has been instituted under the last preceding section, all proceedings to enforce such order and all prosecutions for any breach thereof shall, if so directed by the Dewan or other appellate authority, be suspended, pending the decision of the appeal.

Suits by aggrieved parties.

100. Except as otherwise provided for, parties aggrieved by any notice issued, orders passed, or act done under the provisions of this Regulation may sue for the cancellation of the same, or for any damage sustained by them, within eight months from the date of such act or the promulgation or service of such order or notice, or in case of appeal under section 98 from the date of the order of the appellate authority. No such suit shall be instituted until the expiration of two months next after notice in writing has been given to the Dewan stating the cause of action and the name and place of abode of the intending plaintiff; and the plaint must contain a statement that such notice has been so delivered or left.

Notice to sweeper or scavenger before discharge.

101. (1) In the absence of a written contract to the contrary, every sweeper or scavenger employed by a Committee shall be entitled to one week's notice before discharge or one week's wages in lieu thereof, unless he is discharged for misconduct, or was engaged for a specified term and discharged at the end of it.

Penalty for absence or resignation without notice.

(2) Should any sweeper or scavenger employed by a Committee, in the absence of a written contract authorising him so to do and without reasonable cause, resign his employment or be absent from his duties without giving one month's notice to the Committee, or neglect or refuse to perform his duties or any of them, he shall be liable to imprisonment which may extend to two months.

Reasonable time to be fixed in notices.

102. (1) When any notice under this Regulation requires any act to be done for which no time is fixed by the Regulation, a reasonable time for doing the same shall be specified therein.

Notice may be given to both owner and occupier.

(2) Whenever it is provided by this Regulation that any such notice may be given to the owner or occupier of any land or building, and the owner and occupier are different persons, such notice shall be given to both of them.

When notice not complied with, Committee may take action.

103. Whenever the terms of any notice given under this Regulation by a Committee have not been complied with, the Committee may, after twenty-four hours' notice, cause the act to be done.

104. When, under this Regulation, the owner or occupier of any property is required by the Committee to execute any work, and default has been made in complying with the requirement, and the Committee has executed the work, the cost of the work may be recovered from the person in default.

Committee to recover cost of work in case of default by owner or occupier.

105. As between themselves and the Committee, both owner and occupier shall be deemed to be in default for the purpose of section 104, but that one of them shall shall be deemed to be primarily in default upon whom, as between land-lord and tenant, the duty of doing the required act would properly fall either in pursuance of a contract or by law.

Who to be deemed primarily in default.

106. When the person primarily in default is the owner, and the Committee has recovered the whole or any part of the cost from the occupier, or he has paid the same upon its demand, he may deduct the sum so recovered or paid from the rent from time to time becoming due from him to the owner, or otherwise recover it from such owner.

Occupier may deduct from rent due to the owner any amount recovered from him.

107. All monies other than fines and penalties recoverable under this Regulation shall be treated as arrears of public revenue within the meaning of Regulation I of 1068, and be recovered as such.

Taxes imposed on buildings and lands under this Regulation shall be a charge on such property after the revenue due on such building or land.

Mode of recovering monies due under this Regulation.

108. A Medical Officer may, with Our sanction, be appointed by Our Dewan as the Health Officer of the Town to advise the Committee on sanitary matters.

Appointment of Health Officer.

109. (1) The Committee shall keep in their office a register of all births and deaths in the Town according to the forms which may be prescribed for the purpose by Our Dewan.

(2) They shall, with the previous sanction of Our Dewan, appoint a person to be Registrar of births and deaths.

Registration of births and deaths.

110. The Registrar shall inform himself carefully of every birth and death which happens in the Town and shall register, as soon as conveniently may be after the event, without fee or reward, the particulars required to be registered according to the forms prescribed, touching every such birth and death as the case may be, which has not been already registered.

Registrar to register all births and deaths in the Town.

111. The father, karnavan, mother or any other relative of every child born in the Town, or any person living in the house shall, when required by the Registrar, give or cause to be given to the said Registrar information, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars required for the purpose of registry touching the birth of such child.

Persons who are to give the necessary particulars regarding the birth of a child.

112. Some one of the persons present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness of every person dying in the town, or in case of the death, illness, inability or default of all such persons, some person living in the building in which such death has happened shall, when required by the Registrar, give information, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars required for registry touching the death of such person.

Who to give particulars of a case of death.

113. Every person who conducts or performs the funeral ceremonies of any person who has died within the town shall, whenever required, furnish to the Registrar such information as he possesses as to the several particulars.

Person conducting the funeral ceremony to give particulars regarding the death.

fficer in harge of a hospital to ive particulars of every ase of birth nd death herein.

114. In the case of persons born or dying in any hospital, it shall be the duty of the Medical Officer in charge forthwith to give intimation in writing to the Committee, of the occurrence of any birth or death in the Hospital under his charge; such intimation shall be in the forms aforesaid.

enalty for ot giving articulars bout birth or eath or for iving false information.

115. If any person whose duty it is to give information of births and deaths under the preceding sections wilfully neglects or refuses to give such information or gives false information, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

owers of ntry and spection.

116. The Committee or any person authorised by them in this behalf, after giving six hours' notice to the occupier, if any, of any building or land in a Town, may, at any time between sun-rise and sun-set, enter into such building or on such land for examining any works under construction or for any other purpose contemplated in this Regulation:

Provided that no such notice shall be necessary when the occupier or owner of a building or plot of land permits the Committee or their authorised agent to so enter.

Provided also that, when any building used as a human dwelling or as a place of worship is entered, due regard shall be paid to the social and religious sentiments of the occupiers or worshippers, and before any apartment in the actual occupancy of a woman is entered under this section, notice shall be given to her that she is at liberty to withdraw and every reasonable facility shall be afforded to her for withdrawing.

Provided further that if their is no occupier the entry shall be made in the presence of two Thadastars, making a record of the same.

rosecutions be instituted efore Magistrates.

117. Every prosecution under this Regulation may be instituted before any Magistrate having jurisdiction over the offender.

roviso.

Provided that no Magistrate who, as President or a member of the Committee, was concerned directly or indirectly with the passing of any resolution on any matter, shall try a case connected with that matter.

unishments be awarded y Magistrate.

118. All punishments provided in this Regulation shall be awarded on conviction before a Magistrate.

anction of ommittee or ewan ecessary for rosecution.

119. No prosecution of an offence shall be started, except by or with the permission of the Committee or Our Dewan:

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to offences under sections 71, 74, 76, 77, 79 or 80 of this Regulation.

ower to ompound ffences.

120. (1) Our Dewan may, with our sanction, empower the Committee or its President to accept from any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he has committed an offence under this Regulation, a sum of money by way of composition for such offence.

(2) On payment of such sum of money, the suspected person, if in custody, shall be discharged, and no further proceedings taken against him in regard to the offence or alleged offence so compounded for.

(3) Power under sub-section (1) to accept composition for alleged offences may be given either generally in regard to all offences under this Regulation, or particularly in regard to specified offences

or offeuces of a of a specified class, and may at any time be withdrawn by Our Dewan, with Our sanction.

121. It shall be the duty of all Police officers to give immediate information to the Committee or to their officers, of any offence committed contrary to the provisions of this Regulation, and to help them in giving effect to the provisions of this Regulation.

Police officers to give information of offences under this Regulation.

122. Any Police officer may arrest any person commiiting in his view any offence against the provisions of this Regulation, if the name and address of such person be unknown to him, and if such person decline to give his name and address, or if the Police officer shall have reason to doubt the accuracy of such name or address, if given; such person may, subject to the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, be detained at the Station-House until his name and address shall be correctly ascertained.

Power of Police officers to arrest.

123. Onr Dewan may, by notification in the Gazette, authorise any person employed under a Committee appointed under this Regulation and wearing a badge of office, to arrest any person who, in his view, commits nuisance by easing himself in, or by the side of, or near any public street or thoroughfare in a Towu, and to forthwith take the person arrested to the nearest Magistrate or Police Station.

Persons employed under Committee may be empowered to arrest in certain cases

124. Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, by notification in the Gazette, direct that, to any specified area which is declared a Town under this Regulation, any of the sections thereof excepting those of Chapter IV shall not apply, and may modify or cancel such notification.

Power to restrict the application of the provisions of this Regulation.

125. The President shall, as soon as may be after the first day of Chingom in each year, prepare a detailed report of the administration of the Town during the previous year, with a statement showing the nature and amount of receipts and disbursemeuts in that year, in such form and with such particulars as Our Dewan may, from time to time, prescribe.

President t draw up annual repo

126. Fines imposed under this Regulation may be levied by distress and sale of the movables helonging to the offender, who may he kept in custody if he fails to give security for the same pending the return of the warrant of distress. In default of such realization, he may be sentenced to simple imprisonment which shall, in no case, exceed three months.

Levy of fines.

127. Onr Dewan may, with Our sanction, hy notification in the Gazette, appoint any member of a Committee to be Vice-President, and such officer shall, in the absence of the President from the Town, exercise all powers conferred and discharge all the duties imposed, on the President under this Regulation.

Appointment of Vice-President.

SCHEDULE A.—SECTION 85.

Tax on Arts, Professions, Trades and Callings.

	Yearly. Rs.	Ch.	C.
Class I.			
Every person holding any office or appointment, public or private, or employed in any capacity, whose pay, salary or pension amounts to Rs. 1,000 a month or upwards and every person falling under any of the following denominations, whose income is estimated to amount to Rs. 1,000 a month or upwards :— (i) Carrying on business as a Company; (ii) Abkari renters, wholesale and retail traders and manufacturers of every kind, contractors, boat-owners and commission agents; (iii) Bankers and Professional money-lenders; (iv) Brokers and dealers in securities, shares or bills of exchange; (v) Editors and proprietors of newspapers; (vi) Practising barristers, vakils and law agents; (vii) Practising medical practitioners of all kinds, including hakims and vydians; (viii) Owners and farmers of markets; (ix) Keepers of hotels or boarding-houses; (x) Builders; (xi) Owners of mills, warehouses, printing-presses, oil-presses, cotton-presses and other presses and factories of all kinds; (xii) Professional artists, photographers, actors, owners or managers of circuses or theatrical companies, musicians and dancers; (xiii) Dealers in animals or vehicles, and owners or keepers of livery stables or hackney carriages.	25		
Class II.			
Every person described in Class I whose pay, salary or pension amounts, or whose income is estimated to amount, to Rs. 500 a month or upwards	12	14	„
Class III.			
Every person described in Class I whose pay, salary or pension amounts, or whose income is estimated to amount, to Rs. 300 a month or upwards.	6	„	„
Class IV.			
Every person described in Class I whose pay, salary or pension amounts, or whose income is estimated to amount, to Rs. 200 a month or upwards	4	„	„
Class V.			
Every person described in Class I whose pay, salary or pension amounts, or whose income is estimated to amount, to Rs. 100 a month or upwards	2	„	„
Class VI.			
Every person described in Class I whose pay, salary or pension amounts, or whose income is estimated to amount, to Rs. 50 a month or upwards	1	„	„

NOTE.—When a person carries on his professional work within the jurisdiction of more than one Committee, the payment of profession-tax to any one Committee shall exempt him from liability to any other for the whole year.

SCHEDULE B.—SECTION 85.

VEHICLES WITH SPRINGS, ANIMALS AND CABIN-BOATS LIABLE TO TAXATION, WITH THE RATES OF TAXATION.

	Half-yearly. Rs.	Ch.	C.
For every four-wheeled vehicle with springs constructed to be drawn by two or more horses	5	"	"
For every four-wheeled vehicle with springs constructed to be drawn by a horse, bull or bullock, or by bulls or bullocks	2	14	"
For every two-wheeled vehicle with springs constructed to be drawn by one horse or by one or more bulls or bullocks	1	14	"
Do. by two or more horses...	2	14	"
Every other vehicle with springs and every bicycle or tricycle	1	14	"
For every elephant	6	"	"
For every horse over thirteen hands	2	14	"
For every horse of or under thirteen hands	1	"	"
For every horse of or under eleven hands	"	14	"
For every bullock or bull	"	7	"
For every male buffalo	"	7	"
For every ass	"	3	8
For every dog	"	7	"
For every cabin-boat	2	14	"

SCHEDULE C.—SECTION 85.

MAXIMUM RATES OF TOLLS PAYABLE ON ENTERING THE TOWN LIMITS.

	Half-yearly. Rs.	Ch.	C.
On every four-wheeled vehicle with springs	"	7	"
On every cabin-boat	"	7	"
On every jatka, hackery or cart laden	"	3	8
On every jatka, hackery or cart not laden	"	1	12
On every other vehicle with spirings and every bicycle or tricycle	"	3	8
On every buffalo, bull, bullock, cow or ass, laden or ridden and on every horse under thirteen hands	"	"	12
On every vallom	"	"	14
On every horse not under thirteen hands	"	1	12
On every elephant	"	14	"
On every camel	"	3	8

Explanation.—"Laden"—An animal is not said to be laden when it is merely accoutred for the purpose of being laden or ridden.

Explanation.—Tolls are leviable on vehicles at the above rates irrespective of the means of traction employed and the payment of a toll in respect of any vehicles covers the animals engaged in drawing it.

Trivandrum Town Improvement Committee.

Rules regarding the introduction of license fees in the Town of Trivandrum passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the $\frac{\text{28th August, 1903}}{\text{12th Avani, 1079}}$ *under sections* 33, 53 and 58 *of Regulation III of* 1076.

GENERAL RULES.

I. Application for licenses shall be made in writing to the Health Officer who shall submit the same without delay to the President with a report as to whether the license may be granted.

II. The applications will then be disposed of by the President subject to appeal to the Committee.

III. In emergent cases applications may be made direct to the President.

IV. Licenses will be granted in the manner and subject to the conditions hereinafter laid down.

V. A license shall hold good until the end of the official year in which it is granted, unless it is cancelled by the Committee for sufficient reasons or unless it is otherwise provided in the license.

VI. The licensee shall hold himself responsible for any act of omission or commission in violation of the conditions of the license on the part of his agents or servants.

VII. These rules shall come into force from the 1st of Dhanu 1079.

SECTION 33.

Temporary Occupation of Street.

License form.....A (as appended below).

Condition:—

1. The fee for the license shall be at the rate of 2 chs. for each day of occupation allowed under the license.

2. The licensee shall enclose the part occupied and shall during night, put up warning lights at the site.

SECTION 53.

License for places used for any of the following purposes namely:—

i Melting tallow;
ii Melting bones, offal or blood;
iii As a soap house, oil boiling house, or dyeing house;
iv Tannery;
v As a brick-kiln, tile-kiln or lime-kiln;
vi As a yard or depot for trade in hay, straw, thatching grass, wood or coal, or other dangerously inflammable material;
vii As a store-house for gun-powder, blasting powder, dynamite or petroleum.

License form.....B (as appended below).

Conditions:—

1. The roof of any building used for the purpose shall be made of non-inflammable materials.

2. The licensee shall make sufficient provision for protecting combustible articles from fire.

3. The following license fees shall be charged :—

i Melting tallow, Rs. 6 per annum.
ii Boiling bones, offal or blood, Rs 6 per annum.
iii Soap house, oil-boiling house or dyeing house, Rs. 6 per annum.
iv Tannery, Rs. 12 per annum.
v Brick-kiln, tile-kiln or lime-kiln, Rs. 12 per annum.
vi Yard or depot for trade in hay, straw or thatching grass, Rs. 6 per annum.

Wood or coal, Rs 12 per annum.

vii Gun-powder or blasting-powder,
retail, i. e. 25 lbs. and under, Rs. 6 per annum,
wholesale, i. e. exceeding 25 lbs., Rs. 15 per annum.

Kerosine oil,
retail in bottles or tins up to 60 gallons and under, Re. 1 per annum,
retail in bottles or tins above 60 but not exceeding 200 gallons Rs. 2½ per annum,
retail in bottles or tins above 200 but not exceeding 500 gallons, Rs. 5 per annum.
wholesale, i. e. above 500 gallons, Rs. 24 per annum.

Dynamite, Rs. 24 per annum.

SECTION 55.

Storing and selling meat.

License form.....C (as appended below).

Conditions.

1. The license holder shall put up in front of the place of business a sign-board containing his name and the number of the license.

2. There shall be a separate license for each place of storing or sale.

3. The meat offered for sale shall be in good condition and no rotten meat shall be offered for sale. The license holder shall abide by the decision of the Health Officer and he shall destroy any meat condemned by that officer.

4. The shop shall always be open to inspection by the President, any member of the Committee or the Health Officer, and the license holder shall produce his license when demanded.

Slaughtering Animals.

License form.....D (as appended below)

Conditions :—

1. The slaughter-house shall not be in crowded parts or on the sides of roads or in thoroughfares.

2. The building shall be enclosed and shut out from public view and the floor thereof shall be well cemented. It shall always be kept clean. The floor shall be washed at least once a day, and all the refuse matter, offal &c. shall be removed by the licensee to places pointed out by the Health Officer.

3. The animals intended for slaughter shall be examined by the Health Officer and a pass certifying the fit condition of the animal shall be given by the Health Officer.

This pass shall be preserved by the license-holder for three days from the date of issue and after this period it shall be returned to the Health Officer.

4. The slaughter-houses shall be open to inspection by the members of the Committee and the officers of the Department, and the licensee shall produce the pass issued by the Health Officer, if demanded by such member or officer.

A. Form of License granted under section 33 of Regulation III of 1076.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Number.	Name of Applicant.	Name and situation of the place of business.	Dimensions.	Period for which license is granted.	Date of license.	Signature of the license-holder.	Signature of the President.	Remarks.

B. Form of license granted under section 33 of Regulation III of 1076.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number.	Name of the applicant.	Name and situation of the place of business.	Purpose for which license is granted.	Date of license.	Signature of the license-holder.	Signature of the President.	Remarks.

C. Form of license granted under section 55 of Regulation III of 1076.

1	Number.	
2	Name of the President.	
3	Name and situation of the place of business.	
4	Purpose for which license is granted.	
5	Date of license.	
6	Signature of the license-holder.	
7	Signature of the applicant.	
8	Remarks.	

D. Form of license granted under section 53 clause (2) of Regulation III of 1076.

1	Number.	
2	Name of the applicant.	
3	Name and situation of the place of business.	
4	Purpose for which license is granted.	
5	Date of license.	
6	Signature of the license-holder.	
7	Signature of the President.	
8	Remarks.	

Rules regarding the introduction of house-scavenging in the Town of Trivandrum, passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 28th August 1903 (12th Auvani 1079) under Section 88 of Regulation III of 1076.

I. The parts of the Town to be brought under the system will be declared in the Gazette and notified by beat of tom-tom.

II. House-scavenging in the parts so declared will be compulsory. But houses to which there is no easy access without trenching on the privacy and prejudices of the occupants and also unoccupied houses shall be excluded from the operation of these rules.

III. The houses within the declared limits will be serially numbered and each street will be designated by a separate name.

IV. A Register containing the serial number, name, if any, of the houses and their owners or occupiers shall be prepared and kept in the Health Officer's Office, and a duplicate thereof filed in the Committee's Office.

V. Owners or occupiers of houses shall be required to make such arrangements as may be required by the Health Officer in each case to faciliate cleaning by the scavengers.

VI. A monthly fee for every occupied house not exempted under the latter part of Rule II shall be levied from the occupier at the following rates :—

4 Chuckrams, if the occupier's income does not exceed Rs. 10 per mensem,

7 Chuckrams, if the occupier's income does not exceed Rs. 30 per mensem,

and

14 Chuckrams, if the occupier's income exceeds Rs. 30.

The assessment will be made by the Health Officer and approved by the President, with right of appeal to the Committee within two weeks of the President's order. The fee shall be paid by the tenth of the month to which it relates.

VII. Scavengers will call between 7 and 10 A. M. every day; and a house-to-house inspection will be made from time to time to see whether scavenging is being done properly. The inspection shall be made subject, as far as may be, to the provisions of Section 116 of the Regulation.

VIII. The scavenger is bound to announce himself before entering a privy.

IX. Whoever disobeys any direction given or notice issued by the President under these rules shall be liable to punishment under Section 82 of the Regulation.

X. These rules shall come into force from the first of Dhanu 1079.

Town Improvement Committee, Kottayam.

Rules under sections 33, 40, 53, and 60 of Regulation III of 1076 passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 7th Medom 1079.

GENERAL RULES.

I. Applications for licenses shall be made in writing to the President.

II. The applications will then be disposed of by the Committee or the President as provided for in the Regulation, and licenses issued by the President.

III. Licenses will be granted in the manner and subject to the conditions hereinafter laid down.

IV. A license shall hold good until the end of the official year in which it is granted unless it is cancelled by the Committee for sufficient reasons or unless it is otherwise provided in the license.

V. The licensee shall hold himself responsible for any act of omission or commission in violation of the conditions of the license on the part of his agents or servants.

These rules shall come into force from the 1st day of Vycasusy, 1079.

SECTION 33.

Temporary occupation of Street.

License Form A—(appended below.)

I. The fees chargeable for licenses under this section are as follows:—

(*a*) For the purpose of depositing any building material, 4 chs. per 100 sq. ft. per day.

(*b*) For making any temporary excavation therein or erection thereon, 4 chs. per 100 sq. ft. per day.

(*c*) To put up pandals for ceremonies, &c., on town lands, 1 cash per sq. ft. per day for 10 days, and double the rate for days exceeding 10.

Proviso.—No permission shall be grated to use such land for more than 15 days.

(*d*) To put up pandals for ceremonies, &c., over the street when the projection does not exceed more than 3 ft. into the street from the drain, 2 cash per sq. ft. per day, and, when the same exceeds 3 ft. and does not exceed 6 ft., 3 cash per sq. ft. per day.

Proviso.—No permission shall be granted to use the street for this purpose for more than 15 days.

(*e*) To put up scaffolding boards, &c., when they exceed 1 ft. and do not exceed 6 ft. of frontage, 1 cash per every sq. ft. for 10 days; 2 cash per sq. ft. when the period exceeds 10 days but does not exceed 20 days; and 3 cash per sq. ft. when the period exceeds 20 but does not exceed 30 days and so on.

Provided no permission shall be granted to put up scaffolding, &c., which will exceed 6 ft. in breadth from the drain.

Provided also the licensee shall enclose the part occupied and shall during night, put up warning lights at the site.

EXCEPTIONS.

(1) No fee shall be levied for erection of pandals, thoranams, &c., in public streets on occasions of festivals and processions connected with temples or other places of public worship in the town as well as on any public occasion.

(2) No fee shall be levied for using the public maidan as occasional playground for boys of colleges and schools in the town, but in all the above cases written permission of the President shall be obtained beforehand.

SECTION 40.

Projections.

License Form B—(appended below.)

The following fees shall be levied on licenses issued under this section :—

(*a*) To put up verandahs, balconies, sunshades, &c., not touching the ground, a fee of 6 cash per annum per sq. ft.

(*b*) To put the structures mentioned in clause (*a*) when supported on the ground, a fee of 18 cash per annum per sq. ft.

SECTION 53.

Offensive and Dangerous Trades.

License Form C—(appended below.)

I. The following conditions shall be observed by the licensee.

(*a*) The roof of any building used for the purpose shall be made of non-inflammable materials.

(*b*) The licensee shall make sufficient provisions for protecting combustible articles from fire.

II. The following fees shall be levied on licenses issued under this section :—

(*a*) Melting tallow—Re. 1 per annum.

(*b*) Boiling bones, offal, or blood—Rs. 2 per annum.

(*c*) Soap house, oil-boiling house, or dyeing house—Re. 1 per annum.

(*d*) Tannery—Rs. 2 per annum.

(*e*) (1) Brick-kiln—Re. 1 per kiln per annum.
(2) Tile-kiln—Re. 1 Do.
(3) Lime kiln—Re. 1 Do.

(*f*) Any manufactory or place of business from which offensive or unwholesome smell arises—Rs. 3 per annum.

(*g*) Yard or depot for trade in hay, straw, thatching grass, fire-wood, or coal, or other dangerously inflammable material—Rs. 3 per annum.

(*h*) Gunpowder or blasting powder :—
Retail, i. e. 25 lbs. and under—Rs. 2 per annum.
Wholesale, i. e. exceeding 25 lbs.—Rs. 4 per annum.

(2) Dynamite—Rs. 24 per annum.

(3) Petroleum, or any inflammable oil or spirit :—
Retail, in bottles or tins up to 50 gallons and under—Re. 1 per annum.
Wholesale, in bottles or tins above 50 but not exceeding 100 gallons—Re. 2 per annum and for every additional 50 gallons or part thereof—Re. 1 per annum.

SECTION 55.

Storing and Selling Meat.

License Form D—(as appended below.)

I. The following conditions shall be observed by the holder of a license for selling or storing meat.

(1) The place shall be denoted by a sign board containing the number of the license and the name of the license-holder with the inscription of the words "Meat Shop."

(2) The place and the premises all round it shall be kept clean and free from decomposing refuse of any sort.

(3) The meat intended for sale shall always be in a wholesome condition and no rotten or unwholesome meat shall at any time be offered for sale.

(4) The license-holder shall without demur abide by the decision of such officer as may be appointed by the Committee from time to time as to whether any meat offered for sale is unwholesome or not, and shall remove and destroy

immediately any meat declared unwholesome by such officer.

(5) No person affected with any infectious or loathsome disease shall be allowed to enter the shop.

(6) The head of the animal slaughtered shall not be disposed of until the whole meat is sold.

(7) The shop and the license shall always be open to inspection by the President, any member of the Committee, and its officers, and an officer of the Police Department not below the rank of an Inspector.

(8) The license-holder shall be liable to penalties laid down by the Regulation for the breach of any of the above conditions.

(9) The license-holder shall abide by any rules or orders that may be passed by the Committee from time to time consistent with the provisions of the Regulation.

II. The following conditions shall be observed by the holder of a license for slaughtering animals.

(1) The license-holder shall enclose and keep protected from public view the building or place used by him and approved by the Committee for the slaughter of animals.

(2) Before an animal is slaughtered it shall be taken to such officer as may be appointed for the purpose by the Committee who shall stamp it on its forehead if found fit for slaughter and the stamped head shall be preserved until the whole meat is disposed of.

(3) The slaughter house or place shall be kept clean, the slaughtering and skinning places shall be separate and all refuse matter therefrom shall be removed and disposed of immediately.

(4) The slaughtering places and the licenses granted shall be liable to inspection by the President, or members of the Committee or any of its servants, or by a Police Officer not below the rank of an Inspector.

(5) No person affected with any infectious or loathsome disease shall be allowed to enter the slaughter house or place.

(6) The license-holder shall obey all lawful orders given to him by the Committee from time to time under the Regulation.

(7) The license-holder shall be liable to the penalties laid down by the Regulation for the breach of any of the above conditions.

SECTION 60.

Opening a Private Market.

License Form E—(as appended below.)

The license fee for opening a private market shall be Rs. 12 per annum.

A. Form of License granted under Section 33 of Regulation III of 1076.

Number.	Name of the Applicant.	Name and situation of the place.	Purpose for which License is granted.	Dimensions.		Period for which License is granted.	Date of license.	Signature of the license-holder.	Signature of the President.	Remarks.
				Length.	Breadth.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

B. Form of License granted under Section 40 of Regulation III of 1076.

Number.	Name of the Applicant.	Name and Situation of the Place.	Purpose for which License is granted.	Dimensions.		Period for which License is granted.	Date of License.	Signature of the license-holder.	Signature of the President.	Remarks.
				Length.	Breadth.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

C. Form of License granted under Section 53 of Regulation III of 1076.

Number.	Name of the Applicant.	Name and situation of the Place of business.	Purpose for which the License is granted.	Date of License.	Signature of the License-holder.	Signature of the President.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

D. Form of License granted under Section 55 of Regulation III of 1076.

Number.	Name of the Applicant.	Name and situation of the Place of business.	Purpose for which the License is granted.	Date of License.	Signature of the License-holder.	Signature of the President.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

E. Form of License granted under Section 60 of Regulation III of 1076.

Number.	Name of the Applicant.	Name and situation of the Place.	Purpose for which License is granted.	Dimensions.		Period for which License is granted.	Date of License.	Signature of the License-holder.	Signature of the President.	Remarks.
				Length.	Breadth.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Town Improvement Committee, Alleppey.

Rules regarding the introduction of License Fees, in the Town of Alleppey, passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah on the 25th February, 1904/13th Kumbhom, 1079, under Sections 33, 53, 55, and 60 of Regulation III of 1076.

GENERAL RULES.

1. Applications for Licenses shall be made in writing to the President of the Town Improvement Committee.

2. The applications for License shall be made in the prescribed printed form which can be had at the Committee's office on payment of a fee of one chuckram each.

3. The applications shall be accompanied by the fee prescribed for the license under these rules.

4. The application will be disposed of by the Committee, and in emergent cases by the President.

5. A list of such licenses granted by the President shall be laid before the Committee at its next ordinary meeting for confirmation.

6. Licenses will be granted in the manner and subject to the conditions hereinafter laid down.

7. The license holder shall obey the orders of the President with regard to the arrangements to be made and precautions to be taken in connection with the purpose for which the license is granted.

8. A license shall hold good until the end of the official year for which it is granted, unless it is cancelled by the Committee for sufficient reasons, or unless it is otherwise provided for in the license.

9. Should a license be cancelled on account of the misconduct of the licensee, the fee paid shall not be returned.

10. If an application for license be not granted the fee paid along with the application shall be refunded to the applicant.

11. The licensee shall hold himself responsible for any act of omission or commission in violation of the conditions of the license on the part of his agents or servants.

12. A register of licenses granted shall be kept in the Committee's office, and a duplicate thereof shall he kept with the Sanitary Inspector, or any other officer appointed for the purpose.

13. The license holder shall produce the license when called for by any member or officer appointed for the purpose.

These rules shall come into force from the 1st of Medom,1079.

SECTION 33.

Temporary Occupation of Streets.

CONDITIONS.

1. The fee for the license shall he at the rate of 4 chs. for every 100 sq. ft. or fraction thereof for each day of occupation.

2. The licensee shall enclose the part occnpied and shall during nights put np warning lighte at the site.

3. The licensee shall restore the portion occupied to the original state on the expiry of the period for which the licenee is granted.

License Form A ——————(as appended helow.)

SECTION 53.

Offensive and Dangerous Trades.

Places used for any of the following, namely :—

1. Melting tallow.
2. Boiling bones, offal, and blood.
3. *(a)* Soap house, oil-hoiling house, and dyeing house.
   (b) Tannery.
4. Brick kiln, tile kiln, and lime kiln.
5. *(a)* Ginger bleaching.
   (b) Store honse for fish, prawns, fish oil, and hides.
6. Yard or depot for trade in
   (a) Straw, bamboos, arecannt trees, cadjans, dry stiok(pattals), charcoal, cocoannt shells, and firewood.
   (b) Timber and coal.
   (c) Coir yarn or fibre, coir manufactured goods, hemp, and cotton.
   (d) Copra.
   (e) Oil mills.
7. Store house for explosives euch as
   (a) Gunpowder or hlasting powder.
   (b) Dynamite or other kindred explosives.
   (c) Petroleum.
8. Drama and Circus when held on pnblic gronnds.

CONDITIONS.

(1) The roof of any huilding used for the storage or preparation of artioles which the Committee may consider to be dangerous or explosive shall be made of non-inflammable materials.

(2) The licensee shall make eufficient provision for protecting combustible articles from taking fire.

(3) The following license fees shall be charged :—

(1) Melting tallow—Rs 6. per annum.

(2) Boiling bones, offal, and hlood—Rs. 6 per annum.

(3) *(a)* Soap house, oil boiling house, and dyeing house—fees ranging from Rs. 3 to Rs. 12 per annum.
(b) Tannery—Rs. 12 per annum.
(4) Brick kiln, tile kiln, and lime kiln—Rs. 12 per annum.
(5) *(a)* Ginger bleaching—Rs. 12 per annum.
(b) Storing fish, prawns, fish oil, and hides in quantities exceeding one Indian maund of $82\frac{2}{7}$ lbs. (Avoir.), Rs 3 to Rs. 12 per annum.
(6) Yard or depot for trade in
(a) Straw, bamboos, arecanut trees, cadjans, dry sticks (pattals), charocoal, cocoanut shells, and firewood—Rs. 3 to 6 per annum.
(b) Timber and coal, Rs. 20 per annum.
(c) Coir yarn or fibre, coir manufactured goods, hemp, and cotton—Rs. 6 to Rs. 12 per annum.
(d) Copra—Rs. 11 per annum.
(e) Oil mills—Rs. 12 per annum.
(7) *(a)* Gunpowder or blasting powder, retail, 25 lbs. and under—Rs. 6 per annum; wholesale over 25 lbs.—Rs. 12 per annum.
(b) Dynamite and other kindred explosives—Rs. 36 per annum.
(c) Petroleum,
retail, 100 gallons and under—Rs. 2 per annum; wholesale, *i. e.*, exceeding 100 gallons—Rs. 12 per annum, provided that every wholesale dealer will have the liberty to maintain one retail shop free of license fees. Those stored in Government godowns shall also be charged for as wholesale, and the fee paid by the importers.
(8) Drama and Circus—Re. 1 per diem.

License Form B————(as appended below)

Section 55.

A. SLAUGHTER-HOUSE.

Conditions.

(1) The slaughter house shall be located in a place specially designed by the Committee.
(2) The building shall be enclosed and shut out from public view, and the floor thereof shall be well paved or cemented and made impervious. It shall always be kept clean. The floor shall be washed at least once a day and all the refuse matter, offal, &c., shall be removed by the licensee, to the places set apart for the purpose.
(3) No animal, the meat of which is intended to be sold shall be slaughtered in a slaughter house, unless it has been examined by the Sanitary Inspector or any other officer appointed for the purpose and the fit condition of the animal has been certified to.
(4) The slaughter house shall be open to inspection by any member of the Committee or the officers of the department. No fee shall be charged for the license.

License Form C————(as appended as below)

B. BUTCHERS' SHOPS.

Conditions.

1. All butchers' shops shall, unless specially exempted by the Committee, be within a licensed market.

2. The license holder shall put up in front of the place of business a signboard containing his name, the number of the stall, and the number of the license.

3. There shall be a separate license for each place of storing or selling meat.

4. The meat offered for sale shall be that of animals slaughtered in a public or licensed slaughter-house.

5. The meat offered for sale shall be in good condition and not unwholesome.

6. The license holder shall abide by the decision of the Sanitary Inspector or other officer appointed for the purpose with respect to the good condition of any meat offered for sale, and shall destroy any meat condemned by such officer.

7. The shop shall always be open for inspection by the President, members of the Committee, the Sanitary Inspector, or other officer appointed for the purpose, and the license holder shall produce his license when demanded.

8. No fee shall be charged for the license.

License Form C————(as appended below)

Section 60.

Private Markets.

1. Private markets for the sale of fish, vegetables, or other articles may be constructed with the permission of the Committee, and on the plan approved of by them.

2. The stalls in each market shall be serially numbered.

3. The market shall be swept every day and the stalls be kept scrupulously clean.

4. No person suffering from any infectious disease shall be allowed to keep a stall in the market.

5. The stalls shall always be open to inspection by the members of the Committee, the Sanitary Inspector or other officer specially appointed for the purpose.

6. One room in the market shall be set apart, if required, free of charge for the office of a member of the Sanitary Inspector's staff.

7. No fish, vegetable, or other article of food which is unfit for human consumption shall be kept anywhere in the market.

8. All such articles of food as have been condemned by any member of the Committee, the Sanitary Inspector, or other officer specially appointed for the purpose, shall at once be destroyed.

9. A license fee of 5 per cent. on the annual rental value of the stalls shall be charged on the license holder.

License Form D————(as appended below)

A. Form of License granted under Section 33 of Regulation III of 1076.

1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9
Number.	Date of License.	Name of Applicant.	Name and situation of the Place intended to be occupied.	Dimensions.		Period for which the License is granted.	Signature of the License-holder.	Signature of the President.	Remarks.

B. Form of License granted under Section 53 of Regulation III of 1076.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number.	Date of License.	Name of the Applicant.	Name and Situation of the Place of Business.	Purpose for which the License is granted.	Signature of the License-holder.	Signature of the President.	Remarks.

C. Form of License granted under Section 55, Clause 2, of Regulation III of 1076.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number.	Date of License.	Name of the Applicant.	Name and Situation of the Place of Business.	Purpose for which the License is granted.	Signature of the License-holder.	Signature of the President.	Remarks.

D. Form of License granted under Section 60 of Regulation III of 1076.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number.	Date of License.	Name of the Applicant.	Name and Situation of the Place of Business.	Purpose for which the License is granted.	Signature of the License-holder.	Signature of the President.	Remarks.

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Nagercoil	1829	Rev. James Duthie	1859	7	83	12,207	91	2,003	1,440
,,	...	,, A. L. Allan	1884	...	...	...	...	...	...
,,	...	,, G. Parker, B. A.	1900	...	...	...	...	...	...
,,	...	Miss Blanchard	1900	...	...	...	...	...	...
,,	...	Miss Duthie	1899	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tittuvilai	1866	Rev. James Duthie	1859	1	16	2,178	27	519	196
Neyyoor	1828	,, I. H. Hacker (in England)	1877	3	72	13,475	58	2,615	1,130
,,	...	Dr. Arthur Fells, M. B. C. M. (Secretary. T. D. C.)..	1893	...	...	...	...	...	...
,,	...	,, W. C. Bentall, L. R. C. P. and S.	1902	...	...	...	...	...	...
,,	...	Miss Wilson Greeve (Medical Nurse) ...	1903	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parassala	1845	Rev. A. T. Foster	1899	4	86	20,901	72	2,508	648
Trivandrum ...	1838	,, A. Parker	1900	4	52	14,383	59	1,359	468
,,	1894	H. T. Wills Esq., M. A., B. SC. (City Mission.)	1892	1	5	692	6	413	187
Attingal	1895	Rev. H. Hewett	1893	...	13	1,076	24	464	149
Quilon	1821	,, W. J. Edmonds	1899	...	23	3,417	47	1,208	331

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Name of Chief Stations.	European Missionaries and Native Pastors.	First work in country.	No. of Christians.	No. of Schools.	No. of boys in schools.	No of girls in schools.	Printing Press.	Book Depot.
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	Miss A. Baker ...	1901						
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Putupalli	,,		,, P. O. Mathan	...					
Kattanam	,,	...	,, P. M. Kurian	..					
Kannit	,,	...	Mr. C. W. Mathai (Catechist)	...					
Tiruvalla	,,	...	Rev. K. P. Ooman	.					
Kaviyur	,,	...	,, A. O. Mathai	...					
Puvatur	,,	...	,, T. K. Joseph	...					
Pandalam and Adur Itinerancy		.	,, Ninan	...				In Kottayam, employing about 90 men and boys. Superintendent, Mr. John Chandy.	School books, Christian Books and Tracts,

Church of England Zenana Missionary Society.

Chief Stations.	Missionaries.	First work in.	Chief Stations.	Missionaries.	First work in.
Trivandrum Girls' Schools ...	Miss Blandford	1862	Trichur	Miss Coleman	...
,, ...	,, Cox .. .	1896	,, ...	,, E. Coleman	...
,, ...	,, Beaumont	1893	Ernakulam	,, Chettle	1891
,, ...	,, Tucker	1896	,, ...	,, D. Albedyhil	1893
Mavelikara	,, Waitt ...	1893	Kottayam	Mrs. Askwith (in charge) ...	...
Olesha	,, C. Baker	1894			

No of Girl's Schools ..	12	No. of Pupils ...	592
,, of Orphanages ...	1	,, of Inmates ..	19

ARCHDIOCESE OF VERAPOLY, ERECTED ON THE 1ST SEPTEMBER 1886.

Archbishop: His Grace, the Most Rev. Dr. Bernard of Jesus, c. d.; arrived in Travancore 1883.

No.	Missionaries of the Diocese, Carmelite Order.	Arrival in Travancore.
1	Very Revd. Father Rombant of St. Elias, Vicar General ...	1878
2	" " " Dominic of the Holy Trinity, Vicar Prov. ...	1882
3	" " Bonaventure of St. Francis ...	1878
4	" " Elias of St. Joseph, Vicar at Cranganore ...	1878
5	" " Boniface of the S. H. of Mary, Rector of the clerical Seminary in Puttenpally ...	1883
6	" " Alphonsus of St. Mary, Vicar of Veraplay ...	1883
7	" " Kaspar a Regina Virginum Professor in Puthenpally ...	1892
8	" " Gereon of St. Joseph, Professor in Puttenpally ...	1897
9	" " Simon Stock, Professor in Puttenpally ...	1904
10	" " John Vincent of Jesus Mary, Ernakulam ...	1900
11	" " Jerome, Director of St. Albert's High School, Ernakulam ...	1901
12	" " Ligori of the Virgin of Carmel, Verapoly ...	1901
13	" " Julianus of St. Joseph, Magnali ...	1902
14	" " Angelus of the Virgin, Kuttikadu, near Verapoly ...	1902
15	" " Berard of St. Joseph, Director of the Industrial School, Ernakulam ...	1903

1. Monastery of European Carmelite Friars in *Ernakulam*. Superior: V. Revd. Father John Joseph of Jesus. Conventual Fathers: Secundo of St. Joseph; Liguori of the Virgin of Carmel; Mathias of St. Teresa; Serapion of the Resurrection; Marianus of S. H. of Jesus; Crescentianus of St. Joseph. Lay brothers, two.

2. Monasteries of Native Friars: *Magnumel*, Prior: V. Revd. Father Albert of St. Louis. Superior: Revd. Father Michael of the Holy Family. Convent Fathers: 5. Lay brothers: 6. *Cunemao*, Vicar: Revd. Father Joseph of St. Mary. Convent Fathers: 2. Lay brothers: 3. Brothers of St. Teresa in Ernakulam: 3.

3. Convents of Nuns: *Kottayam*, Superior: Revd. Mother Seraphina. Sisters: 4. *Ernakulam*, Superior: Revd. Mother Mary Margaret. Sisters of *Verapoly*: Superior: Revd. Mother Elizabeth. Sisters, 12.

Sisters of the Holy Family in *Magnumel*: Superior: Revd. Mother Rose of Jesus. Sisters, 26.

Native Priests, Latins 40.
" " Syrians 5.
Churches and Chapels 44.

Catholic population 65,943.

Parochial Schools, 107: pupils, 6,787.

One High School for boys: Students 600.

Anglo-Vernacular Schools 9.

Three Convent-boarding schools for girls: Students 395.

One School for the instruction of Catechists.

Two Orphanages for boys, orphans } 242.
Three " for girls, "

One Hospital with dispensary at Magnumel directed by the Revd. Brothers Nicolas Verhoeven and Isidore Da Costa. *In-patients, 364; out-patients,* 10,278.

One Printing Press for English and Malayalam, attached to the Boys' Orphanage in Ernakulam.

Two Vernacular periodicals and one Latin.

DIOCESE OF QUILON.

ESTABLISHED ON THE 1ST SEPTEMBER 1896.

Rt. Rev. Dr. FERDINAND OSSI of St. Maria, O. D. C., Bishop of Quilon; arrived in India 1883.

Rt. Rev. Dr. ALOYSIUS MARIA BENZIGER, O. D. C., Bishop of Tabe, Coadjutor and Vicar General; arrived in India 1890.

Stations.	Sub-Stations	Missionaries.	Time of arrival in Travancore.	No. of Christians.	No. of English Schools.	No. of Vernacular Schools.	No. of Boys in Schools.	No. of Girls in Schools.	Number of students in the Seminary.
Quilon Tuieth	6	Rev. Fr. Pascasius, D. C. M. A., Rector of the Episcopal Seminary ...	1896	93,800	12	93	3,949	13,40	39
,, ,, ...	...	Rev. Fr. Polycarlys, Vicar ...	1878						
,, ,, ...	...	Rev. Fr. Ildephonse, D. C., Professor ...	1902						
,, ,, ...	...	Rev. Fr. Sebastian Conception, Prefect and Professor ...	...						
,, ,, ...	...	Rev. Fr. John Netto, Director of St. Raphael's Seminary ...	...						
,, ,, ...	...	Rev. Fr. Pantaleon Pereira	...						
,, ,, ...	...	Rev. Fr. Francis Pereira	...						
Quilon-Olikara ...	...	Rt. Rev. Dr. Aloysius Maria Benziger, O. D. C., Bishop of Tabe, Coadjutor and Vicar General ...	1890						
,, ,, ...	3	Rev. Fr. Ambrose Gonzaga	...						
,, Vaddy	...	Rev. Fr. Mary Ephreim Gomez ...	...						
,, Tangacherry ...	...	Rev. Fr. Alexander, D C. M. A. ...	1903						
,, ,, ...	1	Rev. Fr. Gratian Pereira ...	...						
,, Quilon	2	Rev. Fr. Augustin Conception ...	...						
,, Arevollam ...	2	Rev. Fr. Jerome Fernandez.. ...	...						
Paucaray	2	Rev. Fr. George Kapil	...						
Mavelikaray	1	Rev. Fr. Protasius Sirambichel ...	...						
Kayangulam	1	Rev. Fr. Eugene Sirambichel ...	...						
Aibica	3	Rev. Fr. Thomas Sirambichel ...	...						
Colithotam	2	Rev. Fr. Michael Jackson	...						
Cumbalam	1	Rev. Fr. Charles Jouseca	...						

Convent College, Trivandrum: Lady Superior, Rev. Mother M. Gabriel. Convent school, Quilon: Lady Superior, Rev. Sister Gertrude. Convent school, Tangacherry: Lady Superior, Rev. Mother Anne Teresa. Mulagumudu Orphanage: Lady Superior, Rev. D. Mary Louise.

In all these institutions, the Rev. Sisters are in charge of the orphans of the Holy Infancy and other destitute female children. At Mulagumudu, several orphan boys under the direction of Rev. Fr. Ephrem are being instructed in agriculture, masonry and carpentry. They also conduct the works of a large tile factory of the Mangalore pattern, the first of its kind established in Travancore 16 years ago. In the same orphanage, the Canonesses Regular of St. Augustin train a large number of girls to several handicrafts as lace work &c.

Stations.	Sub-Stations	Missionaries.	Time of arrival in Travancore.	No. of Christians.	No. of English Schools.	No. of Vernacular Schools.	No. of Boys in Schools.	No. of Girls in Schools.	Number of students in the Seminary.
Neendacaray	2	Rev. Fr. Antony Fernandez ...	...						
Talamughil	1	Rev. Fr. Marian Fernandez ...	...						
Calladay	5	Rev. Fr. Joseph Angadicherry ...	...						
Erevipuram	3	Rev. Fr. Placid, D. C. M. A. ...	1902						
Palichirra	...	Rev. Fr. Dominic Peter ...	...						
Mampally	2	Rev. Fr. Joseph E. Fernandez ...	...						
Anjengo	2	Rev. Fr. J. A. Conceção ...	...						
Pooducurichy	2	Rev. Fr. Pius Arakel ...	...						
Puttentope	4	Rev. Fr. Francis D'Souza ...	...						
Trivandrum	...	Rev. Fr. John of the Cross, D. C. M. A.	1883	There are 29 churches with residency of priest and 138 chapels visited by the same.					
,, ...	...	Rev. Fr. Denis, D. C. M. A. ...	1901						
,, ...	...	Rev. Fr. Philip, D. C. M. A. ...	1901						
,, ...	...	Rev. Fr. Paulin, D. C. M. A. ...	1901						
,, ...	...	Rev. Fr. Amatus, D. C. M. A. ...	1902						
,, ...	...	Rev. Fr. Emygdius, Dias ...	...						
,, ...	...	Rev. Fr. John Ribeira ...	...						
,, ...	...	Rev. Brother Arnold ...	1901						
,, ...	...	Rev. Brother Bruno ...	1902						
Neyyattinkara	7	Rev. Fr. John Damascene, D. C. M. A.	1898						
Toduvetty	...	Rev. Fr. Bernardine, D. C. M. A. ...	1901						
Vengode	17	Rev. Fr. Innocent, D. C. M. A. ...	1901						
Mulagumudu	...	Rev. Fr. Eugene Verleure, M. A. ...	1871						
,, ...	...	Rev. Fr. Ephrem, D. C. M. A. ...	1802						
,, ...	...	Rev. Fr. Vincent Fernandez ...	...						
Colachel	6	Rev. Fr. Joseph L. Fernandez ...	...						
Carangadu	11	Rev. Fr. Cyril, D. C. M. A. ...	1902						
,, ...	...	Rev. Fr. J. John of the Cross, D. C. M. A.	1903						
,, ...	...	Rev. Fr. Peter Fernando ...	...						
Eneyam	5	Rev. Fr. Francis Fernandez ...	...						
Kottar	14	Rev. Fr. Elias Carmels, D. C. M. A., Vicar Forane ...	1893						
,, ...	...	Rev. Fr. Isidore, M. A. ...	1872						
Polletope	2	Rev. Fr. David Fernandez ...	...						
Poothentoray	3	Rev. Fr. John Pereira ...	...						
Cape Comorin	5	Rev. Fr. John Gonsalvez ...	...						

DIOCESE OF COCHIN.

Erected by Bull of Pope Paul IV. of 4th February 1558.
Re-organised according to the Concordat of 23rd June 1886,
concluded between His Holiness the Pope Leo XIII, and
his Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal.

Catholic Population.—90,898 (according to the carefully made statistics in 1905).

Clergy.—62.

Churches and Chapels.—76.

Educational institutions.—An Ecclesiastical Seminary at Alleppey Rector, Rev. Fr. J. Gil Vaz., S. J.—Professors. Revd. Fr. P. Monteiro and Rev. Fr. M. F. C. Rodrigues Prefect. Santa Cruz College and High School at Cochin: Manager, Revd. Fr. J. A. Pires, S. J.; Head Master, Rev. Martins, S. J. with 12 Assistants, 1 Latin Professor 1 Music Master, a Munshee, a Drawing Master, and a Gymnastics Instructor; aided by the British Government; attendance on the roll 361; *Standard*, Matriculation. Parochial School—8 Anglo-vernacular schools with an attendance of 1200 boys and girls; 87 Vernacular schools with an attendance of 2381 boys and 3630 girls. Leo XIII High School at Alleppey; *Standard*, Matriculation; attendance, 345.

Convents.—St. Mary's at Cochin: Superioress, Revd. Mother Ida Belgeri, with 7 sisters of the Canossian order; attached to it, there is an English school for girls; *Standard*, Matriculation, with an attendance of 200 girls with 7 lady teachers, a Malayalam school for Natives with 83 girls and 5 teachers. St. Joseph's at Alleppey: Superioress, Revd. Mother Rosa Bianch, with 3 sisters, a girls' school, Lower Secondary, with an attendance of 156 girls and 20 boarders.

Orphanages.—St. Antony's at Alleppey for boys, with 17 orphans and another for girls attached to the Convent of St. Joseph at Alleppey with 44 girls.

Pious institutions.—64 Confraternities, 3 Congregations of the 3rd order of St. Francis Assisi, 1 Association of the Holy Family, 2 Societies of St. Vincent de Paul, 1 Society of Jesus, Mary and Joseph for the relief of the souls in Purgatory, 2 Associations of the daughters of Mary and 3 sodalities of the Blessed Virgin Mary 2 for ladies, 1 for men.

The Right Revd. Dr. Matheus d'Oliveira Xavier.....Bishop.
Revd. S. O. Xavier.....Secretary to the Bishop.
" J. M. de Aguiar.....Secretary to the Curia.
" J. W. F. Ribeiro...Secretary Interpreter to the Curia.
Very Revd. N. B. de'Cruz, Antonio Padua, V. B. das Neves, and Salvador da Silva } Councillors.

THE CATHOLIC SYRIAN CHURCH IN MALABAR.

THE VICARIATE APOSTOLIC OF CHANGANACHERY.

The Vicariate comprises five Decanates of Nordists and two Decanates of Sudists.

VICAR APOSTOLIC.

The Right Reverend Mathew Makil, D. D., Bishop of Tralles, and Vicar Apostolic of Changanachery, born 27th March 1851, elected 11th August 1896; consecrated at Kandy by His Excellency the Delegate Apostolic on the 25th October 1896. Residence—Changanachery.

COUNCIL OF THE VICARIATE.

Very Reverned Joseph Thayil ..	Vicar General.
Rev. Cyriac Kandankary Rev. Joseph Pallikunnel Rev. Ignace Kandancalam Rev. Mathew Paremakel	Councillors.
Rev. Mathew Vattakalam B. D. Rev. Thomas Purakel	Secretaries.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS.

St. John Berchman's High School at Changanachery with 250 pupils.

St. Ephrem's High School Mannanam: St. Aloysius High School, Edathuva.

Number of Parish Schools.—418 Children.— 14,328.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS DIRECTED BY NUNS.

1. St. Joseph's Girls' School at Changanachery, with 80 pupils.
2. St. Margaret's Girls' School at Kaipura, with 70 pupils.
3. St. Teresa's Girls' School at Mutholy, with 30 pupils.
4. Sacred Heart Girls' School at Pulikunnu, with 25 pupils.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Catholic Population (Census 1900, 1,40,272.	Orphanage, 1.
Parish Churches, 95.	Orphans, 25.
Chapels and Oratories, 56	Baptisms from heathens annually, about 1000.
Secular Priests, 260.	Seminarists, 52
Convents for Carmelite monks, 4.	English High Schools, 3.
Carmelite monks and brothers, 50.	English Middle Schools, 2.
Convents for nuns, 7.	Parish Vernacular Schools, 418.
Carmelite nuns, 30.	Pupils in all the schools, 14,328.
Visitation nuns 16.	Printing Establishment, 1.
Clarist nuns, 15.	

Total inhabitants in this mission, about 8,90,000,

Vicariate Apostolic of Ernakulam.

VICAR APOSTOLIC.

The Right Reverend Mar Aloysius Pareparambil, D. D., Bishop of Tio and Vicar Apostolic of Ernakulam. Elected 11th August: Consecrated by His Excellency the Delegate-Apostolic, at Kandy 25th October, 1896. Residence, Ernakulam.

EPISCOPAL CURIA.

Vicar General. Very Rev. Fr. Joseph Valamangalam.

Consulters.
- Rev. Fr. Joseph Kavalakat.
- " " Mathai Madekel.
- " " John Vethayathil.
- " " Cyriac Manikananparambil.

Secretaries.
- Rev. Fr. Joseph.
- " "

Schools.—There are 178 Parochial schools including 6 Anglo-Vernacular Schools, of which one at Narakel is a Middle School. The total number of students attending these schools is 8,544.

Convents.—Four Convents of Syrian Carmelite-Tertiary Monks at Cramel, Koonamavoo, Panavally and Thevara.

Four Convents of Carmelite-Tertiary Nuns of the Syrian rite at Koonamavoo, Vaikam, Arakuzhey, and Karutti with 61 professed Nuns and 41 Novices.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Total population (Census of 1904)	8,81,977
Catholics	93,011
Parish Churches	81
Chapels with resident priests	12
Oratories	16
Secular priests	102
Seminarists in Puthenpally	26
" in Kandy	7
" in Rome	2
Schools	178
Pupils	8,544
Boundary establishments	5
Boarders	303
Orphanage	1
Orphans	12
Monasteries	4
Monks	27
Nunneries	4
Nuns	102
Conversions	342
Area of the Vicariate Apostolic of Ernakulam ...	1,728 sq. miles.

Vicariate Apostolic of Trichur.

Vicar Aposotolic—The Right Revd. John Menacherry, D. D.
Bishop of Paralus and Vicar Apostolic of Trichur.

EPISCOPAL CURIA.

Vicar General—Very Revd. Francis Alapatt.
Councillors.—Revd. Francis Maliekel (alias Koonen).
" " Francis Maliekel, Vicar of Manalur.
" " George Irimpen, " of Puthucherry.
" " Henry Nellicherry.

Secretary. ... ... *Vacant.*
Director of Schools.—Revd. Paul Alapatt, Ph. D., B. D. (Rome).
St. Thomas High School.—Manager, Revd. Paul Alapatt.

There are 178 English, Anglo-Vernacular and Elementary Malayalam Schools, with a total attendance of 19,093 children inclusive of both sexes.

Religious Institutions.—There are three Convents of Tertiary-Carmelite monks at Ampalacad, Elthuruth and Parti with 35 Revd. Monks There are also three nunneries of native Carmelite sisters, one at Ampalacad, another at Parnamcuttichira, Ollur, and another at Manaloor with 30 nuns and 32 novices.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Catholics	91,787.
Churches and Chapels ...	82.
Schools	178.
Children	19,093.
Catechumenate at Trichur ...	1.
Priests...	74.

The Syrian Archdiocese of Malankara.

His Grace the Metropolitan ...The Most Rev. Mar Dionysius.
Residence, Syrian Seminary, Kottayam.
Private Secretary ... ...E. M. Philip.
Secretary, Syrian Association ...E. M. Philip.

Statement of the Archdiocese.

Right Rev. Mar Athanasius. Right Rev. Mar Ivanios.	2	Metrans.
The Very Rev. C. Jacob. Do. do. K. K. Paul. Do. do. V. J. Geverghese. Do. do. K. P. George. Do. do. P. M. Paul. Do. do. K. J. George. Do. do. K. T. George.	7	Monks.
Rev. Wattacheril Geverghese, Remban. Rev. Konat Mathen Catanar.	2	Malpans (Syriac Professors).
283.		Churches.
18.		Chapels.
Kottayam. Perunala. Pampacoda.	3	Syrian Seminaries.
Vettikel. Tripunitra.	2	Monasteries.
155		Vernacular Schools.
Mar Gregorius School, Kottayam. Mar Dionysius School, Puthupally. St. Mary School, Niranam. Mar Gregorius School, Thumpamon. Kuthattookolam School. Mannathoor School. M. D. Jubilee Memorial School, Piravam. Mar Gregorius School, Kaniattoonirapu. St. George's School, Karingachira.	7	English Middle Schools.
Mar Dionysius Seminary, Kottayam. Mar Ignatius High School, Kunnankulam. Mar Gregorius Memorial School, Tiruvella. St. Thomas High School, Mulanthurthy.	3	English High Schools.
Mar Thoma Press, Kottayam. Mar Julius Press, Pampacoda.	2	Printing Establishments.
Malankara Edavaga Patrika. The Syrian Evangelist.	2	Magazines.

St. Thomas Syrian Metropolitan See of Malabar, founded 52 A. D.

His Grace The Most Revd. Titus Mar Thomas. 1894.
Metropolitan and President of the Association.
Rt. Revd. Titus II Mar Thoma. 1898.
Suffragan Bishop and Vice-President of the Association.

Residence. Maraman Church, Aranmula.

Private Secretary.—
The Revd. P. Philpos Kattanar, Ayroor.

Vicar-General.—
(1) The Very Revd. Eipe Thoma Kattanar, Tiruvella.
(2) „ P. K. Thomas Kattanar, Elanthone.

Samudaya Trustees.—
(1) The Revd. P. Jacob Kattanar, Niramam.
(2) „ A. Yavanar Kattanar, Kottarakara.
(3) Mr. P. J. John, Aiymanam.
(4) „ K. Idiculla Muthalally, Pooyappally.

Samudaya Treasurer.—Mr. C. I. Abraham, Kottayam.
Do. Secretary.—The Revd. W. C. Cheryan Kattanar, Mallappally.
Do. Financial Secretary.—The Revd. J. Joseph Malpan.
No. of Churches ... ... 114.
No. of Ministers in each Church ... 1–5.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

(a) The Mar Thoma Syrian Seminary, Zion Hill, Kottayam, Established 1896.

Head Master, C. P. Thomas Esq., B. A., L. T., with 11 Assistants.

(b) Abraham Malpan's Memorial School, Maramannu, Aranmula, Established 1899.

Head Master P. C. Thomas Esq., B. A., with 5 Assistants.

(c) The Syrian High School, Tiruvella, Established 1902.

Head Master, K. V. Chakko Esq., B. A., L. T., with 11 Assistants.

(d) Vernacular Schools.—

No. of Schools, aided and unaided	87.
„ of Teachers	179.
„ of Boys	3,356.
„ of Girls	634.

Malayalam Monthly Magazine.
"The Malankara Sabha Tharaka".

Newspapers in Travancore.

Trivandrum.—"Travancore Government Gazette," in English and Malayalam, published every Tuesday.

Trivandrum.—"Western Star," in English, published bi-weekly—Proprietor, C. J. Curien. Editor, D. L. Kearney.

Trivandrum.—"Malabar Mail," in English, bi-weekly—Proprietor, R. Lekshmana Iyer.

Trivandrum.—"Vivekodayam," in Malayalam, published once in 2 months—Proprietor, P. Madhavan Vydian. Editor, M. Govindan B. A., B. L.

Trivandrum.—"The Subhashini," in Malayalam, published weekly.

Nagercoil.—"The Travancore Times," in English, published weekly—Proprietor, Paul C. Joseph. Editor, M. D. Daniel, B. A.

Nagercoil.—"Travancore Abhimani," in Tamil, published weekly—Proprietor, Paul C. Joseph. Editor, M. D. Daniel, B. A.

Paravoor.—"Sujana Nandini," in Malayalam, weekly.

Kottayam—"The Malabar Daily News," published daily—Managing Editor, P. J. Pothan.

Kottayam.—"The Malayala Mitram," in Malayalam, published monthly. Issued from the C. M. S. Press.

Kottayam.—"The Malayala Manorama," in Malayalam, published twice a week.

Kottayam.—"The Bhasha Poshini," in Malayalam, published once a month.

Kottayam.—"The Malaukara Sabha Tharaka," in Malayalam, published once a month.

Kottayam.—"Diocesan Record," in English, published once a month.

Kottayam.—"Gnananikshepam," in Malayalam, published once a month.

Kottayam.—"Kudumbapriya Vadini," in Malayalam, published once a month.

Kottayam.—"Kerala Tharaka," in Malayalam, published weekly.

Mannanam.—"Nazranee Deepika," in Malayalam, published weekly. Manager, Revd. Fr. Stephen of St. Thomas, D. C. T. C. Acting Editor, V. D. Joseph.

Mannanam.—"The Flower of Carmel," in Malayalam, published monthly.

Changanachery.—"The Nayar," in Malayalam, published once in two months. Editor, M. K. Govinda Pillai, B. A. B. L.

Moovattupuzha.—"The Keraleeyarenjini," published twice a month.

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Printing Establishments in Travancore.

Station.	Taluk.	Proverthy.	Names of Presses.	Directors of the Presses.	Nature of work done.	Remarks.
Cantonment	Trivandrum	Vanchiyoor	Keralodayem Press	V. D'Cruz and Sons	Useful Books and Job work.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Western Star Press	C. J. Curien	Newspapers, Job work &c.	
Puthenchanthay	Do.	Do.	Malabar Mail Press	R. Lekshmana Aiyar	Newspapers, Job work &c.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Shunmukavilasom Press	V. Subramonya Pillay	Useful Tamil and Malayalam books.	
Attakulangaray	Do.	Nellaman	Saraswathivilasom Press	I. Shungara Iyer, Manager and Proprietor.	Books and Job work.	
Challay	Do.	Do.	Subhodini Press	C. Mathen.	Useful books and Job work.	
Palavangadi	Do.	Do.	Bhaskara Press	K. Narayana Iyengar.	Sanskrit Books.	
Tampanur	Do.	Vanchiyur.	Lakshmi Vilasom	P. P. Narayanan	Malayalam Job works.	
Seevali Mukku	Do.	Palkulangarai	Akshara Vilasom	Kochukunju	Do.	
Kunnukuzhi	Do.	Vanchiyur	Prabhakarom	Kumaran	Do.	
Tampanur	Do.	Do.	The Subhashini Press	Kayinikara Govinda Pillay.	Printing in Malayalam.	
Mannanam	Ettumanur	Mannanam	St. Joseph's Press	Very Revd. Fr. Alexander, Prior of the Convent.	Useful Malayalam, Tamil, English and Syriac books, "Nazrani Deepika," Job works, forms of all kinds, and binding.	The Press is the property of the Convent. Applications for estimates &c., to be addressed to the Supt., St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Kottayam.
Kottayam	Kottayam	Kottayam.	Church Mission Press	C. M. S. Press Committee.	Printing in Malayalam, and English, book and Job work, forms of all kinds, binding &c.	Applications for estimates for binding or printing or purchase of materials to be addressed to Mr. John Chandy, Superintendent, C. M. S. Press, Kottayam.

Printing Establishments in Travancore—(continued)

Station.	Taluk	Proverthy.	Names of Presses.	Directors of the Presses.	Nature of work done.	Remarks.
Kottayam The Malankara Edavaga Patrika	Kottayam	Kottayam.	Cananaya Prudeepika	Cananaya Company	Printing in Malayalam	Applications for printing to be addressed to Mr. E. M. Philip.
Syrian Seminary in Govindapuramkara	Do.	Do.	Mar Thomas Press	The Seminary Press Committee	The Malankara Edavaga Patrika and Religious books in the Vernacular and Syriac.	This is under the authority of Mar Dionysius. Applications for printing to be addressed to K. Ippen, Manager.
Kottayam	Do.	Do.	Malayala Manorama Press	The Malayala Manorama Company Limited	Printing in Malayalam and English, books and Job works, and binding.	
Do.	Do.	Vijayapuram	Malabar Daily News	P. Jacob Pothan	Newspaper, Book and Job-works in English and Binding.	
Alleppey	Ambalapuzha	Alleppey	...	...	Newspaper, Book and Job work in English, Malayalam and Portuguese.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Santa Cruz	Revd. Father Gil Vaz S.J.		
Pallithotem	Quilon	Quilon	Chenthar Press	M. Lucco Rozario	Printing books in Malayalam, Tamil and English.	
Paravur	Do.	Paravur	Saraswathivilasom Press		Useful books.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Kerala Booshanam Press	Vyraven Kesaven	Printing in Malayalam and binding in all kinds.	
Eravipuram	Do.	Eravipuram	Vurnaprakasam Press	Kunjen Kumaran	Printing Malayalam.	
Nagercoil	Agastiswaram	Kottar	London Mission Press	Rev. G Parker B. A.	Books in Tamil, Malayalam and English. Printing and binding of all kinds.	
Devasagaya street Nagercoil	Do.	Do.	Victoria Press	Proprietor, Paul C. Joseph	Newspaper, Book and Job printing in Tamil and English.	Applications for printing, binding &c. to be addressed to Proprietor, Nagercoil.
Kurunthern	Do.	Do.	Agastiar Vilasom	Proprietor, Thesigavinayagom Pillay	Books in Tamil, Job printing, Book-binding of all kinds.	Applications to be addressed to Proprietor.
Nagercoil	Do.	Do.	Nanchinesan	Do. Suchindram Pillai	Job work in Tamil, English and Malayalam.	
Muvattupuzha	Muvattupuzha	Ramangalam	Keralecya Renjini Press	Cherya Varghese	Newspaper and Job works in Malayalam.	

List of Joint Stock Companies in Travancore.

No.	Names of Companies.	Registered Office.	When registered.	Capital.
1	The Malayala Manorama Company (Limited)	Kottayam ...	4th March 1889.	Rs. 10,000
2	The Travancore Malayala Vyapara Sangham (Limited)	Trivandrum ...	22nd Mansy 1064. 13th July 1889.	Rs. 15,000
3	The Kerala Varthaka Company (Limited)	Parur	31st Anni 1064. 6th January 1890.	Rs. 15,000
4	The Changanachery Commercial Company (Limited)	Changanachery ...	24th Margaly 1065. 23rd February 1890.	Rs. 20,000
5	The Kerala Booshana Company (Limited)	Paravur (Quilon) ...	19th Kumbom 1066. 1st April 1891.	Rs. 20,000
6	The Isfield Toa Company (Limited)	Travancore ...	20th Pangoony 1066. 1st March 1892.	Rs. 200,000
7	The Sri Moola Rajah Vaijayanthi Company (Limited)	Trivandrum ..	20th Mansy 1067. 2nd April 1892.	Rs. 19,500
8	The Kundathil Company Kudumbhayoga (Limited)	Tiruvella ...	22nd Pangoony 1067. 30th April 1892.	Rs. 100,000
9	The Kottayam Weaving and Trading Company (Limited) ...	Kottayam ...	19th Chittray 1067. 5th August 1892.	Rs. 20,000
10	The Trivandrum Friend-in-Need Society	Trivandrum ...	22nd Audi 1067. 14th December 1894. 1st Margaly 1070.	Voluntary monthly subscriptions.
11	The Sri Ratnam Company (Limited)	Kunnatnad ...	3rd October 1896. 19th Kanni 1072.	Rs. 15,000
12	The Sri Padmanabha Drevia Sahaya Ela Nidi Company (Limited) ...	Shencottah ...	2nd February 1898. 21st Thye 1073.	Rs. 60,000
13	The Arumugavilasa Drevia Sahaya Ela Nidi Company (Limited) ..	Elattur, Shencottah.	11th October 1898. 26th Kanni 1074.	Rs. 50,000

List of Joint Stock Companies in Travancore.—(*Continued.*)

No.	Names of Companies.	Registered Office.	When registered.	Capital.
14	The Ariavinayaka Drevia Sahaya Ela Nidi Company (Limited) ...	Pudur, Shencottah...	25th October 1898. / 10th Alpasy 1074.	Rs. 30,250
15	The Letchoominicadana Drevia Sahaya Ela Nidi Company (Limited).	Shencottah ...	26th October 1898. / 11th Alpasy 1074.	Rs. 37,000
16	The Mar Dionysius Seminary	Kottayam ...	7th December 1898. / 23rd Kartigay 1074.	Voluntary contributions.
17	The Dharmasam Varthani Anchal Drevia Sahaya Ela Nidi Company (Limited)...	Shencottah ...	8th December 1898. / 24th Kartigay 1074.	Rs. 18,275
18	The Thiruvaryan Swami Janopakara Ela Nidi Company (Limited) ...	Shencottah ...	10th January 1899. / 28th Margaly 1074.	Rs. 18,600
19	The Poolyarah Sadasiva Moorthi Swamy Drevia Sahaya Ela Nidi Company (Limited).	Shencottah ..	11th March 1899. / 29th Mausy 1074.	Rs. 25,000
20	The Trivandrum Permanent Fund (Limited) .. .	Trivandrum	7th April 1899. / 26th Pangoony 1074.	Rs. 199,920
21	The Travancore Bank (Limited)	Tiruvella ..	3rd February 1900. / 22nd Magarom 1075.	Rs. 100,000
22	The Sri Bala Subramonyaswamy Drevia Sahaya Ela Nidi Company (Limited)..	Shencottah .	17th April 1900. / 5th Chittray 1075.	Rs. 57,000
23	Nythia Kaliani Ambal Drevia Sahaya Ela Nidi Company (Limited).	Shencottah ..	20th September 1900. / 5th Kanni 1076.	Rs. 21,000
24	Munaar Supply Association (Limited)	Munaar (Kannan Devan Hills).	25th October 1900. / 9th Thulam 1076.	Rs. 12,000 Its capital increased to Rs. 18,000

List of Joint Stock Companies in Travancore.—*(Continued.)*

No.	Names of Companies.	Registered Office.	When registered.	Capital.
25	The Cape Comorin Transport Trading Company (Limited) ...	Kottar, Nagercoil ...	15th June 1901.	Rs. 19,600
26	The Tiruvella Bank (Limited)	Tiruvella ...	2nd Mithunom 1076. 27th September 1901. 12th Kanni 1077.	Rs. 100,000
27	The Sri Bala Subramonyaswamy Drevia Sahaya Ela Nidi Company (Limited)...	Shencottah ...	27th September 1901. 12th Kanni 1077.	Rs. 9,680
28	The Travancore Cardamom Estates Company (Limited)... ...	Trivandrum ...	21st December 1901. 7th Margaly 1077.	Rs. 22,000
29	The Keralya Kudumba Paripalana Company (The Kerala Provident Company) (Limited)...	Trivandrum ...	24th January 1902. 11th Thye 1077.	Rs. 7,000
30	The Kandathil Kudumba Yogam Bank (Limited)	Tiruvella ...	15th October 1902. 29th Kanni 1078.	Rs. 200,000
31	The Aruvippuram Srinarayana Dharmaparipalana Yogam ...	Aruvipuram ...	15th May 1903. 2nd Edavom 1078.	Voluntary contributions.
32	The Chengannur Krishi Vanibha Company (Limited)	Kallicherry ...	27th August 1903. 11th Chingom 1079.	Rs. 100,000
33	The Kuzhithurai Sugar Refining and Trading Company (Limited) ...	Kuzhithura ...	14th November 1903. 29th Thulam 1079.	Rs. 75,000
34	The Malabar Mar Thoma Syrian Christian Evangelistic Association...	Tiruvella ...	11th February 1904. 29th Thye 1079.	Voluntary contributions.
35	The Nanjinad Permanent Fund (Limited)	Nagercoil ...	12th February 1904. 30th Thye 1079.	Rs. 98,196
36	The Travancore Agricultural and Trading Company (Limited) ...	Punaloor ...	29th March 1904. 17th Pangoony 1079.	Rs. 50,000

List of Joint Stock Companies in Travancore.—(*Continued.*)

No.	Names of Companies.	Registered Office.	When registered.	Capital.
37	The Travancore Vivahadhana Sahaya Company (Limited) ...	Trivandrum ...	14th April 1904. / 2nd Medom 1079.	Rs. 2,46,000
38	Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals—Trivandrum ...	Trivandrum ...	10th September 1904. / 26th Auvany 1080.	Voluntary contributions.
39	The Travancore Karappuram Viavasaya (Industrial Trading Company (Limited)...	Shertallay ...	10th September 1904. / 26th Auvany 1080.	Rs. 2,00,000
40	The Travancore Janopakara Vivaha Drevia Sahaya Company (Limited)...	Oluganasherri ...	30th September 1904. / 15th Purattasy 1080.	One thousand members limited by guarantee to 10 Rs. each member.
41	The Malabar Mail Company (Limited)	Trivandrum ...	12th October 1904. / 27th Kanni 1080.	Rs. 30,000
42	Nanjinad Sakalajana Kaliana Drevia Sahaya Company (Limited) ...	Ramanputhoor ...	31st October 1904. / 15th Thulam 1080.	One thousand members limited by guarantee to 10 Rs. each member.

Kanan Devan Hills, North Travancore.

Estate.	Proprietor.	Manager or Superintendent.	Assistant.	Post Town.
Craig Lamont ...	Mrs. Lamont & Mrs. Tollemache...	E. E. Williams ...	... ...	Talliar.
Devikulam ...	A. A. D. T. T. Co. ...	John Carless ...	... ...	Devikulam.
Goodarallee	E. R. Kindersley ... R. L. Kindersley ... Lord Herschell ...	G. W. Claridge ...	... ...	Do.
Kadugumudi	J. Milligan ... A. W. Turner ...	G. H. Danvers Davy ..	... ...	Talliar.
Kolamankai ...	Mrs. Knight	... ...	... ...	Devikulam.
Lockhart ...	Do.	... ...	... ...	Do.
Manale ...	Do.	... ...	... ...	Do.
Surianalle ...	H. M. Knight	Ludwig ...	... ...	Do.
Aneimudi ..	K. D. H. P. Co., Ld. ...	C. B. Holeman Hunt ...	... .	Munaar.
Chittavarrai ...	Do.	W. A. Lee ...	... ...	Yellapatty.
Kurrinkulam ...	Do.	J. A. Richardson ...	... ...	Do.
Harehatch ...	Do.	Mc'Crie ...	... ...	Do.
Kanniamallay ...	Do.	A. J. Wright ...	D. Mackintosh ..	Munaar.
Luckham ...	Do.	A. H. Sharp ...	... ...	Talliar.
Staple Grove ...	Do.	John Carless ...	... ...	Devikulam.
Madapatty ...	Do.	W. O. Milne ...	... ...	Munaar.
Sothapara ...	Do.	James French ...	... ...	Yellapatty.
Chockanad ..	Do.	E. R. Howlett ...	J. W. Dixson—Williams..	Do.
Gundumallay ...	Do.	James French ...	A. W. Dixson ...	Do.
Theumallay ...	Do.	Mc'Crie ...	... ...	Do.
Letchimi ...	Do.	H. L. Pinches ...	J. C. Stewart ...	Munaar.
Nadiar ...	Do.	J. C. Swayue ...	A. W. Mc'Bain ...	Do.
Nullatanni ...	Do.	C. E. Hancock ...	... ...	Do.
Nyamakad ...	Do.	G. Turn bull ...	.. ..	Do.

Kanan Devan Hills, North Travancore.—(*continued*).

Estate.	Proprietor.	Manager or Superintendent.	Assistant.	Post Town.
Munnar ...	K. D. H. P. Co., Ld. ...	A. Yates ...	Makinson ...	Munaar.
Munnar Factory ...	Do. ...	A. J. Imray ...	... ...	Do.
Periakanal ...	Do. ...	J. C. Abbott ...	E. Lord ...	Devikulam.
Parvithi ...	Do. ...	G. E. Bewley ...	... .	Munaar
Periavurrai ...	Do. ...	R. W. Cole ...	Ingram ...	Do.
Pulivasal ..	Do. ...	A. W. John ...	... ...	Do.
Sevenmallay ...	Do. ...	C. Bell ...	... ...	Do.
Do. Factory...	Do. ...	G. E. Bewly ...	... .	Do.
Shollaymallay ...	Do. ...	W. D. Martin ...	... .	Do.
Yellapatty ..	Do. ...	J. A. Richardson ..	J. Stuart, R. Hutchinson.	Yellapatty.
Vagavurrai ...	Do. ...	A. H. Sharp ...	A. Porteous ..	Talliar.
Kalaar ..	Do. ...	T. C. Forbes ...	.. ..	Munnar.
Kanan Devan Hills Produce Co...	Do. ...	P. R. Buchanan ...	... ...	Do.
Anglo-American Direct Tea Trading Co....	Do. ..	Do. ...	... ...	Do.
Talliar ...	A. W. Turner ...	E. E. Williams ..	... ...	Talliar.
Periavurrai Factory	K. D. H. P. Co., Ld ...	R. W. Cole ...	... ...	Munnar.
Periavurrai ...	... ...	Dr. Kerr ...	... .	Do.
Munaar ...	... ...	R. F. Thorp ...	... ...	Do.
Ellapatti (Central Station)...	... ...	W. Cole ...	... ...	Yellapatty.
Do. (Top Station)	... ...	A. Blair Hill ...	... ...	Do.
Munaar ...				
Madapatti ...	... .	J. A. Gwynne ...	... ...	Munaar.
Sevenmallay ...	... ...	W. Pottie ...	... .	Do.

Peermade Hills, Minachil and Changanachery Districts—Central Travancore Planters' Association.

Name of Estate.	Native Name.	Proprietor.	Managers and Assistants.	Tea.	Coffee.	Grass Jungle.	Total acreage.	Remarks.
Arlady	Arlady	R. S. Imray and H. Arnold	...	...	...	...	153	Abandoned.
Arnakul	Arnakal	G. L. Acworth	G. L. Acworth	482	...	315	797	
Bison Valley	Opookolam	Mrs. Munro	Mrs. Munro	130	...	100	230	
Ashley	Amarthoomerd	Do.	Do.	150	40	15	205	
Bon Ami	Mundaplakanum	Travancore Tea Estate Co., Ld.	D. Mc. Arthur	757	...	62	810	
Brigton	Araday	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	Included in Pambanar Group.
Carrady goody	Carradygoody	R. H. Goldie	R. H. Goldie	300	..	156	456	
Chenkara	Chenkara	St. Joseph's College	Rev. Father Faber	...	...	..	625	Abandoned.
Fairfield	Kil Perintora	Hon. V. R. B. Wilbraham	E. Latter	305	...	320	625	
Glen Mary	Kochukuduvakanum	S. Indian Tea Estate Co., Ld.	Buxton Laurie	500	...	214	714	
Granby	Weriatamudi	Travancore Tea Estate Co., Ld.	R. S. Imray	163	...	107	270	
Glen Rock	Mekkunna	Mrs. Munro	Mrs. Munro	...	...	...	...	Abandoned.
Hope	Hope	H. D. Deane	H. D. Deane	...	...	...	Included in Stagbrook.	
Inji Kadu Group	Injikadu	Travancore Tea Estate Co., Ld.	R. S. Imray	...	...	...	Included in Munjamalai.	
Koli Kanam	Korikanum	Do.	F. Bissett	676	...	510	1,195	
Kuduvakanam	Kuduvakanum	S. Indian Tea Estate Co., Ld.	I. H. Stephens	426	...	106	532	
Ladrum	Letchm Totum	H. D. Deane	W. Graham	332	...	280	612	
Maimalai	Maimalai	W. Graham	H. D. Deane	...	...	...	Included in Stagbrook Group.	
Mount	Paniarapara	Travancore Tea Estate Co., Ld.	R. S. Imray	634	...	71	705	
Munja Malai	Munjamalai	Do.	R. S. Imray	467	...	174	2,216	
Paycanam	Paycanum	C. Dunell	R. H. Goldie	50	80	184	314	
Pasumala	Pasumalai	F. G. Richardson and C. Dunell	...	...	...	...	...	Abandoned.
Penshurst	Kavakulam	F. M. Parker	F. M. Parker	253	..	78	331	
Pambannar	Pambanaar	Travancore Tea Estate Co., Ld.	H. M. Knight, General Manager	464	102	582	1,148	
Placard	Placard	J. E. G. Pigott	J. E. G. Pigott	90	..	282	372	
Periyar	Periyar	Abraham Pillay	Appavoo Pillay	...	50	...	50	
Pullipara	Pullipara	H. D. Deane	...	...	...	...	...	
Raneecoil	Raneecoil	J. E. G. Pigott	J. E. G. Pigott	...	..	...	...	Abandoned.
Stagbrook group	Kochunadakanum	H. D. Deane	H. D. Deane	703	...	450	1,153	
Thangakul	Thangakul	Travancore Tea Estate Co., Ld.	F. Bissett	...	...	...	...	Abandoned.
Twyford	Mala Perintora	Heirs of Mrs. Baker	F. M. Parker	222	200	161	843	
Vembenard	Oopookolum	Do. H. W. Baker	Do.	401	...	105	506	
Wallardi	Wallardi	St. Joseph's College	Rev. Father Faber	145	..	64	209	
Wasspudinghey	Wasspudinghey	R. H. Goldie	R. H. Goldie	...	...	...	Included in Carrady Goody.	
Woodlands	Peria Nadukunum	S. Indian Tea Estate Co., Ld.	Buxton Laurie	266	..	72	398	

Shencottah District.

Name of Company.	Name of Estate.	Malayalam Name.	Proprietors.	Manager and Assistant Superintendent.	Acreage. Tea.	Coffee.	Sundries.	Forest, &c.	Total.
	Achancoil ...	Achankovil ...	E. M. Ewart	Conductor	127	100	...	256	483
South Travancore Tea Co., Ltd.	Anachardi ...	Anachardi ...	South Travancore Tea Company, Limited.	J. Stewart, Manager	730	...	20	1578	2328
	Venture ...	Venture ...		Stanley Sinclair, Assistant ...					
	Nedumpara ...	Nedumpara ...		...	...	50	...	270	320
	Nagamally ...	Nagamally ...		...					
	Arayankavu ...	Arayankavu ...	B. Nelson						
	Balmoral ...	...	F. W. Bismuth						
Travancore Plantation Co., Ltd.	Hereford ...	...	Travancore Plantation Company, Limited.						
	Elderslie ...	...							
	Foatfell ...	...							
	Ittoparappu ...	Kallar ...							
	Rose Mount ...	...							
	Parapet ...	...							
	Karanplodo ...	...	... ...	P. W. Keir	433	21	5	2100	2559
Isfield Tea Co., Ltd.	Isfield ...	Putten Tottom ...	Isfield Tea Company, Limited.	A. F. Harvey	...	...	...	572	572
	Ten Malai ...	Ten Malai ...		E. M. Ewart	60	...	...	220	280
Cooper, Cooper Johnson Ltd.	Linwood ...	Umeiyar ...	Cooper, Cooper Johnson, Limited.	J. Stewart...	100	...	...	350	450
	Riviera ...	Muanimuttan ...		...	...	...	...	130	130
	Kottarakara ...	Kottarakara ...		...	25	...	...	201	226
	Little Anachardi...	Paniya Anachardi..	H. M. Knight	J. Stewart...	...	...	...	171	174
	Mooriyapanjam ...	Muriyapanjam ..							
	Rockwood ...	Rockwood ...	R. T. Miller	P. W. Keir	145	...	...	270	415
	Surutta Malai ...	Surutta Malai ...							
	Treherne ...	...	H. S. Ferguson and late A. F. Sanderson ...	H. S. Ferguson	...	...	...	...	...

Tea presently not cultivated.

Ponmudi District.

Name of Company.	Name of Estate.	Malayalam Name.	Proprietors.	Manager and Assistant Superintendent.	Acreage. Tea.	Coffee.	Sundries.	Forests, &c.	Total.
Ponmudi Tea Coy., Limited.	Bonaccord	Vana kaud		J. S. Valentine and R. Ross	564	...	...	1551	2115
	Braemore	Pattani Ponmudi	Ponmudi Tea Company Limited	J. S. Valentine and Val. Mardon.	280	...	...	450	730
	Ponmudi	Ponmudi		J. S. Valentine	467	...	...	425	892
	Glen Isla	...	Heirs of James Grant	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Invercauld	Pania Ponmudi	Parry and Co., and McPherson	J. S. Valentine	140	...	...	398	538
	Kildonen	Sooria Kanthi	James Fraser and heirs of J. Grant	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kowdiar	Kowdiar	Scottish Indian Coffee Company	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Merchiston	KollitchikaraiTottam	W. Marshall	G. H. Knight	280	...	...	50	330
	Do.	...	E. J. Young	...	...	...	...	400	400
	Mynall	Pallipara	James Finch	...	...	...	...	550	550
	Oaklands	Kelaventottom	C. Waterson	...	...	...	...	200	200
	Seenekali	Cheenikali	Scottish Indian Coffee Company	...	...	...	...	2740	2740
	Anandan	Samitottam	Sir. T. Madava Row	...	...	...	...	...	...

Ashamboo District.

Name of Estate.	Malayalam Name.	Proprietors.	Manager and Assistant Superintendent.	Acreage.			
				Tea.	Coffee.	Forests &c.	Total.
Balamore ...	Mela Sambakal ...	James Fraser ..	J. Fraser ...	150	...	210	360
Belford ...	Puthukaud ...	Scottish Indian Coffee Company...	... ...	...	...	...	348
Black Rock ...	Karumpara ...	Heirs of John Cox ...	W. A. Cox ...	...	37	155	192
Corrymoney ...	Maramalai ...	Heirs of Dr. Scott ..	J. Fraser ...	200	75	20	295
Glen More ...	Ellangourie ...	Sir John Amory ...	J. Fraser ..	222	125	110	457
Great Valley ...	Nadoovu Sambakal.	Scottish Indian Coffee Company...	... ...	...	...	...	524
Hillside ...	Kulpudavoo ...	Do. Do. ...	... ...	...	...	...	472
Kinmyles ...	Engekadavoo ...	Caledonian Bank ..	Conductor ...	130	10	310	450
Milonie ...	.. ...	J. Fraser ...	J. Fraser ...	90	...	418	508
Mahendragherry ...	... ...	Scottish Indian Coffee Company...	Conductor ..	184	...	571	755
Olivers ...	... ...	Heirs of John Cox ...	W. A. Cox ...	...	177	122	299
Seafield ...	... ...	James Fraser and Heirs of A. Grant	J. Fraser ..	200	200	250	650
The Home ...	Kila Sambakal ...	S. I. C. Co. and Heirs of H. Inglis.	... ...	...	..	...	397
Craigdhu ...	... ...	J. Fraser ...	J. Fraser ...	...	...	200	200

THIRTY-FIVE SOVEREIGNS OF TRAVANCORE.

IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING HIS HIGHNESS THE PRESENT MAHA RAJAH.

	Name.	Date of Ascension to the Musnud.	Length of Reign.
1	Sri Veera Rama Marthanda Varma Raja	1335-36	40
2	Errawee Varma Raja	1375-76	7
3	Kaler Kulasekhara Perumal *(for a short time)*	1382-83	...
4	Chara Oodeah Marthanda Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1382-83	62
5	Wanaut Mootu Raja	1444-45	14
6	Sri Veera Marthanda Varma Raja	1458-59	13
7	Addittea Varma Raja	1471-72	7
8	Errawee Varma Raja	1478-79	25
9	Sri Marthanda Varma Raja	1503-04	...
10	Sri Veera Errawee Varma Raja	1504-05	24
11	Marthanda Varma Raja	1528-29	9
12	Oodeah Marthanda Varma Raja	1537-38	23
13	Kerala Varma Raja	1560-61	3
14	Addittea Varma Raja	1563-64	4
15	Oodeah Marthanda Varma Raja	1567-68	27
16	Sri Veera Errawee Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1594-95	10
17	Sri Veera Varma Raja	1604-05	2
18	Errawee Varma Raja	1606-07	13
19	Oonnee Kerala Varma Raja	1619-20	6
20	Errawee Varma Raja	1625-26	6
21	Oonnee Kerala Varma Raja	1631-32	30
22	Addittea Varma Raja	1661-62	16
23	Oomayammal Ranee	1677-78	7
24	Errawee Varma Raja	1684-85	34
25	Oonnee Kerala Varma Raja	1718-19	6
26	Rama Varma Raja	1724-25	5
27	Vanchi Marthanda Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1729-30	29
28	Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1758-59	40
29	Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1798-99	13
30	Ranee Gouree Lekshmy Bhye	1811-12	4
31	Ranee Gouree Parwathy Bhye	1815-16	14
32	Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1829-30	18
33	Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Baghiodya Marthanda Varma Raja	1846-47	13
34	Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Baghiodya Rama Varma Maha Raja G. C. S. I.	1860-61	19
35	Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Baghiodya Rama Varma Maha Raja G. C. S. I., &c.	1879-80	5
	HIS HIGHNESS the present MAHA RAJA		

DEWANS OF TRAVANCORE.

Oomany Thumby	1808.	Sreenevasa Row, (in charge)	1845.
Devan Pulpanaben	1814.	V. Kristna Row	1847.
Shungoo Annavy	1815.	Sir T. Madava Row	1858.
Ramen Manoven	1816.	A. Sashiah Sastri	1872.
Vencutrow	1817.	N. Nanoo Pillay	1877.
Vencata Row	1822.	V. Ramiengar, C. S. I.	1880.
Soobrow	1830.	T. Rama Row, C. I. E.	1887.
R. Runga Row (Acting)	1837.	S. Shungrasoobyer, C. I. E.	1892.
R. R. R. Vencata Row	1838.	K. Krishnaswamy Rao, Dewan Bahadur, C. I. E.,	1898.
Soobrow	1839.	V. P. Madhava Rao, B. A., C. I. E.	1904.
V. Krishna Row, (in charge)	1842.		
Vencutrow	1843.		

British Residents of Travancore and Cochin.

Colonel C. Macaulay, appointed in 1800, relieved 4th March 1810.

Colonel J. Munro, appointed 23rd March 1810, relieved 24th January 1819.

Colonel S. McDouall, appointed 23rd April 1819, died 7th November 1820.

Colonel D. Newall, C. B., appointed 15th February 1821, relieved 1st May 1827.

Colonel W. Morison, C. B., appointed 13th March 1827, relieved 7th December 1829.

Lieut. Colonel E. Cadogan, (acting) appointed 25th December 1829, relieved 24th June 1834.

J. A. Casamajor Esq., appointed 14th April 1834, relieved 12th January 1836.

Colonel J. S. Fraser, appointed 5th January 1836, relieved 15th August 1838.

Captain A. Douglas, (acting), appointed 3rd August 1838, relieved 1st November 1839.

Lieut-Colonel T. Maclean, appointed 4th October 1838, died 31st July 1840.

Lieut-General W. Cullen, appointed 8th September 1840, relieved 11th January 1860.

F. N. Maltby Esq., appointed 1st January 1860, relieved 1st May 1862.

Wm. Fisher Esq., appointed 1st May 1862, relieved 7th April 1864.

H. Newill Esq., appointed 15th April 1864, on privilege leave 1867.

A. MacGregor Esq., (acting) appointed 26th February 1867, relieved 27th May 1867.

H. Newill Esq., resumed Office 27th May 1867, relieved 25th March 1869.

G. A. Ballard Esq., appointed 29th March 1869, on furlough 1870.

J. I. Minchin Esq. (acting), appointed 31st March 1870, relieved 22nd June 1871.

G. A. Ballard Esq., resumed Office 22nd 1871, on privilege leave 1874.

Major A. F. F. Bloomfield, (acting), appointed 13th July 1874, relieved 14th October 1874.

G. A. Ballard Esq., resumed Office 14th October 1874, on other duty 1875.

Major W. Hay, (acting), appointed 9th April 1875, relieved 11th October 1875.

A. MacGregor Esq., appointed 11th October 1875, to Europe M. C. 11th March 1877.

H. E. Sullivan Esq., (acting), appointed 10th March 1877, relieved 20th February 1878.

J. C. Hannyngton Esq., (acting), appointed 20th February 1878, relieved 28th March 1879.

A. MacGregor Esq., resumed Office 28th March 1879, to Europe M. C. 31st March 1881.

J. C. Hannyngton Esq., appointed 1st April 1881, on leave 1883.

W. Logan Esq., (acting) appointed 5th May 1883.

R. W. Barlow, Esq., (Sir Richard Barlow, Bart.) (acting) appointed 25th February 1884.

J. C. Hannyngton Esq., resumed Office 15th August 1884.

General Sir H. N. D. Prendergast, K. C. B., V. C., R. E. (acting) 7th July 1887, relieved 7th October 1887.

J. C. Hannyngton Esq., resumed Office 7th October 1887.

J. C. Hannyngton Esq., on leave from 15th July 1890.

H. B. Grigg Esq., M. A., C. I. E., appointed 26th June 1890, assumed charge 16th July 1890, relieved 16th October 1890.

J. C. Hannyngton Esq., resumed Office 16th October 1890.

J. C. Hannyngton Esq., on leave from 6th July 1891.

H. B. Grigg Esq. M. A., C. I. E., assumed charge July 1891, relieved 5th November 1891.

J. C. Hannyngton Esq. resumed Office 5th November 1891, relieved 8th November 1892.

H. B. Grigg Esq., M. A., C. I. E., assumed charge 8th November 1892.

J. D. Rees Esq., F. R. G. S., M. R. A. S., C. I. E., (acting), assumed charge 15th April 1895.

J. Thomson Esq., M. A., assumed charge 12th July 1895.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. D. Rees, C. I. E., assumed charge 8th August 1896.

F. A. Nicholson, Esq., (acting), assumed charge 15th December 1896.

J. D. Rees Esq., assumed charge 17th July 1897, (on furlough).

The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Nicholson, C. I. E., (acting), assumed charge 22nd August 1898, relieved 11th July 1899.

G. T. Mackenzie Esq., assumed charge 11th July 1899.

James Andrew Esq., assumed charge 19th November 1904.

Assistant Residents in Travancore and Cochin.

Lieut. Blacker	1813 to 1818.
Captain H. Drury	1852 to 1862.
Captain C. M. White (Acting)	1861.
" "	1863 to 1866.
Captain W. Hay	1867 to 1870.
Lieut. R. G. E. Dalrymple (Acting) ...	1871 to 1872.
Captain C. G. Gunning (Acting) ...	
Major Bonham Faunce	1879 to 1880.
J. W. F. Dumergue Esq., C. S.	1881 to 1885.
Captain A. Howlett (Acting)	1884 to 1885.
" "	1886 to 1888.
Captain G. C. Atkinson	1889.
Captain F. W. Dawson	1889.
Lieut. L. J. Andrews (Acting)	1892.
Captain F. W. Dawson	1894.
Captain L. J. Andrews	1895.
Captain J. J. P. Quinn (Acting) ...	1899.
Captain L. J. Andrews	1899.
Lieut. W. M. Fenning	1901.
Captain N. B. G. Strong (Acting) ...	1903.
Captain W. M. Fenning	1904.

Government of Fort St. George.

His Excellency THE RIGHT HONORABLE ARTHUR OLIVER VILLIERS,
BARON AMPTHILL G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E.
Appointed 24th September 1900 took his seat 28th December 1900.

Personal Staff of His Excellency the Governor.

Lionel Maling Wynch Esq., B. A., I. C. S.—Private Secretary.
Major William MacLaren Campbell,—Royal Highlanders—Military Secretary.
Captain Ronald D'Arcy Fife, A. D. C.
Lieut. Edward Leyborne Popham A. D. C.
Captain R. L. Mathews, Extra A. D. C.
Captain Lord F. T. Hamilton-Temple Blackwood A. D. C.
Lieut. The Honorable Henry Cecil Vane, Extra A. D. C.
Lieut. Alfred Earnest Parker, Extra A. D. C.
Risaldar Major Shaik Farrid Sirdar Bahadur, Native A. D. C.
Major William Molesworth, I. M. S., Surgeon.

Members of Council.

The Honorable Sir James Thomson, M. A., K. C. S. I., I. C. S., 2nd in Council
The Honorable Gabriel Stokes B. A., I. C. S., 3rd in Council.

Additional Members of Council.

For making Laws and Regulations.

OFFICIALS.

The Honorable Mr. G. S. Forbes, M. A., C. S. I., I. C. S., Chief Secretary to Government.
" Mr. Murray Hammick, C. I. E., I. C. S., Revenue Secretary to Government, (on leave).
" Mr. J. N. Atkinson, I. C. S., Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
" Mr. C. J. Weir, I. C. S., Member, Board of Revenue.
" R. V. Sreenivasa Aiyar, B. A. Dewan Bahadur, Inspector-General of Registration.
" Mr. Alfred Gibbz Bourne, D. SC., F. R. S. Director of Public Instruction.
" Mr. Herbert Bradley (Bar-at-law), I. C. S., Member, Board of Revenue.
" Mr. Andrew Edward Castle-Stuart Stuart, I. C. S. Acting do.
" Mr. J. E. P. Wallis, Advocate-General.
" Mr. J. Twiggs, Ag. Member, Board of Revenue.

NON-OFFICIALS.

The Honorable Sir George Gough Arbuthnot, Kt.
" Gulam Mahammad Ali, Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur Prince of Arcot.
" Mr. Henry Percival Hodgson.
" C. Muthukumaraswamy Mudaliyar, B. A., Zamindar of Chunampet
" Mr. G. Srinivasa Rao, B. A.
" P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar, B. A., B. L.

The Honorable L. A. Govindaraghava Aiyar.
" M. Krishnan Nair, B. A., B. L.,
" K. Vasudeva Iyengar.
" K. Venkata Rao.
" V. C. Desikacharriyar, B. A., B. L.,

SECRETARIAT.

Public, &c. Departments.

The Honorable Mr. George Stuart Forbes M. A., C. S. I., I. C. S., Chief Secretary.

A. R. Knapp Esq., I. C. S., Under Secretary, (on other duty.)
A. Y. G. Campbell Esq., B. A., I. C. S., Acting.
F. B. Evans Esq., I. C. S., Asst. Secretary, (on other duty.)
Arthur Mario Agricola Collier Galletti di Cadilhac Esq., I. C. S., Ag: do.

Revenue Department.

The Honorable Mr. Murray Hammick C. I. E., I. C. S., Secretary (on leave.)
" Mr. J. N. Atkinson, I. C. S., Acting.
A. Y. G. Campbell Esq., (Seconded) B. A., I. C. S., Under Secretary (on other duty.)
F. B. Evans Esq., Acting.
A. G. Cardew Esq., M. A., I. C. S., Secretary to Government, Local, Municipal and Legislative Departments, (on Priv: leave & Furlough.)
Herbert Douglas Taylor Esq., I. C. S., Acting.

Public Works Department.

W. B. DeWinton Esq., Secretary to Government P. W. D., also Secretary to Government, Marine Department.
S. B. Murray Esq., A. M. I. C. E., Under Secretary.
A. H. Garrett Esq., Joint Secretary to Government P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.
M. R. Kharegat Esq., Ag: Under Secretary to Government, Irrigation Branch.
Charles Dundas Dove Wilson Esq: Secretary to Government P. W. D., Railway Branch.
H. G. S. Savory, Offg: Secy. to Govt. P. W. D. Railway Branch.
C. D. D. Wilson Esq., Under Secretary to Government, P. W. D., Railway Branch.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

The Honorable Sir Charles Arnold White, Kt., Barrister-at-Law, Chief Justice,
" Justice Sir S. Subramania Aiyar, B. L., K. C. I. E., Dewan Bahadur, Judge.
" Justice Sir James Acworth Davies Kt. (Bar-at-law) Judge.
" Mr. Justice R. S. Benson, M. A., LL. B., Bar-at-law, Judge.
" Mr. Justice H. Tudor Boddam, Bar-at-Law, Judge.
" Mr. Justice L. Moore, I. C. S., Acting Judge.

DISTRICT AND SESSIONS JUDGES.

Arcot, North ... ...K. C. Manavedan Raja Esq.
Arcot, South ... ...A. C. Tate Esq. on Priv. leave.
A. C. Dutt Esq.
Ballary & Anantapur...A. T. Forbes Esq.
Canara, South... ...H. O. D. Hardinge Esq.
Chingleput ... ...R. D. Broadfoot Esq.

Coimbatore ...	...V. A. Brodie Esq. (on Priv: leave and Furlough.) G. F. T. Power Esq.
Cuddaph ...	...The Hon. Mr. A. E. C. Stuart (on other duty.) J. W. Hughs Esq.
Ganjam ...	...W. B. Ayling Esq.
Godavari ...	...F. H. Hammnett Esq.
Kristna ...	...M. D. Bell Esq.
Kurnool ...	..L. C. Miller Esq., (on Priv. leave and Furlough.) A. M. Slight Esq., (Acting.)
Madura ...	..H. Moberly Esq.
Malabar, North	...A. Venkataramana Pai Esq., Dewan Bahadur.
Malabar, South	.. E. L. Vaughan Esq. (on Priv. leave & Furlough.) L. G. Moore Esq., (Acting.)
Nellore ...	...T. M. Swaminatha Aiyar Esq.
Nilgiris ...	...V. A. Brodie Esq., (on Priv. leave & Furlough.) G. F. T. Power Esq., (Acting.) C. M. Mullaly Esq., Additional Sessions Judge.
Salem	...S. Gopalachariyar Esq., Dewan Bahadur.
Tanjore ...	...The Hon'ble Mr. G. F. T. Power, (on other duty.) F. D. Oldfield Esq., (Acting.)
Tinnevelly ...	...W. S. Mayer Esq., (on Special duty.) W. W. Philips Esq., (Acting.)
Trichinopoly ...	...J. Heweston Esq.
Vizagapatam ...	...J. H. Munro Esq.

Judges of the Madras Small Causes Court.

J. G. Smith Esq., Barrister-at-Law	Chief Judge.
V. P. DeRosario Esq.	Judge.
M. O. Parthasarathi Aiyangar Esq., M. A., M. L ...	Do.
F. B. Lovery Esq-	Registrar.

The Madras City Civil Court.

C. Jambulingam Mudaliyar B. A., M. L., C. I. E., ...Rao Bahadur, Judge.

BOARD OF REVENUE.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Bradley, I. C. S., ...1st Member.
" Mr. H. A. Sim, C. I. E., I. C. S.,...2nd Member, (priv. leave & Furlough) & Ag. 1st Member.
" Mr. J. N. Atkinson, I. C. S., ...3rd Member, Acting Secretary to Government Revenue Department.
" Mr. C. J. Weir, I. C. S.,... ...4th Acting 2nd Member.
" Mr. A. E. Castle-Stuart Stuart..Acting 3rd Member.
" J. Twigg... ... ...Acting 4th Member.
A. R. Cumming Esq., I. C. S. ...Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue.
L. D. Swamikannu Pillai Esq., M. A., B. L., LL. B., Asst. Secy. to Do.
Robert Arthur Graham Esq., I. C. S., Secretary to the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue.
R. G. A. Thomson Esq., Acting Assistant Secretary &c., Do.
V. K. Ramanuja Charyar, Esq., B. A., Secretary to the Commissioner, Revenue Settlement &c., (on other duty.)

COLLECTORS AND DISTRICT MAGISTRATES.

Ananthapur	...E. Scott Esq.
Arcot, North	...R. C. C. Carr Esq.
Arcot, South	...E. A. Elwin Esq.
Bellary	...D. W. G. Cowie Esq.
Canara, South... ...	...D. D. Murdoch Esq.

Chingleput ...	...G. W. Dance Esq.
Coimbatore ...	...R. S. Shipley Esq. Acting.
Cuddapah ...	...B. Macleod Esq.
Ganjam ...	...J. G. D. Partridge Esq.
Godavari ...	...J. A. Cumming Esq., (on Priv. leave & Furlough.) E. B. Elwin Esq., (Acting.)
Kristna ...	...F. C. Parsons Esq.
Kurnool ...	...Nawab Muhammad Raza Khan. Khan Bahadur (on leave on Medical Certificate.) R. Ramachandra Row Esq., (Acting.)
Madras ..	...J. Twigg Esq., (on other duty.) D. D. Murdoch Esq., (Acting.)
Madura ...	.. J. P. Bedford Esq., (Acting.)
Malabar ...	...A. F. Pinhey Esq., (on Priv. leave & Furlough.) A. R. Knapp Esq. (Acting.)
Nellore ...	...R. W. Morris Esq. ,(on Priv. leave & Furlough.) W. Lys Esq., (Acting.)
Nilgris ...	...C. M. Mullaly Esq.
Salem ...	...R. B. Clegg Esq.
Tanjore ...	...H. D. Taylor Esq., (on other duty.) R. F. Grimley Esq. (Acting.)
Tinnevelly ...	...L. E. Buckley Esq., (on leave.) R. R. F. Austin Esq., (Acting.)
Trichinopoly ...	...A. Butterworth Esq., (on Priv. leave & Furlough.) A. Thomson Esq., (Acting.)
Vizagapatam ...	...R. H. Campell Esq.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE IN TRAVANCORE.

(Appointed by the Government of India.)

O. H. Bensley, B. A.	Trivandrum.
A. W. L. Vernede	Alleppey.
T. F. Bourdillon, F. L. S., ...	Quilon.
J. S. Sealy	Deviculam.
Capt. W. M. Fenning	Trivandrum.
F. J. R. Hunt, Barrister-at-Law	Do.
Major F. W. Dawson	Do.

Indian Marine.

Lovejoy	Head Light Keeper, British Government Light House, Muttom.

Sub-Magistrate.

Pilo Paul, B. A.	Anjengo.
Ramaswami Aiyar...	Tangacherry,—employed by the Sircar to superintend its farm of Tangacherry.

Military Family Payments and Pensions.

TRIVANDRUM.

Lieut. W. D. Reid	In charge.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT

INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICERS IN TRAVANCORE.

Postal Department.

Names of Officials.	Designation.
C. Sreenivas Row M. A. ...	...Superintendent of Post Offices, Travancore Division.
J. Solomon	...Inspector, Trivandrum Sub-Division.
S. Sambasiva Iyer	...Inspector, Kottayam Sub-Division.

Trivandrum Head Office.

S. Nunjuppiah	...Postmaster.
D. Vencataragahiah... ...	...Deputy Postmaster. (Not joined.)
A. Krishnaswami Iyer ...	...Acting do. do.

Sub-Offices at Alleppey, Alwaye, Anjengo, Attungal, Changenacherry, Chalai Bazaar, Colachel, Coolasagarom, Kallar, Kalthuritty, Kayaugulam, Kottar, Kottarakara, Kottayam Marthandam, Mavelikara, Muvattupuzha, Nagercoil, Neyyattinkara, Parur, Peermade, Puliara, Punalur, Quilon, Shencottah, Shertallay, Tenmalai, Thuckalay and Tiruvella,

Branch Offices at Adur, Ambalapuzha, Angamali, Aramboly, Arathincal, Aruktty, Ashamboo, Cape Camorin, Chavara, Cheuganmur, Chowrah, Edapally Ettumauur, Haripad, Kallikavila, Kanjirapalli, Karunagapalli, Karuugulam, Kazhakuttam, Kilimanur, Koravalangad, Kottaram, Cozhencheri, Kumbanad, Kuthattukulam, Kuthiathode, Mannanam, Mayyanad, Mulagumud, Mylaudy, Neyyoor, Pallam, Palai, Palliport, Panapulli, Pandalam, Pathanapuram, Pattanamthitta, Pazhayangadi, Perumatura, Perumbavoor, Pettah, Pulincunnu, Puvar, Quilon Cutcherry, Suchiudram, Tangaseri, Taikad, Thiruvithancode, Thodupuzha, Thonnakkal, Tiruvattar, Tittivila, Vaikam, Vallakadavu, Vallam, Varkala and Verapoly.

Experimental Branch Offices at Putupalli and Mundakayem.

Telegraph Department.

W. S. Sharpe ...	...Superintendent, South Indian Division.
A. W. McMannes...	...Sub-Assistant Superintendent, Cochin Sub-Division.
C. E. Cumberland...	...Telegraph Master, Trivandrum.

Trivandrum is a Departmental Telegraph office and Alleppey, Attungal, Chalai Bazar, Changanacherry, Colachel, Kanjirapalli, Kayankulam, Kottayam, Martandam, Mavelikara, Nagercoil, Neyyattinkara, Parur, Peermade, Puliara, Quilon, Shencottah, Shertallay, Thuckalay, and Tiruvella are Postal combined offices.

Royal Family of Cochin.

HIS HIGNHESS

SIR RAMA VURMAH, G.C.S.I.

RAJAH OF COCHIN.

Born 27th December 1852.

Ascended the Musnud 23rd October 1895.

COUSIN OF THE RAJAH.

His Highness Rama Vurmah,

Elaya Rajah of Cochin.

Born 6th October 1858.

GOVERNMENT OF COCHIN.

HUZUR CUTCHERRY.

N. PATTABHIRAMA RAO, B. A.,

DEWAN OF COCHIN.

C. Achyutta Menon, B. A. ... ...Secretary to the Dewan.
M. Sankara Menon, B. A. ... ...Assistant Secretary to the Dewan.
M. V. Anantharama Iyer, B. A. ... ...Chief Auditor.
C. Anthappayi, B. A. ... ...Superintendent of Stamps, Stationery and Printing.

PEISHCARS.

V. K. Raman Menon, B. A. ... ...Peishcar, Southern Division, (on other duty).
A. Sankara Menon, B. A., B. L. ... ...(Acting).
P. Shangoonny Menon, B. A. ... ...Peishcar, Northern Division.

Police.

A. Subba Row, B. A. ... ...Superintendent of Police.

Education.

THE COLLEGE AND HIGH SCHOOL, ERANAKULAM.

F. S. Davies, B. A. ... ...Principal.
K. Koshi, B. A. ... ...Vice-Principal.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION AND HIS DEPUTIES.

A. P. Subramania Aiyar, B. A. ... ...Superintendent of Education.
L. R. Viswanatha Aiyar, B. A. ... ...Deputy Superintendent.

Huzur Registration Office.

K. Shungu Warrier, B. A. ... ...Huzur Registrar.

COURTS OF LAW.

Chief Court (at Ernakulam).

S. Locke, Barrister-at-Law ... ...Chief Judge.
T. C. Krishna Menon, B. A., B. L. ...Senior Puisne Judge.
K. Narayana Marar, B. A., B. L. ...Junior Puisne Judge.
E. K. Aiyyakutty, B. A. ... ...Registrar (Sub-protem).

District Court of Anjikaimal (at Ernakulam).

V. K. Kochunny Menon, B. A., B. L. ...Judge.

District Court of Trichur (at Trichur).

T. S. Narayana Aiyar, M. A., B. L. ...Judge.

Court of Appeal from the decisions of the Special Magistrates.

S. Locke, Barrister-at-Law ... ...Special Appellate Judge.

Civil Officers at Out-Stations.

V. Alwar Chetty, B. A., D. D. R. ...Conservator of Forests.
K. P. Karunakara Pisharody, B. A. ...Anchal Superintendent.
G. Leverett ... ...Master Attendant of the Sirkar Ports.

Medical Department.

Geo. N. Coombes ... ...Medical Officer to the Cochin Government.

Vaccination.

Medical Officer to Cochin Government.
General Superintendent.

K. Kunju Menon, L. M. & S. ... ...Superintendent of Vaccination.

Public Works Department.

G. E. Browning, M. I. C. E., A. M. A., S. C. E. Chief Engineer, (on leave).
K. Subramanya Iyer, B. A., B. C. E. ...(Acting).

Devaswam Department.

A. Sankaranarayana Aiyar, B. A.... ...Superintendent of Devaswam and Oottupnras.

Salt, Abkari, Opium, etc., Revenue Department.

H. W. M. Brown Esq. ... ...Superintendent.

Travellers' Bungalows.

From	*English miles.*	
Ernakulam	to	By backwater from Ernakulam to Caroopadanah.
Caroopadanah	26	
Caroopadanah	to	On the high road from Cochin to Paulghat.
Caroovanoor ...	10½	
Trichur ...	10	
Putticaud ...	8⅔	
Kakkad ...	14½	Between Chowghaut and Tirtallah to Trichur.
Colinjampara ...	...	On the high road from Paulghat to Pulachy.
Tattamangalam	...	
Wadakancherry	...	Do. do. from Trichur to the Railway station at Shoranore.
Cheruthuruthi	...	
Vallanghy	...	Do. do. from Paulghat to Nellampathy Hills.

BRITISH TOWN OF COCHIN.

C. Hanumanta Row, M. A., B. L. ...Subordinate Judge, Deputy Collector and Magistrate, Officer in charge of Civil and Military Pensioners, Sub-Treasury Officer and Receiver of wrecks.

H. Fernandez ... ...Sheristadar, Deputy Collector's Officer 2nd Class Magistrate and Officer in charge of Sub-Jail.

Registration Department.

S. Ramachandra Iyer ... ...*Ex-officio* Sub-Registrar.

Justices of the Peace.

J. Bowman Esq.
J. Dell Esq.
C. W. Thevenard Esq.
E. H. Cooper Esq.

Police Establishment.

Mr. J. J. Carvalho ... ...Inspector of Police.

Marine Department.

G. Leverett ... ...Port Officer, Superintendent of Mercantile Marine, Government Surveyor, Registrar of Shipping and Special First Class Magistrate.

Customs Department.

E. H. M. Bower, B. A. ... ...Superintendent.

Medical Department.

A. P. Fernandez ... ...Civil Surgeon.

Department of Public Works—British Cochin.

C. Kuppasami Mudaliar ... ...Sub-Overseer.

Telegraph Department.

W. S. Sharpe ... ...Offg. Divisional Superintendent, South Indian Division.
R. W. Hodges ... ...Asst. Supt., Cochin. (on leave).
A. W. McMannes ... ...Sub-Asst., Superintendent (Acting).
K. C. Varkki ... ...Telegraph Master in Charge, Cochin.

Postal Department.

C. Srinivasa Rao, Esq., M. A. ... ...Supt. of Post Offices, Travancore Division.
Mr. T. K. Doraiswamy Pillai ... ...Post Master.

Bank of Madras.

John Bowman ... ...Agent.
T. V. Pechoo Putter ... ...Cash-keeper.
Narayana Iyer ... ...Acting Head Clerk.
T. R. Vaidyanatha Iyer ... ...Shroff.

Municipal Councillors for the Town of Cochin and its Suburbs.

S. Locke Esq., Barrister-at-Law ...Chairman.
M. R. Ry. C. Hanumanta Row Avl. M. A., B. L. Ex-officio Chairman.
A. P. Fernandez Esq. ... ...Vice Chairman.

Councillors.

Messrs. A. G. Gover.
M. Gomez.
R. S. Srinivasen.
C. F. Pereira.
G. Leverett.

Messrs. K. Moidin Kutti.
J. L. D'Silva.
F. B. Michael.
E. Ahmed Kutty Hadji.

Mr. Dan D'Rosario ... ...Manager.

Church of England.

Rev. F. E. Markby, M. A. ... ...Chaplain in charge, Government Church of St. Francis.
A. G. Gover Esq.
B. H. Black Esq ... ... Lay Trustees of the Government Church.

Santa Cruz High School.

Rev. Fr. J. P. Antunes, S. J. ... ...Manager.
Rev. J. Martin Tavaira, S. J. ... ...Head Master.

Church of England School.

Mrs. A. G. Gover ... ...Manager.
Miss. E. Philipoz ... ...Head Mistress.

St Mary's Convent High School.

Rev. Fr. J. P. Antunes, S. J. ... ...Manager.
Rev. Mother Ida Belgeri ... ...Lady Superior.

Registration.

G. F. Pereira ... ...Registrar of Briths, Marriages and Deaths.

Cochin Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. E. H. Black ... ...Honorary Secretary.

FIRMS REPRESENTED BY THE CHAMBER.

Messrs. Aspinwall & Co.
The Bank of Madras.
Messrs. John Grieve & Co.
" Peirce Leslie & Co., Ltd.
" Volkart Brothers.

Consulates.

German Empire ... ...C. F. Roth, Consul for Malabar, Travancore and Cochin.

Mercantile Firms.

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Volkart Brothers ...	C. F. Roth, (Agent). Ad. Büeler, (Assistant)
Peirce Leslie & Co., Ltd. ...	J. Dell, (Agent). H. R. Lockie (Assistant). C. W. Thevenard, (Assistant).
Aspinwall & Co. ...	William N. Black, E. H. Black — Partners. E. H. Cooper, N. G. Anderson, H. H. Jones — Assistants.
John Grieve & Co. ...	J. Grieve, sole Partner. H. Kirkpatrick, Assistant.
Geo. Brunton & Son ...	Mrs. Brunton, W. Burnton. J. E. C. Burnton, Assistant.
Sparrow & Co. ..	C. B. Sparrow, sole Partner. P. Sparrow, Assistant.
Wm. Goodacre & Sons, Ltd. ...	H. H. Goodall, Agent.
Ramachandra Mahadeva & Co. ...	Ramachandra Mahadeva and A. L. Shirgaokar, Partners. S. A. Bavdekar, Assistant.
G. F. Fernandez ...	Commission Agent, Agent for J. H. Morgan and Sons, Mangalore Tiles.
R. S. Srinivasen ...	Sole Partner.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Cardamom Land Tax.

Revised Rules regarding the system of Cardamom land tax on the Cardamom Hills and Periyar Reserves sanctioned by High Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 23rd July 1900, in supersession of those sanctioned on the (13th July 1899/30th Mithunom 1074).

I. The whole area of the Cardamom tract as per original survey (9635 acres) embraced in the three divisions viz:—Poopara, Oodamanshola and Vandemettoo, shall be subject to an annual assessment at a uniform rate of B. Rs. 6¼ per acre till the 32nd Audy 1076. From the 1st Auvany 1077, Government will grant a renewal of occupancy right for such further period as will make the term one of 12 years from date of registration of occupancy, subject to the same assessment of B. Rs. 6¼ per acre. *

II. Lands outside the surveyed area referred to in Rule I but within the Cardamom Hills and Periyar Reserves may be granted for cardamom cultivation on the following terms:—

(*a*) A deposit of B. Re. 1 per acre shall accompany the application for which credit shall be given on issue of Puttah. This deposit will be forfeited in the event of withdrawal of the application before Puttah is granted.

(*b*) A tax of B. Re. 1 per acre shall be paid for the three years dating from the issue of Puttah or the date of being placed in possession of the land when such has been done before the issue of Puttah.

Provided that in cases where the Puttah is issued or possession of the land is given after the 1st of Mausy, the period of three years shall be calculated from the 1st of Auvany following the date of issue of the Puttah or of being placed in possession of land.

(*c*) A tax of B. Rs. 6¼ * per acre shall be levied in the fourth year calculated as above.

(*d*) The opening of land before issue of Puttah will render the offender liable to the confiscation of his entire holding and to such prohibitory assessment not exceeding five times the ordinary assessment, as the Superintendent may fix.†

Proviso. Ryots who accepted Puttahs before the passing of these Rules will be allowed an additional year at rupee one per acre.

III. At the expiry of twelve years from date of registration of occupancy right under Rules I and II, it shall be competent to Government to renew it for a period of twelve years at such rate of assessment as Government may fix. In the event of such re-assessment the present and the then remuneration to the ryots will be taken into consideration and such assessment fixed as is just to Government and the ryots.

IV. All the gardens in the possession of an individual ryot shall constitute a single holding.

V. The entire area of each holding shall be subject to the assessment at the rates specified above, whether the whole of that area is or has been under cultivation or not. When a ryot is unwilling to accept this condition he shall relinquish the whole holding.

VI. Subject to the payment of the annual assessment, the produce of the holding shall be the property of the ryot concerned.

VII. The assessment shall be payable in four equal monthly instalments viz., Alpasy, Kartigay, Margaly and Thye. It may, however, be paid in one lump sum at the option of the ryot. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per

* Amended 13th July 1901.

† Amended 17th June 1903.

annum will be charged on all assessments out-standing on the 1st Mausy, that is, middle of February. All payments are to be made to the Superintendent of the Cardamom Hills without formal demand.

VIII. The produce of the holding and the building upon it shall be regarded as security for the assessment on the holding.

IX. The assessment on the holdings being public revenue due on land will be recovered under the provisions of Regulation I of 1068.

X. (a) Every ryot shall carry all his crop, as soon as it is dried, from the Thavalam to the Bankshall of the Division in which his garden is situated by the most direct route. The cardamoms will be then weighed by the Officer in charge of the Bankshall in the presence of the ryot or his agent and kept there until the tax is paid in full. The Officer will give a receipt for the number of loads and quantity received. On production of the receipt showing that the tax is fully paid, the Officer will return the cardamoms to the ryot granting an export pass in the form annexed, clearly stating the quantity of cardamoms the number of loads and the route by which the crop is to be exported. The Sirkar will not be responsible for any loss or damage to the cardamoms caused by damp, rats or fire.

(b) Ryots holding 100 acres or more who have paid their tax in advance may, at the discretion of the Superintendent, Cardamom Hills, be exempted from the terms of the above rule.

(c) On application to the Cardamom Office, such approved ryots will be provided with a book of export passes in duplicate consecutively numbered which they will be authorized to issue themselves. They will be required to fill up the counterfoil and produce the book if called upon to do so.

XI. If a ryot, without sufficient cause, shall be in arrears at the end of the Malabar year to the extent of 50 per cent of the annual assessment, it shall be open to Government to resume the holding.

XII. Only the undergrowth and such trees as it is necessary to fell for the cultivation of cardamoms are allowed to be cleared; the holding shall not be cleared for the purpose of cultivating crops other than cardamoms. Ryots may, however, utilise the trees left as shade by growing pepper, vanilla and rubber vines on them and with the sanction of the Superintendent of the Cardamom Hills may grow any such other products as he is satisfied will not interfere with the cultivation of cardamoms.

XIII. No transfer of holdings or any portion thereof shall be made without the previous permission of the Superintendent of the Cardamom Hills.

XIV. The relinquishment of entire holdings is permitted, provided the full assessment for the year with all arrears, if any, has been paid.

Ryots who (a) have taken up more land than they are in a position to cultivate;

(b) or who have taken up land that is unsuitable for cardamom cultivation;

(c) or whose land on survey proves to be more than 10 per cent. in excess of their application;

are permitted to relinquish such portions as they have not opened, on the following conditions:—

(1) That the tax is paid up in full to the date of their application for excision under this rule;

(2) That the applicant deposits a sum at the rate of one rupee per acre on the area to be excised for the cost of resurvey.

(3) That the applicant provides the necessary boundary stones; and

(4) That the land to be excised is in blocks of not less than two acres. *

XV. The forests in the Cardamom Hills and Periyar Reserves are reserved under the Forest Regulation. Any interference with them except

* Amended 17th June 1908.

for purposes permitted by these rules shall be dealt with under the above Regulation. Notwithstanding the fact that the forests in the Cardamom Hills and the Periyar Reserves are reserved, ryots are permitted to fell trees as hitherto (royal trees excepted) and clear the undergrowth for the purpose of opening new or improving old gardens, provided they first obtain written permission from the Superintendent of the Cardamom Hills to do so.

XVI. The existing system of passports issued by Natamacars is confirmed. Any person entering the Cardamom Reserve without a pass will be treated a trespasser under the Forest Regulation.

XVII. The Superintendent may permit the burning of the undergrowth in a new clearing, provided the undergrowth is heaped and carefully removed from the surrounding jungle. The ryot will be held responsible should such fire cause any damage to the trees left standing for shade in the new clearing, the surrounding forests or gardens.

XVIII. Ryots may collect fire-wood free. With the permission of the Superintendent of the Cardamom Hills, any ryot may make use of timber growing on his own holding for the construction of buildings necessary for the cultivation of his holding, free of seigniorage (royalties excepted), provided such felling does not interfere with the trees left for shade.

XIX. (*a*) On the issue and renewal of Puttahs, each ryot shall execute and register a Muchilika binding himself to the conditions prescribed in these rules.

(*b*) If the Muchilika is not executed and the Puttahs renewed within three months after the expiry of the old Puttah, it will be considered that the ryot has abandoned his holding and Government will dispose of it as they deem fit.

XX. If any ryot contravenes any of the foregoing rules or any other rules which may be passed from time to time, it shall be competent to Government to take over his holding and deal with it in any manner they deem fit.

[*Export Pass—Rule X.* (a)]

Export Pass No.

To whom granted and Residence.	Description of produce.		Quantity.		Marks.	Whence obtained.	Route.	Time allowed.	Remarks.
	Species of produce.	No. of loads.	Thulam.	Rathal.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Date.

Place.

Signature and office of the person granting the Pass.

[*Reverse.*]

This Pass is granted subject to the Rules under sections 22 and 23 of the Forest Regulation (No. II of 1068.) Any breach or contravention of them will render the holder liable to the penalties prescribed by the said Regulation and Rules. This Pass must accompany the produce and must be shewn at every Watch Station and Mettoo mentioned in it and to any Cardamom or Police Officer desiring to inspect it.

Mica and Plumbago.

Cases of unauthorised mining of minerals, such as mica and plumbago, which are Royalties under the Royal Proclamation dated 14th June 1881 (2nd Mithunom 1056) having come to the notice of Government, it is hereby notified that prospecting for or mining of metals and minerals whether in Sirkar or privats lands is hereby prohibited, except under a license from Government. (30th July 1898.)

Mining Rights.

With reference to para 2 of the Royal Proclamation dated 2nd Mithunom 1056 (14th June 1881 regarding mining rights in Travancore, it is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, that, in view to afford facilities for finders of mica in private lands to dispose of the article and for placing the mineral on the market, the following rules are passed as a tentative measure for two years from the 1st Chittray, 1078. (13th April, 1903).

1. Persons who find mica on their own property shall deliver the same to Messrs. Parry and Co., who are authorised for the period of two years above mentioned to collect the mineral on behalf of the Sirkar.

2. Messrs. Parry & Co., are permitted to export all quantities of mica collected by them under these rules on payment to the Sirkar of a royalty of 3½ per cent. and export duty of 1½ per cent. *ad valorem*, and such reasonable remuneration to the finders as may be agreed upon between them and the said Messrs. Parry & Co.

3. In the event of the Sirkar granting to any other firm or individual a concession similar to what is given to Messrs. Parry & Co., under these rules, it is open to the Sirkar to specify the local area within which each of them should exercise the right of collecting and exporting the minerals.

4. Messrs. Parry & Co. shall keep accurate accounts of the mica collected and exported by them under these Rules, showing the name and residence of the finders, the localities from which the mica is taken, the rates of remuneration paid by them to the finders and such other details as may be prescribed by Goverment from time to time.

5. The accounts kept under the foregoing rule shall be open to inspection by the Dewan or such other officer as may be deputed by him for the purpose.

6. Nothing in these Rules shall be construed as conferring any right upon any owner of private land to carry on regular mining operations or to deal in or dispose of the mica which he may find, except in the manner provided in these rules.

7. Messrs. Parry & Co. shall return to the finders all quantities of mica that might be rejected by them as being unfit for export and it shall be open to the finders to apply to the Sirkar for permission to utilize or dispose of such quantities on their own account. The permission will be granted on such conditions, as may be deemed necessary in each case.

8. On failure to comply with any of the conditions herein specified, the concession granted by these rules shall be revocable at the discretion of Government. (10th April 1902.)

Grant of Waste Lands.

Revised Rules for the grant of waste lands for wet and dry cultivation in the Cardamom Hills and Periyar Reserves sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 12th September 1902 (27th Chingom 1078) in supersession of the Rules dated 26th May 1901.

I. Waste lands on the Cardamom Hills and the Periyar Reserves will be granted for cereal cultivation on permanent tenure but subject to revision of assessment after 30 years under the following terms:—

(a) Application shall be made on printed forms which can be obtained from the Natamacars

(b) A deposit of the first year's tax shall accompany the application for which credit will be given on issue of pattah. This deposit will be forfeited in the event of withdrawal of application before pattah is granted.

(c) A tax of 4 annas per acre shall be paid on dry lands.

(d) The lands, if wet, will be subject to an assessment of British Re. (1) one per annum.

II. At the expiry of 30 years from date of issue of pattah, it shall be competent to Government to revise the assessment at such rate as the Government may fix.

III. Subject to the payment of the annual assessment, the produce of the holding shall be property of the ryots concerned.

IV. The assessment shall be payable in four equal instalments, *viz.*, Auvany, Kartigay, Thye and Chittray, without formal demand. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be charged on all assessment outstanding on the 1st Vycausy.

V. Dwelling houses and other buildings may be erected on the lands so granted.

VI. Timber required for building purposes will be charged seigniorage at the usual rates.

Exception (1) Saplings under 4 pernkkams quarter girth may be cut free of seigniorage.

Exception (2) Firewood for use on the hills is also free.

These exceptions do not extend to Royal trees.

VII. The holding, the produce thereof and the buildings upon it shall be security for the assessment on the holding.

VIII. The assessment on the holdings being public revenue due on land will be recovered under the provisions of Regulation I of 1068.

IX. The land shall not be cultivated until survey is made and Pattah granted.

X. Cattle used in cultivating land granted under these rules must pay fees under the grazing rules.

XI. Ryots cultivating cereal land on the Cardamom Hills and in the Periyar reserve must obtain passports from the Natamacars. Any person entering the reserves without a passport will be treated as a trespasser under the Forest Regulation.

XII. No transfer of the holding or any portion thereof shall be valid unless and until it is assented to by Government.

XIII. *(a)* On the issue of Pattahs, each ryot shall execute and register a Muchilika binding himself to the conditions prescribed in these Rules.

(b) If the Muchilika is not executed within three months *after the grant* of the application, it will be considered that the ryot has abandoned his holding, and Government may dispose of it as they deem fit.

XIV. If any ryot contravenes any of the foregoing rules, it shall be competent to Government to take over his holding and deal with it in any manner they deem fit.

XV. The Superintendent of the Cardamom Hills shall exercise the powers of a Division Peishcar with respect to the lands granted under these rules. (26th September 1902.)

Grazing of Foreign Cattle.

Revised Rules for the grazing of foreign cattle on the Cardamom, Peermade, Mlappara and Kannan Devan Hills and the Anjenaud Valley, sanctioned under date the 5th October 1902 in supersession of those sanctioned on the 29th March 1901.

I. *(a)* Foreign cattle are permitted to graze on the Cardamom, Peermade and Mlappara Hills and the Kannan Devan Hills and the Anjenaud Valley with the exception of the tract comprised in the concession to the Kannan Devan Hills Produce Company, on payment of a fee of annas six per head.

(b) In the case of owners of cardamom gardens, the fee will be three annas per head of cattle up to a maximum of 500 head of cattle.

(c) Calves are exempt from tax.

(d) Proprietors or managers of the tea and coffee estates are permitted to graze 500 head of cattle for each estate free of tax.

This right is transferable from one estate to another.

Free passes will be granted on application to the Superintendent of the Cardamom Hills.

II. The tax must be paid in advance to the Sirkar Agent at Kombay, or any other officer deputed by the Superintendent and Magistrate, Cardamom Hills, who will issue a license on a printed form stating the number of cattle, the amount received and the place at which they are to graze.

III. Cattle found on the Hills without a license or in excess of the number allowed in the license will be charged double fee.

IV. Cattle found grazing in a place other than that mentioned in the license will be charged a fine of three annas per head.

When, on account of scarcity of grass or water, it is desired to move cattle from the grazing ground mentioned in the license to another spot, an application for permission should be made to the Superintendent of the Cardamom Hills with the license.

V. Cattlemen must produce their license when called upon to do so by a Sirkar servant.

VI. The frontier guards or Chowkey officers will count the number of cattle entering Travancore and sign the license certifying the number they pass and recovering any fees.

VII. The license will extend from the date of issue till the end of Andy of the same year. If any of the cattle covered by a pass leave the Hills at any time within the period allowed, the number so leaving will be endorsed on the back of the pass by the frontier officer and such number of cattle will be allowed to return to the Hills at any time during the period the pass is in force.

VIII. If the Government dues are not promptly paid, cattle will be impounded and auctioned; if any balance remains after settling the Government claims, it will be paid over to the owner. The officer receiving fees and penalties will grant a receipt in a printed form.

Hunting and Shooting.

Under section 22, clause F, and section 33, clause 12, of Regulation II of 1068, the following Rule has been passed and is published for general information.

All hunting and shooting within the Teak Plantations at Malayattur, Koney and Arienkavu is prohibited from the 1st Chingom 1074 except with the permission in writing of the Forest Officer in charge of the Plantations. (3rd August 1898.)

Stamp Duty.

Under clause (*a*), section 7 of the Stamp Regulation (I of 1059), it is hereby notified, that in respect of *revised title* deeds for lands granted under the provisions of the Coffee Land Rules dated the 24th April 1865 and the Grass Land Rules dated the 31st July 1877, the Stamp duty on the new title deeds will from this date (29th September 1902) be remitted to the extent of the duty leviable on the amount of the consideration set forth in the original deeds. (29th September 1902.)

Reciprocal Service of Processes.

Under Section 588 of the Civil Procedure Code (Regulation II of 1065), the following Rules for the reciprocal service of processes between Travancore and Cochin under date 12th September 1902 (27th Chingom 1078) are published for general information:—

1. All processes received from the Civil Courts of Cochin for service in this State shall be served by the local Civil Courts free of charge.

2. Processes issued by the Chief Court and the District Courts of of Cochin shall be served by the local District Courts and processes issued by the Munsif's Courts of Cochin by the local District Munsifs' Courts, within whose jurisdiction the persons to whom they are addressed, reside, as if such processes had been originally issued by the local courts.

3. When any process received for service from Cochin is in a language other than English or Malayalam, the Court issuing it may be requested to forward an English translation of the same.

4. The Civil Court in Travancore receiving a process for service from a Civil Court of Cochin shall accept the certificate endorsed on the process by the Court issuing it as sufficient proof that the proper fee for the issue therof has been paid and shall deliver such process to the proper officer of the Court for service and shall retransmit the same to the Court from which it was received with a return in the form appended to the Rules for the reciprocal service of processes between British India and Travancore dated the 11th January 1890 (29th Dhanu 1065) and with the endorsement of the process-server showing in what manner service has been effected and, if service has not been effected, the reason for the non-service, and such endorsement shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of the process-server.

5. The return &c., referred to in the preceding rule shall be transmitted to the Court which issued the process by Anchal "On Sirkar Service."

6. The processes of the local High Court and the District Courts for service in Cochin other than those mentioned in sections 85 and 86 of the Civil Procedure Code shall be sent by Anchal "On Sirkar Service" to

the District Courts and those of the District Munsifs' Courts to the Munsifs' Courts in Cochin within whose jurisdiction the persons to whom the processes are addressed, reside, and no remittance on account of process service fees need accompany such processes; but a note shall be entered on every such process that the necessary fee has been levied; and such note shall be attested by the Registrar in the High Court and by the presiding Judge or Munsif, as the case may be, in the other courts.

7. The processes of the local courts for service in Cochin may be drawn up in Malayalam or English.

8. On processes to be forwarded to the Cochin Courts for service, the process fees prescribed by the Rules now in force in respect to processes for service within Travancore, shall alone be levied. The present practice of levying batta at varying rates in respect of such processes shall be discontinued. As regards processes in respect of which such batta has been levied but the processes have not been issued, the process fees prescribed by the local Rules shall be credited to "Process Service Fund" from the said batta when the processes are issued.

9. When the process issued for service in Cochin is for the appearance of any person as a witness, the amount of batta and travelling allowances he may be entitled to under the local Rules, shall be remitted with the process either in British Postage Stamps or currency notes or by money order. *(29th September 1902.)*

The Law College.

Rules regulating the constitution and working of the Trivandrum Law College. (As amended by Government Proceedings No. $\frac{E.149}{1075}$ *E. 7 dated 15th August, 1904.)*

OBJECT.

1. The college, which is affiliated to the Madras University in the Faculty of Law, is intended to afford instruction to students preparing for the B. L. and M. L. Degree Examinations of the said University and the Pleadership, Civil and Criminal Special tests and such other examinations in Law as have been or may hereafter be instituted by the Travancore Government.

CONTROL.

2. Subject to the control of the Dewan, the general management of the College is vested in the Principal.

3. The members of the staff are subordinate to the Principal and all communications which they may wish to address to the Government must be forwarded through him.

STAFF.

4. The staff shall consist of a Principal, two Senior Lecturers, two Junior lecturers and a lecturer in Medical Jurisprudence.*

5. The Principal shall be a Barister-at-Law or a Vakil of the High Court being a graduate in Law, of not less than five years' standing; the two Senior lecturers shall be Barristers-at-Law of not less than 3 years' standing or Vakils of the High Court being graduates in Law of not less than five years' standing; and the two Junior lecturers shall be Barristers-at-Law or Vakils of the High Court being graduates in Law, of not less than three years' standing.*

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* Amended 15th August 1904.

6. The Senior and Junior Lecturers will be required to lecture one hour daily during the five working days of the week and the Principal one hour a week.*

7. The duties of the lecturers shall from time to time be determined by the Principal.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

8. The courses of instruction for the B. L. Classes shall be as laid down in the bye-laws and regulations of the Madras University. They shall extend over two years, divided into four terms, the terms being separated by the two vacations of the year. During the first two terms, students shall be prepared for the first examination in law, and during the remaining two terms, students who have completed their course of instruction in the F. L. Class and who have passed the necessary class examinations shall be prepared for the B. L. Degree examination. The courses of instruction for the Pleadership classes shall embrace the subjects prescribed in the rules made by the High Court and shall extend over two years or four consecutive terms.

CLASSES.

9. The College shall contain the following classes:—

I. B. L. Class—to consist of students preparing for the B. L. Degree examination.

II. F. L. Class—to consist of students preparing for the F. L. examination.

III. Pleadership classes—to consist of students preparing for the Pleadership examinations.

STRENGTH OF CLASSES.

10. There shall be no fixed limit to the number of students to be admitted into any class, admissions being regulated with due regard to the accommodation and staff available for efficient instruction. But, should it be considered necessary that a limit should be fixed as regards admission, selection shall be made in order of the receipt of applications by the Principal.

ADMISSIONS, DISMISSALS AND WITHDRAWALS.

11. All applications for admission shall be in a prescribed form and shall be submitted so as to reach the Principal not later than the second Monday in January for the B. L., F. L. and Pleadership classes.

12. The Principal may refuse admission to any candidate whose previous conduct has not been satisfactory. This order shall be subject to appeal to Government whose decision shall be final.

13. Any student who has obtained admission into the College by means of a false certificate or by false representations of any kind, or who has been found guilty of grave misconduct, shall be summarily dismissed, the fact of such dismissal and the reasons for it being at once reported to Government.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR ADMISSION.

14. Candidates for admission to the B. L. classes must have passed the B. A. Degree examination of the Madras University or some other examination accepted by the University as equivalent thereto. Provided that candidates who have appeared for the B. A. Degree examination may be provisionally admitted pending publication of the results.

15. Candidates for admission to the First Grade Pleadership class must have passed the First in Arts Examination of a British Indian University or such examination as may be declared by the High Court to entitle them to admission to the Pleadership examination of the first grade, or must have served as a clerk in the Judicial Department for five years after passing the Matriculation examination. Candidates for admission to the Second Grade Pleadership class must have passed the

* Amended 15th August 1904.

Matriculation examination of a British Indian University or such other examination as may be declared by the High Court equivalent thereto.

FEES.

16. Fees shall be levied as under :—

B. L. class .. Rs. 10½ per mensem or Rs. 63 per term.
F. L. class .. Rs. 9 per mensem or Rs. 54 per term.
Pleadership class Rs. 7½ per mensem or Rs. 45 per term. *

17. All fees shall be paid in advance.

18. No refund shall be made except in the case of a student admitted into the F. L. Class, who has appeared for the B. A. Degree examination and who having failed in that examination, has to withdraw from the College.

19. If a student, for sufficient reasons, leaves the College during term, the Principal may, with the sanction of Government, return or remit such portion of the fees as may be considered equitable.

20. The fees may be increased or reduced by Government at any time.

HOURS OF INSTRUCTION.

21. The hours of instruction shall be fixed by the Principal with the previous sanction of Government. The general scheme of study shall be arranged by the Principal subject to the control of Government to whom a copy of the time-table shall be submitted at least ten days before the beginning of the term. No material change shall be made in the time-table or in the general arrangement of College work except under the sanction of Government.

VACATIONS, HOLIDAYS AND LEAVE.

22. The College shall be closed for the midsummer vacation at the same time as the High Court and for a period equal in length to the vacation of that Court, and for a month during Christmas.

23. The occasional holidays allowed in Chapter III of the Educational Rules shall apply to this College in so far as its special character may allow.

24. Students may obtain leave of absence in case of illness or for other good reasons by application to the Principal.

REGISTERS AND ACCOUNTS.

25. The following Registers shall be kept :—

I. Register of admissions and withdrawals for each class.
II. Monthly register of attendance.
III. Register of fees and fines for each class.
IV. Acquittance roll and pay abstract.
V. Library catalogue and register.
VI. Register of expenditure on contingencies.
VII. Inventory of valuable stock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

26. The Principal and Lecturers shall hold written examinations half-yearly to test the students in their knowledge of the subjects of instruction during the preceding half-year. No student shall ordinarily be granted a term certificate unless he gets 40 per cent. of the marks assigned for each subject; or otherwise satisfies the Principal and Lecturers concerned that he is qualified for such term certificate.

27. An abstract of these rules, with such alterations as may have been sanctioned within the preceding twelve months, in so far as they relate to the students, shall be published in the first issue of the Travancore Government Gazette in January.

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*Amended 15th August 1904.

STATE LIFE INSURANCE.

The following Revised State Life Insurance Rules are passed with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 30th January 1904:

REVISED STATE LIFE INSURANCE RULES.

1. In these Rules:

(*a*) "Proposer" means the person whose life is proposed to be insured.

(*b*) "Insured" means the person who has insured his life under these Rules.

(*c*) "Policy" means the written document containing the contract for the payment under these Rules of an endowment bonus in consideration of the premium paid by the Insured.

(*d*) "Pay" means the remuneration paid to an officer in respect of any permanent office held by him in the service of this Government, in respect of which office he may become entitled under any Rules which are now or which may hereafter be in force, to a pension, but shall not include any fees accruing to any officer in respect of such office.

(*e*) "Premium" means the periodical payment for any Policy.

2. (*a*) All public servants holding permanent appointments before the first Thye 1073 *may* insure their lives under these Rules.

(*b*) All persons permanently entertained on or after the first Thye 1073 *shall* insure their lives unless pronounced unfit on medical examination under these Rules.

Provided that the age of the officer does not exceed 45 years or his salary is not below Rs. 10.

Provided further that any person whose salary is below Rs. 10 *may* if he falls under clause (*a*) of this Rule and *shall*, if he falls under clause (*b*) insure his life if, and as soon as, his salary is raised to Rs. 10 before he attains his 45th year of age.

3. Five per cent. of the pay of the Insured shall be recovered every month as Premium and credited to Government till the Insured shall complete 55 years of age or, in the event of his dying earlier, till his death, in consideration of which a bonus (according to the table appended to these Rules) shall be payable from the Government Treasury to the legal representative or assignee of the Insured at his death. Fractions of a Rupee other than multiples of quarter of a Rupee shall be excluded in calculating the monthly premium.

4. The age of the Proposer shall be taken to be the age at his last birthday.

5. Whenever the pay of the Insured is permanently increased, a further insurance shall be effected for such bonus as will cover the surplus premium available.

6. When an Insured ceases to be under the service of the Government before completing the age of 55 years, he may elect either to continue to pay the Premium due on his Policy till it becomes mature or discontinue payment of the same, in which latter case his representative or assignee will be paid at his (Insured's) death such portion of the bonus as is proportionate to the amount of the premium paid. Provided however that dismissed officials who have been ordered by Government to be included in the list of officers not eligible for re-entertainment in Government service shall not be entitled to the benefit of the option to continue to pay the premium.

7. If an Insured be degraded for any cause, he may either continue to pay the full premium on his Policy or discontinue payment of the difference between such premium and that due on his reduced pay, the bonus payable after his death being in the latter case reduced proportionately as prescribed in the preceding rule.

8. The business of the State Life Insurance Scheme shall be managed by the Chief Secretary to the Government assisted by one of the Assistants in the Secretariat.

The account portion of the work shall be attended to in the Huzur Jamabundy Department (Accounts Branch).

9. The Chief Secretary to the Government shall, with the Dewan's sanction, frame such subsidiary rules for the transaction of business as may be found necessary.

All matters not provided for in the rules and all doubts about the construction or interpretation of the existing rules shall be placed before the Dewan by the Chief Secretary and orders obtained.

10. All receipts and disbursements on account of the State Insurance shall be carried to a separate head of account and funds belonging to this account shall at the end of each month be invested in such manner as the Government may deem fit.

11. The accounts of the Fund for each year shall be audited before the end of Chingom following by two Accountants who shall be selected by Government; and a report shall be submitted to Government by the Auditors before the end of Kanny as to the progress of the Fund during the previous official year with such statements as may be prescribed from time to time.

12. A public servant proposing to insure his life under these Rules shall submit a Proposal in Form No. 1 written in his own hand, whenever possible and signed in the presence of his immediate superior or a Magistrate who will in his turn sign the certificate to the effect that he has read and explained the form to the Proposer whose signature was affixed in his presence, and forward the same in a sealed cover to the Chief Secretary.

13. The Chief Secretary will, after examining the Proposal, forward the same to the Medical Officer who may be appointed by Government in this behalf, requesting him to examine the Proposer and record his opinion regarding his age and health in the certificate appended to the Proposal.

Government may, in any case, dispense with the medical examination contemplated in the first para of this Rule and admit the acceptance of a certificate of health produced by the Proposer from a competent Medical Officer.

14. It shall be the duty of the Medical Officer to examine the Proposer and record his remarks on the back of the Proposal and forward the same direct to the Durbar Physician in a sealed cover after obtaining the signature of the Proposer to the declaration prescribed therein.

15. The Proposal and medical report shall then be examined by the Durbar Physician and forwarded to the Chief Secretary with his opinion which shall be final. The Durbar Physican may, if he deems necessary, call a Medical Board to examine any Proposer before passing his final opinion. In all cases where the Medical Board is convened, the opinion of the majority shall be final. In cases of equality of votes, the Durbar Physician shall have a casting vote. The Durbar Physician shall see that his subordinates do not unnecessarily delay the examination of the applicants and the submission of their reports.

If the Proposer is thus declared to be fully eligible, the Chief Secretary to the Government shall issue a Policy in Form No. 3 and arrange to give intimation of the acceptance of the Proposal to the Proposer through his immediate superior. If a Proposal is not fully eligible the age of the Proposer shall be taken to be his age plus the years recommended by the Durbar Physician to be added on, and the Policy shall be issued for the amount of the bonus which the age so taken would entitle him to. The difference between the bonus thus entered in the policy and that payable if his age had been accepted without any addition shall however be divided by the difference between his age and his 55th year and the quotient shall

be annually added to the bonus specified in the Policy untill his death, if it happens within his 55th year, and paid along with the said bonus. If he lives beyond the age of 55, the amount of bonus payable shall be the same as that which would have been payable if his age had been accepted without any addition.

16. The Chief Secretary shall forward the Policy to the Tahsildar of the Taluk in which the Proposer may be employed, or the Officer in charge of the Treasury from which his pay is disbursed, for delivery to him on payment, in cash or deduction from pay, of the first premium. The date of payment of the first premium shall be the date of the Policy, and shall be entered therein by the Tahsildar or the Officer in charge of the Treasury, before delivery.

If the Proposer comes under the class of persons referred to in rule 2 (b), the premium shall be recovered from the date of his appointment.

17. When an Insured has to further insure his life as required by Rule 5, he shall submit a Proposal in Form No. 2. The Proposal as well as the declaration prescribed therein shall be signed by the Insured in the presence of his immediate superior or a Magistrate, who in his turn shall attest both. The Chief Secretary may issue a Policy in Form No. 3 for such bonus as will cover the surplus premium, and arrange to give intimation of the same to the Insured through his immediate superior. The procedure prescribed in Rule 16 shall be applicable to this further insurance.

18. On proof of the death of an insured person being established by the production of a certificate of death or other satisfactory evidence, and on the Policy being surrendered, the Government will issue an order for the payment of the sum insured under the Policy less the amount (if any) due on account of arrears of premium. The payment shall be made within one month after proof of death, to the assignee or representative of the Insured. If there be doubt or dispute as to the person entitled to receive the bonus, it shall be paid within one month after production of satisfactory proof of the claimant's right.

19. The premia shall be payable in advance and be recovered monthly by deduction from the pay of the Insured.

20. When the Insured is absent from duty on leave with allowances, the premium shall be realised when such leave allowances are drawn. If he should obtain leave without allowances or be suspended from service, the premium, if not otherwise recovered, shall be a debt on his Policy carrying interest at 4 per cent. per annum and shall be recovered as arrears from his future pay, if any, in instalments not exceeding 5 per cent. of such pay.

21. When an Insured who has ceased to be in the service of the Government has elected to continue to pay premium till his Policy matures, he may be allowed by the Chief Secretary to pay such premium monthly, quarterly, half-yearly or yearly, into any Government Treasury. 15 days grace shall be allowed when the premium is payable monthly and a grace of one month when it is paid otherwise. If the Insured fails to pay the premium within the days of grace, no further cash payments shall be received from him and the amount insured will be reduced in proportion to the premium paid.

22. Every Insured shall be supplied with a Premium Receipt Book (Form No. 4) in which payment of each premium shall be acknowledged by the Officer in charge of the Treasury where his pay is disbursed or by his immediate superior, as the case may be.

23. If an Insured should lose his Policy, a duplicate thereof may be issued to him by the Chief Secretary on his paying a fee of one Rupee.

If an insured public servant loses his Premium Receipt Book, the Chief Secretary may issue a new book certifying therein to the receipt of premia already realised, on the Insured paying a fee of Rupee one, if his

salary is less than Rupees twenty-five; Rupees two, if it is Rupees twenty-five or above but is less than Rupee fifty; and a fee of Rupées five, if it is Rupees fifty or above, per mensem.

24. False information furnished by an Insured or production by him of any false evidence in connection with the insurance of his life shall render his Policy null and void, and the premia paid by him shall be forfeited to Government.

25. The Government reserve to themselves the right to add to or modify or altogether cancel these rules in regard to future applicants.

26. These rules do not apply in respect of appointments, service in which does not by itself count towards pension under the Pension Rules.

27. These revised rules shall come into force from the 1st Masi 1079.

Table of bonus payable according to the proportion to the monthly premium payable by the insured.

Vide RULE 3.

Monthly premium in rupees	1	1·5	2	2·5	3	3·5	4	4·5	5	5·5	6	6·5	7	7·5	8	8·5	9	9·5	10	Monthly premium in rupees
Age 18	[illegible]	892·26	1190·48	1487·10	1724·52	2011·94	2299·36	2586·[illegible]	2873·20	3160·62	3449·04	3736·46	4023·85	4311·30	4598·72	4886·14	5173·56	5460·98	5748·40	Age 18
19	[illegible]	8·2·10	1122·80	1403·50	1684·20	1964·90	2245·60	2526·[illegible]07	2807·70	3088·40	3369·10	3649·80	3930·50	4211·20	4491·90	4772·60	5053·30	5334·[illegible]	5614	19
20	17	820·50	1094	1367·50	1641	1914·50	2188	2461·[illegible]35	2734·70	3008·70	3282	3556·50	3829	4102·50	4376	4649·50	4923	5196·50	5470	20
21	[illegible]	2000·[illegible]	1000·00	1333·[illegible]	1666·66	2000·00	2333·[illegible]	2666·[illegible]	2999·[illegible]	3333·33	3666·66	4000·00	4333·33	4666·66	4999·99	5333·33	5666·66	5999·99	6333·33	21
22	[illegible]	778·[illegible]	1037·82	1297·[illegible]	1556·73	1816·[illegible]	2075·[illegible]	2335·[illegible]	2594·[illegible]	2853·[illegible]	3112·[illegible]	3372·[illegible]	3631·82	3891·82	4151·28	4410·73	4670·19	4929·64	5189·10	22
23	[illegible]	757·[illegible]	1010·[illegible]	1263·[illegible]	1516·79	1769·41	2022·[illegible]	2275·[illegible]	2528·[illegible]	2781·56	3034·19	3286·82	3539·[illegible]	3792·[illegible]	4045·08	4297·71	4550·34	4802·97	5055·60	23
24	180	720	900	1200	1440	1680	1920	2160	2400	2640	2880	3120	3360	3600	3840	4080	4320	4560	4800	24
25	[illegible]	[illegible]·71	911·28	1142·86	1371·42	1599·[illegible]	1828·[illegible]	2057·[illegible]	2285·70	2514·27	2742·84	2971·41	3199·98	3428·[illegible]	3657·[illegible]	3885·[illegible]	4114·16	4342·[illegible]	4571·40	25
26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1000·00	1200·00	1400·00	1600·00	1800·00	2000·00	2200·00	2400·00	2600·00	2800·00	3000·00	3200·00	3400·00	3600·00	3800·00	4000·00	26
27	417·[illegible]	625·08	833·[illegible]	1042·17	1250·17	1458·17	1666·[illegible]	1875·[illegible]	2083·50	2291·50	2500·00	2708·33	2916·33	3125·00	3333·33	3541·67	3750·00	3958·33	4166·67	27
28	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500	550	600	650	700	750	800	850	900	950	1000	28
29	58	87	116	145	174	203	232	261	290	319	348	377	406	435	464	493	522	551	580	29
30	[illegible]	[illegible]·51	738·10	923·07	1107·69	1292·30	1476·92	1661·[illegible]	1846·15	2030·76	2215·38	2399·99	2584·61	2769·22	2953·84	3138·45	3323·07	3507·68	3692·30	30
31	[illegible]	511·25	681·70	852·12	1022·55	1192·97	1363·40	1533·[illegible]	1704·25	1874·67	2045·10	2215·52	2385·95	2556·37	2726·80	2897·22	3067·65	3238·07	3408·50	31
32	[illegible]	390·[illegible]	520·[illegible]	650·57	781·10	911·43	1041·96	1172·49	1302·[illegible]	1433·[illegible]	1563·[illegible]	1693·96	1824·49	1954·[illegible]	2085·24	2215·77	2346·29	2476·82	2607·35	32
33	[illegible]	364·[illegible]	485·[illegible]	606·31	727·17	848·03	968·89	1089·[illegible]	1210·[illegible]	1331·[illegible]	1452·[illegible]	1573·18	1693·[illegible]	1814·[illegible]	1935·[illegible]	2056·[illegible]	2177·[illegible]	2298·[illegible]	2419·36	33
34	[illegible]	[illegible]	600	750	900	1050	1200	[illegible]	1500	1650	1800	1950	2100	2250	2400	2550	2700	2850	3000	34
35	282·[illegible]	[illegible]	564·[illegible]	705·87	847·05	988·22	1129·40	1270·[illegible]	1411·75	1552·92	1694·10	1835·27	1976·45	2117·62	2258·80	2399·97	2541·15	2682·32	2823·50	35
36	271·[illegible]	[illegible]	542·[illegible]	678·50	814·[illegible]	950·[illegible]	1086·[illegible]	1222·[illegible]	1357·[illegible]	1493·40	1628·[illegible]	1764·[illegible]	1899·68	2035·[illegible]	2171·[illegible]	2306·[illegible]	2442·[illegible]	2577·[illegible]	2713·80	36
37	[illegible]	[illegible]	518·[illegible]	648·62	778·[illegible]	908·07	1037·[illegible]	1167·[illegible]	1297·25	1426·[illegible]	1556·[illegible]	1685·70	1815·[illegible]	1945·[illegible]	2074·[illegible]	2204·[illegible]	2334·[illegible]	2463·[illegible]	2593·[illegible]	37
38	204·[illegible]	[illegible]	612·[illegible]	765·37	918·[illegible]	1071·[illegible]	1224·[illegible]	1377·[illegible]	1530·72	1683·[illegible]	1836·[illegible]	1989·[illegible]	2142·[illegible]	2295·[illegible]	2448·[illegible]	2601·[illegible]	2754·[illegible]	2907·[illegible]	3060·[illegible]	38
39	228·[illegible]	[illegible]	457·[illegible]	571·[illegible]	685·[illegible]	799·[illegible]	913·[illegible]	1027·[illegible]	1142·[illegible]	1256·[illegible]	1370·[illegible]	1484·[illegible]	1598·[illegible]	1712·[illegible]	1826·[illegible]	1940·[illegible]	2054·[illegible]	2168·[illegible]	2282·[illegible]	39
40	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	716·[illegible]	818·[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	40
41	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	[illegible]	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	41
42	188·[illegible]	282·[illegible]	376·[illegible]	470·57	564·[illegible]	658·80	752·[illegible]	846·[illegible]	941·[illegible]	1035·[illegible]	1129·88	1223·[illegible]	1317·60	1411·[illegible]	1506·[illegible]	1600·[illegible]	1694·07	1788·18	1882·[illegible]	42
43	17[illegible]	261·[illegible]	349·08	436·[illegible]	523·[illegible]	610·[illegible]	698·[illegible]	785·[illegible]	872·70	959·97	1047·24	1134·[illegible]	1221·78	1309·05	1396·[illegible]	1483·[illegible]	1570·86	1658·[illegible]	1745·[illegible]	43
44	100	200	200	400	400	500	500	700	800	800	900	900	1000	1200	1200	1300	1400	520	1600	44
45	145·[illegible]	218·[illegible]	290·00	363·[illegible]	435·[illegible]	508·07	581·[illegible]	654·[illegible]	727·[illegible]	799·97	872·70	945·12	1018·[illegible]	1090·80	1163·[illegible]	1236·[illegible]	1309·[illegible]	1381·[illegible]	1454·[illegible]	45
Pay	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	Pay

SUBSIDIARY RULES.

1. The following registers shall be maintained in the Life Insurance Branch, the various Treasuries and Departments:—

IN THE LIFE INSURANCE BRANCH.

(1) General Register of Policies issued.
(2) Register of Policies paid.
(3) Alphabetical Index of the Insured.
(4) Register of Proposals received.

IN THE HUZUR JAMABUNDY ACCOUNT DEPARTMENT (ACCOUNTS BRANCH).

(1) The Personal Ledger of Premia collected.
(2) The Register of Interest and other dues.

IN THE TREASURIES.

(1) General Register of Insured paying premium at the Treasury.
(2) Daily Register of Premia credited at the Treasury.

IN THE OFFICES OF HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Register of Insured attached to the office.

2. The Assistant who is in charge of the Life Insurance Branch shall sign all routine communications "For the Chief Secretary", the Policies being signed by the Chief Secretary himself.

Rules regarding the Settlement of Claims.

The following modified Rules regarding the settlement of claims to the bonus of deceased Policy-holders are passed under date the 30th January 1904.

1. On the receipt of the report of the death of any Policy-holder, the Chief Secretary to the Dewan shall publish a notice in the Government Gazette inviting the claimants to produce within a date to be fixed therein, satisfactory evidence of their title or representative character.

2. The following will be accepted as satisfactory evidence of title unless the Chief Secretary sees grounds to require further evidence:—

(a) A certificate from the Head of the Office in which the deceased Policy-holder was serving at the date of his death, certifying, from his personal knowledge or on the declaration of two senior subordinates serving under him possesing personal knowledge, to the relationship of the claimant or claimants, as the case may be.

(b) In cases where the deceased has by a registered will bequeathed the bonus to any particular individual, a certified copy of such will, granted under the signature and seal of the Registrar in whose office the will was deposited or registered.

(c) Certificate of heirship, probate or letter of administration granted by the Resident or any Court of Law in British India, although such certificate, probate or letter of administration does not expressly mention the bonus due under the State Insurance Policy.

(d) Decree or order of a Civil Court of competent jurisdiction in Travancore or British India, recognizing the heirship of the claimant to the deceased, although the suit or proceeding in which the decree or order was passed, did not directly embrace the claim to the bonus under the State Policy.

(e) Certificate from any officer of Government drawing a salary of not less than Rs. 200, or from a Tahsildar, Munsiff or Magistrate in the service of this State or a Justice of the Peace exercising jurisdiction in Travancore, declaring from his personal knowledge the relationship of the claimants to the deceased.

(f) Certificate from a Tahsildar in the service of this State testifying, as the result of due enquiry, to the claim of the applicant (or applicants) to the bonus assured by the Policy of the deceased.

3. Notwithstanding anything said in the previous paras, the Chief Secretary may, in cases of conflicting and cross claims, require the claimants to produce a decree of the Travancore Civil Court establishing his or their claim to the bonus as against his or their opponents.

4. In cases of bequests, a certificate of the identity of the claimant must also be produced, from an officer of the rank mentioned in clause (*e*), Rule 2.

5. The certificate granted by officers under (*a*) and (e) of Rule 2 should give full particulars of the relationship of the claimant to the deceased and the means of knowledge possessed by the officer granting it and state whether there are any other relations of the deceased likely to claim the bonus.

5. Any person who does not put forward his claim within three months from the date of the notice referred to in Rule 1 will be considered to have waived his claim to the bonus.

7. The bonus assured by the Policy will be paid to the person who, among several claimants, seems to the Chief Secretary to have the best claim, on his giving a good and tangible security to indemnify the Government against any loss that may accrue in the event of the Government being compelled by a decree of a Court to pay the bonus over again to another claimant.

8. The Chief Secretary to Government may consult the Head Sirkar Vakil or Assistant Head Sirkar Vakil on any legal point connected with the settlement of claims.

NOTIFICATIONS.

It is hereby notified, with that no Member of the Medical Department belonging to the Inferior Grade shall conduct medical examinations for purposes of the State Life Insurance. (4th March 1903.)

Instances have been brought to the notice of Government that pay-disbursing officers do not, in all cases realise the permia due on the Policies of insured public servants, before disbursing their salaries. The attention of pay-disbursing officers is, therefore, particularly invited to para 2 of Government Circular dated 11th July 1901, under which they should refuse to disburse the pay of the insured concerned, in cases where deductions on account of permia are not duly noted in the pay-bills by Heads of Departments. (29th May 1903.)

It is hereby notified, for the information of all public servants who have insured their lives under the State Life Insurance Scheme, that the Insurance Policies may be transferred by executing a deed of assignment and that, in all such cases, a copy of the deed should be sent to the Chief Secretary to Government, for record in the Insurance Office. (30th May 1903.)

All the Medical subordinates who are now, or may hereafter be, attached to the General Hospital, Trivandrum, and who hold the L. M. & S., or any higher degree, are authorized to grant medical certificates, under the supervision of the Medical Officer in charge of the Hospital, to public servants drawing Rs. (20) twenty and below, for purposes of the State Life Insurance (28th July 1903.)

It has been brought to the notice of Government that pay-disbursing officers do not always realise from the insured public servants the interest due, in cases where the monthly premia are paid in arrears in contravention of section 20, and where the cause of such delayed payment does not come under the first part of section 21, of the State Life Insurance Rules. Pay-disbursing officers are requested to see that in future the amount of interest due in such cases is invariably recovered from the insured along with the monthly premia (20th August 1903.)

PIRAVAGAI NOTIFICATIONS.

In modification of the Tariff values fixed by the Import Tariff notification No. P. D. 198 dated the 11th February 1903, and as further altered from time to time by notifications in the Government Gazette, the following Tariff values as per column 4 of the schedule have been fixed for the articles enumerated in the second column.

Nothing in this notification shall affect any additional duty imposed from time to time under the Peravagai notifications. (No. P. D. 135 dated 28th January 1904.)

TRAVANCORE IMPORT TARIFF.

No customs duties will be levied on;

(1) goods imported by land, sea or backwater into Travancore being the produce or manufacture of British India or of the territories of the Cochin State;

(2) goods which are not the produce or manufacture of British India or the territories of the Cochin State which shall have already paid duty in British India or the Cochin State;

(3) Coimbatore or other British Indian produce passing through the Travancore backwaters to British Cochin or to the Cochin State, and the produce of the Cochin State directly proceeding through Travancore to British Cochin or to some other parts of the Cochin State itself.*

Proviso—The above rules do not apply to tobacco (raw and manufactured), salt, opium and spirits which should pay import duties as under, whether they are imported direct from foreign countries or from or through British India or the Cochin State:—

(*a*) Tobacco as per No. 6 in the 1st column of the Import Tariff.

(*b*) Salt Do. No. 3 Do. Do.

(*c*) Opium — can be imported only by the Government contractor after paying duty to the British Indian Government†

(*d*) Spirits as per No. 1 in the 1st column of Do.

ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.

Including also any articles, other than those included in Nos. 1 to 12 of this Schedule, which are "arms" within the meaning of the Travancore Arms Regulation III of 1061, and any articles which the Dewan may, by notification in the Gazette, declare to be "ammunition" or "military stores."

NAMES OF ARTICLES.

		Duty. Rs.	A.
1	Firearms other than pistols, including gas and air guns and rifles, for each	50	0
2.	Barrels for the same, whether single or double, for each	30	0
3.	Pistols, for each	15	0
4.	Barrels for the same, whether single or double, for each	10	0
5.	Springs used for firearms, including gas and air guns and rifles, for each	8	0
6.	Gunstocks, sights, block and rollers for each	5	0

* *Vide* Notification No. 265 dated 26th May 1865 (14th Vycausy 1040) published at page 125 of the Travancore Gazette dated 13th June 1865 (1st Auny 1040).

† *Vide* Proclamation dated 13th August 1884 (30th Karkadagom 1059) published at page 844 of the Travancore Government Gazette dated 26th August 1884 (12th Auvany 1060.)

7.	Revolver-breeches, for each cartridge they will carry	2	8
8.	Extractors, nippers, heel-plates, pins, screws, tangs bolts, thumb-pieces, triggers, trigger-guards, hammers, pistons, plates and all other parts of a firearm (including a gas and air gun or rifle) not herein otherwise provided for, and all tools used for cleaning or putting together or loading the same, for each	1	8
9.	Machines for making, loading, or closing cartridges, for each	10	0
10.	Machines for capping cartridges, for each ...	2	8

Exception I.—Articles falling under the 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th or 10th head of the foregoing list, when they appertain to a firearm falling under the 1st or 3rd head, and are fitted into the same case with such firearm, are free.

Exception II.—The following are also free, namely:—

(*a*) Arms forming part of the regular equipment of an officer entitled to wear diplomatic, military, naval or police uniform;

(*b*) a sword, a revolver, or a pair of pistols, when accompanying an officer of His Majesty's Regular Forces, or a commissioned officer of a Volunteer corps, or certified by the commandant of the corps to which such officer belongs, or, in the case of an officer not attached to any corps, by the officer commanding the station or district in which such officer is serving, to be imported by the officer for the purposes of his equipment;

(*c*) swords and revolvers which are certified by an Inspector-General of Police to be part of the ordinary equipment of members of the Police force under his charge;

(*d*) swords forming part of the equipment of native commissioned officers of His Majesty's Army;

(*e*) swords for presentation as Army or Volunteer prizes;

(*f*) arms, ammunitions and military stores imported with the sanction of the Government of India for the use of any portion of the military forces of a Native State in India which may be maintained and organized for Imperial Service;

(*g*) Morris tubes and patent ammunition when imported by officers commanding British and Native regiments or Volunteer corps, for the instruction of their men.

Proviso 1.—No duty in excess of ten per cent. *ad valorem* shall be levied upon any of the articles numbered 1 to 10 in the foregoing list when they are imported in reasonable quantity, for his own private use, by any person lawfully entitled to possess the same.

Proviso 2.—When any articles which have been otherwise imported and upon which duty has been levied or is leviable under numbers 1 to 10 are purchased retail from the importer by a person lawfully entitled as aforesaid, in reasonable quantity for his own private use, the importer may apply to the Dewan for a refund or remission (as the case may be) of so much of the duty thereon as is in excess of 10 per cent. *ad valorem*; and if the Dewan is satisfied as to the identity of the articles, and that such importer is in other respects entitled to such refund or remission, he shall grant the same accordingly.

		Tariff Valuation.		Rate of Duty.
		Rs.	A.	
11.	Gunpowder all sorts ...	...*ad valorem*		10 per cent.
12.	All other sorts of arms, ammunitions, and military stores ...	,,		

LIQUORS, OPIUM, SALT, SALTED FISH AND TOBACCO.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Rate of duty.	
1	LIQUORS *—		Rs.	As.
	Ale, beer and porter	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles.	0	7
	Cider and other fermented liquors			
	Liquors	" " ..	6	0
	Spirit which has been rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption ...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.	
	Spirit when used in drugs, medicines, or chemicals in a proportion of less than twenty per cent. of spirit of the strength of London proof ...			
	Spirit when so used in proportion of twenty per cent. and upwards	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles of the strength of London proof.	6	0
			and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof.	
	Spirit, perfumed in wood or in bottles	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles.	8	0
	Spirit, other sorts	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles of the strength of London proof.	6	0
			and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof.	
	Wines —			
	Champagne and all other sparkling wines not containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit...	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles.	2	8

* (1) European liquors which have paid the foreign import duty in British India are exempted from duty. Vide notification dated 23rd Audi 1916 published at page 263 of the Travancore Gazette dated 25th Audy 1940. / 8th August 1865.

(2) Country liquor imported into Travancore from British India or Sirkar Cochin are exempt from duty. (Vide Notification No. 806 dated 31st Karkadagom 1040.)

LIQUORS, OPIUM, SALT, SALTED FISH AND TOBACCO.—(*contd.*)

No.	Names of Articles.	Per.	Rate of duty.
	Wines—(*Continued*) All other sorts of wines not containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles.	Rs. 1 As 0
	Provided that all sparkling and still wines containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit shall be liable to duty at the rate applicable to spirit. other sorts.		
2	OPIUM NOT TO BE IMPORTED EXCEPT BY GOVERNMENT CONTRACTOR—		
3	SALT— N. B.—Ordinary salt cannot be imported except on account of Government.		
4	INDCOPU	Indian maund of 3.200 tolas.	2 0
5	SALTED FISH, wet or dry	Indian maund of 82 and two-seventh lbs. avoirdupois weight.	Such rate or rates of duty not exceeding 12 annas as the Dewan may, by notification in the Gazette, from time to time prescribe. (Present rate 6 as. per maund.)
6	TOBACCO†—	Tariff valuation. Rs. As.	
	Snuff	Bottle of 54 tolas 2 2	8 per cent.
	English Tobacco used for smoking... ..	lbs. 3 8	
	Cigars	" 3 8	
	Cigarettes (*a*)	*ad valorem.*	
	Goodak	lbs. 0 8	
	Unmanufactured	... ...	As hitherto.

† Raw and confected—dutiable under the bonding system governed by separate rules.

(*a*) No. P. D. 830 dated 25th June 1903. It is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah that a duty of 8 per cent. on a Tariff valuation of Rs. 3—as. 8 per lb., will be levied in future on Beedees (allowing one-half of the actual weight as tare and one-half nett.)

General Duties.

No.	Names of articles.	Per	Tariff valuation. Rs.	A.	Duty.
	Animals living.				
1	Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and all other living animals of all kinds ...	...	...		Free.
	Articles of Food and Drink.				
2	Coffee	cwt.	27	0	Five per cent.
3	Fruits and Vegetables, except fresh fruits and vegetables not separately enumerated, which are free—				
	Almonds without shell	"	57	0	"
	" in the shell	"	17	0	"
	" (kagazi)	"	45	0	"
	Cashew or cajoo kernels	"	15	0	"
	Cocoanuts, Straits	thousand	65	0	"
	" others	"	30	0	"
	" kernel (khopra)	cwt.	12	0	"
	Currants, in cases	"	13	0	"
	" in canes	"	26	0	"
	" other	"	14	0	"
	Dates, dry, in bags	"	6	4	"
	" wet "	"	4	0	"
	" " in pots, boxes, and tins	"	8	0	"
	Figs, Persian, dried	"	13	0	"
	Garlic	"	4	0	"
	Hops	"	...		Free.
	Pistachio nuts	cwt.	40	0	Five per cent.
	Prunes, Bussora (âlu-Bokhara)	"	23	0	"
	Raisins, black	"	8	0	"

GENERAL DUTIES (*contd.*)

No.	Names of articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation.		Duty.
	Articles of Food and Drink—*contd.*		Rs.	A.	
	Raisins, kismish	cwt.	13	0	Five per cent
	„ Munakka	„	9	0	„
	„ other sorts	...	*ad valorem.*		„
	Walnuts	cwt.	8	0	„
	All other sorts of fruits and vegetables	...	*ad valorem.*		„
4	GRAIN AND PULSE, including broken grain and pulse, but not including flour	...	...		Free.
5	MINERAL AND AERATED WATERS, and all unfermented and non-alcoholic beverages	...	*ad valorem*		Five per cent.
6	PROVISIONS, OILMAN'S STORES AND GROCERIES—				
	Bacon	...	„		„
	Beef and Pork	...	„		„
	Biche de mer	...	„		„
	Butter	lb.	1	4	„
	Cheese	...	*ad valorem*		„
	China preserves in syrup	box of six jars.	4	8	„
	„ „ dry candied	lb.	0	4½	„
	Cocum	cwt.	4	0	„
	Fish-maws	...	...		Free.
	Flour	...	*ad valorem*		Five per cent
	Ghi	cwt.	48	0	„
	Groceries not otherwise described	...	*ad valorem*		„
	Margarine	lb.	1	4	„
	Pork hams	...	*ad valorem*		„

	Sago	cwt.	6 8	Five per cent.
	Shark-fins	...	...	Free.
	Singally and sozille	...	...	,,
	Tapioca	cwt.	9 0	Five per cent.
	Vinegar, European, in wood.	...	*ad valorem*	Two and one-half per cent.
	,, Persian	Imperial gallon.	1 8	,,
	,, Indian	,,	0 6	,,
	All other sorts of provisions, oilman's stores and groceries ...	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
7	SPICES—			
	Betelnuts—Goa	cwt.	11 0	..
	,, —in the husk	...	*ad valorem*	..
	,, —all other sorts	...	,,	..
	Chillies, dry	cwt.	13 0	..
	Cloves	,,	40 0	..
	,, stems and heads	,,	8 0	..
	,, in seeds, narlavang	,,	11 0	..
	Ginger, dry	,,	16 0	..
	Mace	lb.	1 12	..
	Nutmegs	,,	0 7	..
	,, in shell	,,	0 5	..
	Pepper, black	cwt.	35 0	..
	,, white	,,	65 0	..
	All other sorts of spices	...	*ad valorem*	..
8	SUGAR, China, candy	cwt.	15 0	..
	,, loaf	,,	11 0	..
	,, crystallised, beet	,,	9 12	..
	,, ,, ,, and soft (other than beet) refined in the United Kingdom	,,	9 12	..
	,, ,, ,, ,, from China	,,	10 0	..

GENERAL DUTIES.—(*contd.*)

No.	Names of articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation.		Duty.
			Rs.	A.	
	Articles of Food and Drink—*contd.*				
	PROVISIONS, OILMAN'S STORES AND GROCERIES—*contd.*				
	SUGAR, crystallised, beet and soft, Egypt	cwt.	9	12	Five per cent.
	" " " white from Java	"	9	8	"
	" " " from Mauritius	"	9	4	"
	" all other sorts including saccharine produce of all kinds, and confectionery	...	*ad valorem*		"
9	TEA, black	lb.	0	8	"
	green	"	0	10	"
	Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—				
10	CHEMICAL PRODUCTS AND PREPARATIONS—				
	Acid, Sulphuric	"	0	1½	"
	Alkali, Indian (sàjji-khar)	cwt.	2	4	"
	Alum	"	4	10	"
	Arsenic	"	23	0	"
	" (China mansil)	"	19	0	"
	Bicarbonate of soda	"	6	4	"
	Copperas, green	...	*ad valorem*		Two and one-half per cent.
	Explosives, namely, blasting gelatine, dynamite, roburite, tonite and all other descriptions, including detonators and blasting fuse	...	"		Five per cent.
	Salammoniac	cwt.	30	0	"
	Sulphate of copper	"	16	8	"
	Sulphur (brimestone), flour	"	7	0	"
	" ("), roll	"	5	8	"
	" ("), rough	"	5	0	"

	All other sorts of chemical products and preparations, including saltpetre and borax...	...	*ad valorem*		Five per cent
11	DRUGS, MEDICINES AND NARCOTICS—				
	Aloes, black	cwt.	22	0	„
	„ Socotra	„	16	0	„
	Aloe wood	lb.	6	0	„
	Asafœtida (hing)	cwt.	75	0	„
	„ course (hingra)	„	19	0	„
	Atàry, Persian	„	15	0	„
	Bùnslochan (bamboo camphor)	lb.	0	4	„
	Brimstone (amalasára)	cwt.	25	0	„
	Columba root	„	5	0	„
	Camphor, refined, cake	lb.	1	9	„
	„ partially refined, cake, in block of about 13 lb. ...	„	1	3	„
	„ crude in powder	„	1	1	„
	Cassia lignea	cwt.	28	0	„
	China root (chobchini), rough	„	8	0	„
	„ „ („), scraped	„	16	0	„
	Cubebs	„	20	0	„
	Galangal, China	„	7	0	„
	Pellitory (akalkára)	„	35	0	„
	Peppermint crystals	...	*ad valorem*		„
	Quinine and other alkaloids of cinchona	...	...		Free.
	Salep	cwt.	100	0	Five per cent.
	Senna leaves	„	5	0	„
	Storax, liquid (rose melloes or salarus)	„	36	0	„
	All other sorts of drugs, medicines, and narcotics, except opium (for which see page 3 No. 2).	...	*ad valorem*		„
12	DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS—				
	Alizarine dye, dry, 40 per cent.	lb.	1	$4\frac{1}{4}$	„

GENERAL DUTIES.—*contd.*

No.	Names of articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation.		Duty.
			Rs.	A.	
	Chemicals, Drugs Medicines, and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials. *contd.*				
	DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS—(*contd.*)				
	Alizarine dye, dry 50 per cent.	lb.	1	8½	Five per cent.
	" " 60 "	"	1	12	"
	" " 70 "	"	2	0¼	"
	" " 80 "	"	2	4¼	"
	" " 100 "	"	2	12	"
	" " moist 10 "	"	0	4¾	"
	" " " " 16 "	"	0	7	"
	" " " " 20 "	"	0	8	"
	Aniline " " " indigo blue	"	0	6½	"
	" " " dry	"	1	0	"
	" salts	..	*ad valorem*		"
	Arar bark	cwt.	4	0	"
	Buzgand (gulpista)	"	40	0	"
	Cochineal	lb.	1	3	"
	Gallnuts (myrabolams)	...	*ad valorem*		"
	" Persian	cwt.	36	0	"
	Madder or manjit	"	8	8	"
	Orchilla weed	"	5	4	"
	Sappan wood and root	...	*ad valorem*		"
	Turmeric	...	"		"
	All other sorts of dyeing and tanning materials ..	...	"		"
	Metals and Manufactures of Metals.				
1	HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, including ironmongery and platedware, and also including machines, tools, and implements to be worked by	...	"		"

	manual or animal labour. [*Exceptions which are free*; (i) water lifts, sugar-mills, oil-presses, and parts thereof, and any other machines and parts of machines ordinarily used in process of husbandry, or for the preparation for use or for sale of the products of husbandry which the Dewan may, by notification in the *Gazette* exempt; (ii) the following agricultural implements when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power, namely, winnowers, threshrers, moving and reaping machines, elevators, seed-crushers, chaff-cutters, root-cutters, horse and bullock gears, ploughs, cultivators, scarifiers, harrows, clod-crushers, seed-drills, hay-tedders, and rakes; (iii) the following articles used in the manufacture of cotton, namely, bobbins, (warping), forks for looms, healds, heald cords, heald knitting needles, laces, lags and needles for dobbies, pickers (buffalo and others), picking bands, picking levers, picking sticks, (over and under), reed pliers, reeds, shuttles, (for power looms), springs for looms, strappings, and weft forks: (iv) box backs and swells, and rough unshapped bobbin ends, when imported by or on behalf of a manufacturer or mill owner, and certified by him to be intended exclusively for use in his mill.]			
14	MACHINERY, namely, prime movers and component parts thereof, including boilers and component parts thereof: also including locomotive and portable engines, steam-rollers, fire engines and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from operative parts	...	...	Free.
	„ (and component parts thereof), meaning machines or sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire, or other power not being manual or animal labour, or which before being brought into use require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts; and including belting of all materials for driving machinery.			

GENERAL DUTIES.—*contd.*

No.	Names of articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation.		Duty.
			Rs.	A.	
	Metals and Manufactures of Metals—*cont.*				
	MACHINERY (*contd.*)				
	Provided that the term does not include tools and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour, and provided also that only such articles shall be admitted as component parts of machinery as are indispensable for the working of the machinery and are, owing to their shape or to other special quality, not adapted for any other purpose.				
	Note.— Machinery and component parts thereof made of substances other than metal are included in this entry.				
15	METALS, unwrought and wrought and articles made of metals—				
	Brass, orsidue and leaves. European	...	*ad valorem*		Five per cent.
	„ „ „ China	...	...		„
	Brass patent or yellow metal, sheathing, sheets, and plates ...	cwt.	44	0	„
	„ „ „ „ „ (old) ...	„	28	0	„
	„ sheets, flat or in rolls, very thin	„	135	0	„
	„ wire	..	*ad valorem*		„
	„ all other sorts	...	„		„
	Copper, bolt and bar rolled	...	„		„
	„ brazier's and sheets	cwt.	53	0	„
	„ nails and composition nails	...	*ad valorem*		„
	„ old	cwt.	38	0	„
	„ pigs, tiles, ingots, cakes, bricks and slabs	„	50	0	„
	„ sheathing, plate, and raised bottoms	„	55	0	„
	„ China, white, copperware	lb.	1	2	„
	„ foil or dankpana, white, $10\frac{1}{2}$ in × $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.	hundred leaves	1	14	„
	„ „ „ coloured, $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. × $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.	„	2	0	„

„ wire, including phosphor-bronze	...	*ad valorem*	„
„ all other sorts, unmanufactured and manufactured except current coin of the Government of India which is free ...	...	„	„
German silver	...	„	„
Gold bullion and coin	...	...	Free.
Gold leaf	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
Iron, anchors and cables	...	„	One per cent.
„ angle, T and channel, other than Lowmoor or Swedish ...	ton.	110 0	„
„ „ and T, other than Lowmoor or Swedish (if galvanised) ...	...	*ad valorem*	„
„ channel (if galvanised)	...	„	„
„ bar, Lowmoor and similar qualities	ton.	370 0	„
„ „ Swedish and similar qualities	„	160 0	„
„ „ „ „ nail-rod also round rod under half an inch in diameter ..	„	165 0	„
„ „ other kinds	„	100 0	„
„ „ „ „ nail-rod and round rod under half an inch in diameter	„	105 0	„
„ „ „ „ (if galvanised)	...	*ad valorem*	„
„ beams, joists, pillars, girders, bridge-work, and other such descriptions of iron imported exclusively for building purposes	...	„	„
„ plate and sheet, Lowmoor and similar qualities ...	ton.	460 0	„
„ „ „ „ Swedish and charcoal	...	*ad valorem*	„
„ „ „ „ and hoop, other kinds	ton.	120 0	„
„ hoop other kinds (if galvanised)	...	*ad valorem*	„
„ plate „ „ („)	ton.	180 0	„
„ „ „ „ (if tinned)	...	*ad valorem*	„
„ sheet „ „ (if galvanised)	ton.	180 0	„

GENERAL DUTIES.—*contd.*

No.	Names of articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
	Metals and Manufactures of Metals. —*contd.*		Rs. a.	
	METALS, unwrought and wrought, and articles made of metals—*contd.*			
	Iron sheet other kinds (lead-coated)	...	*ad valorem*	One per cent.
	,, bar, hoop, plate and sheet, Lowmoor and Swedish (if galvanised ...	...	,,	,,
	,, bar (including angle T, and channel) hoop, plate and sheet (tinned) ...	...	,,	,,
	,, nails, rose, wire, and flat-headed	cwt.	9 0	,,
	,, ,, other sorts (including galvanised or tinned) ...	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	,, nuts and bolts, also galvanised hooks and nuts for roofing ...	...	,,	,,
	,, old	cwt.	2 0	,,
	,, pig	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	,, pipes and tubes including fittings therefor, such as bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges and the like ...	...	,,	,,
	,, rails, chairs, sleepers, and fish-plates other than those described in No. 59, also spikes (commonly known as dog spikes), switches, crossings, lever-boxes, clips, and tie-bars	...	,,	,,
	,, rice-bowls	...	,,	,,
	,, ridging, galvanised	...	,,	,,
	,, rivets and washers, all sorts	...	,,	,,
	,, wire, including fencing wire and wire rope, but excluding wire- netting ...	...	,,	,,
	,, cans, tinned, when imported containing petroleum which is separately assessed to duty at one anna per Imperial gallon under No. 16	can.	0 3	Five per cent.

„ all other sorts, including wire-netting	...	*ad valorem*	„
Lametta	...	„	„
Lead, all sorts (except sheets for tea chests which are free) ...	...	„	„
Quicksilver	lb.	1 12	„
Shot, bird	cwt.	15 0	„
Silver bullion or coin, except current coin of the Government of India which is free...	...	*ad valorem*	„
Steel anchors and cables	...	„	One per cent.
Steel, angle, channel and spring	...	*ad valorem*	„
„ bar and blooms	...	„	„
„ basic. all sorts, including galvanised or tinned sheets...	...	„	„
„ beams, joists, pillars, girders. bridge-work and other descriptions of steel imported exclusively for building purposes..	...	„	„
„ cast and blistered of any kind not specified in this number...	...	„	„
„ hoop	ton.	145 0	„
„ „ (if galvanised)	...	*ad valorem*	„
„ nails	...	„	„
„ nuts and bolts and nail rods	...	„	„
„ old	ton.	140 0	„
„ pipes and tubes including fittings therefor, such as bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, and the like ..	...	*ad valorem*	„
„ plates and sheets	ton.	120 0	„
„ „ „ planished	...	*ad valorem*	„
„ „ „ (if galvanised)	ton.	180 0	„
„ „ „ planished (if tinned or lead-coated) ...	...	*ad valorem*	„
„ rails, chairs, sleepers, and fish plates other than those described in No. 59 also spikes (commonly known as dog spikes), switches, crossings, lever-boxes, clips and tie-bars.	...	„	„
„ rivets and washers all sorts	...	„	„

GENERAL DUTIES.—*contd.*

No.	Names of articles.	Per-	Tariff valuation	Duty.
	Metals and manufactures of metals—*contd.*			
	Metals, unwrought and wrought, and articles made of metals—*cont.*			
	Steel T bars	ton.	110 0	One per cent.
	„ „ (if galvanised)	...	*ad valorem*	„
	„ „ (if tinned)	...	„	„
	„ wire, excluding wire netting	...	„	„
	„ wire-rope	...	„	„
	„ all other sorts, including wire netting	...	„	Five per cent.
	Tin, block	cwt.	100 0	„
	„ foil and other sorts	...	*ad valorem*	„
	Zinc or spelter, nails	...	„	„
	„ „ plates and other shapes, soft	cwt.	19 0	„
	„ „ „ „ „ hard	...	16 0	„
	„ „ all other sorts...	...	*ad valorem*	„
	All other sorts of metals	...	„	„
	Oils.			
16	PETROLEUM, including also naptha and the liquids commonly known by the names of rock-oil, Rangoon oil, Burma oil, kerosine, paraffin oil, mineral oil, petroline, gasoline, benzol, benzoline, benzine, and any inflammable liquid which is made from petroleum, coal, schist, shale, peat or any other bituminous substance, or from any products of petroleum	Imperial gallon.	...	One anna.
	„ which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Customs Officer to be intended for use exclusively for the batching of jute or other fibre or for lubricating purposes ...	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.

	" which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Customs Officer to be intended for use exclusively as fuel...	...	"	
	All other sorts of oil, animal or vegetable (including otto of all kinds), and mineral, including paraffin wax	...	"	"
	Other Articles unmanufactured and manufactured.			
17	APPAREL, including drapery, haberdashery, and millinery, and military and other uniforms and accoutrements: but excluding cotton-hosiery (for which see No. 30) and boots and shoes (for which see No. 45) and excluding also uniforms, and accoutrements appertaining thereto, imported by a public servant for his personal use, which are free	...	"	"
18	ART WORKS OF, except (1) statuary and pictures intended to be put up for the public benefit in a public place, and (2) memorials of a public character intended to be put up in a public place, including the materials used, or to be used, in their construction, whether worked or not which are free...	...	"	"
19	BAMBOOS, common grass, hay, rushes, straw, and leaves	...	...	Free
20	BOOKS, printed, including covers for printed books, maps, charts and and plans, proofs, music, manuscripts	...	...	"
21	BRISTLES AND FIBRE, for brushes and brooms	...	...	"
22	BRUSHES AND BROOMS, all sorts	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
23	BUILDING AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS, namely, asphalt, bricks, and tiles, cement of all kinds, fire-clay, earthenware piping, lime, and other kinds, not otherwise described	...	"	"
24	CABINET-WARE AND FURNITURE	...	"	"
25	CARRIAGES AND CARTS, including motor cars, bicycles, tricycles, jinrikshas, bath chairs, perambulators, trucks, wheelbarrows, and all other sorts of conveyances, and component parts thereof, but excluding motor cars, designed to carry goods and containing a prime-mover, which are free	...	"	"

GENERAL DUTIES.—(*contd.*)

No.	Names of articles.	Per	Tariff valuation.		Duty.
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured *contd.*		Rs.	A.	
26	CHINESE AND JAPANESE-WARE, including lacquered-ware, but excluding earthenware, china, and porcelain (for which see No. 32) ...	...	*ad valorem*		Five per cent.
27	CLOCKS, WATCHES, and other time-keepers, and parts thereof ...	...	,,		,,
28	COAL, COKE, AND PATENT FUEL...	...	...		Free.
29	CORDAGE, ROPE and TWINE made of any vegetable fibre	...	*ad valorem*		Five per cent.
30	COTTON AND ARTICLES MADE OF COTTON—				
	Cotton, raw.....	...	...		Free.
	,, twist and yarn...	...	...		,,
	,, sewing thread...	...	...		,,
	,, piece-goods, hosiery, and all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise described...	...	*ad valorem*		Three and one half per cent.
31	EARTH, COMMON CLAY, AND SAND	...	...		Free.
32	EARTHENWARE (except earthenware piping, for which see No. 23), china, china clay, porcelain, and imitation or false coral	...	*ad valorem*		Five per cent.
33	FANS OF ALL KINDS, except common palm-leaf fans, which are free ...	...	,,		,,
34	FIREWORKS, all sorts, including fulminating-powder	...	,,		,,
35	FLAX AND ARTICLES MADE OF FLAX, including linen thread	...	,,		,,
36	FURNITURE, TACKLE, AND APPAREL, not otherwise described, for steam, sailing, rowing and other vessels	...	,,		,,
37	GUMS, GUM-RESINS and articles made of gum or gum-resin—				
	Copal	cwt.	70	0	,,
	Cutch and gambier	,,	23	0	,,
	Gamboge	lb.	1	12	,,

	Gum Ammoniac	cwt.	10 0	"
	" Arabic...	"	14 0	"
	" Bdellium	...	*ad valorem*	"
	" Benjamin, ras	cwt.	25 0	"
	" " cowrie	"	70 0	"
	" Bysabol (coarse myrrh)	"	20 0	"
	" Olibanum or frankincense	...	...	Free.
	" Persian (false)	cwt.	10 0	Five per cent.
	Myrrh	"	38 0	"
	Rosin	"	5 8	"
	All other sorts of gums, gum-resins, and articles made of gum or gum resin, including caoutchouc and gutta-percha ...	...	*ad valorem*	"
38	HEMP, including Manila hemp, and articles made therefrom ...	...	"	"
39	HIDES AND SKINS (except raw or salted hides and skins, which are free) including parchment and vellum, gold-beaters' skins, and all other descriptions of hides or skins...	...	"	"
40	HORN	...	...	Free.
	" articles made of, not otherwise described	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
41	INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS, AND APPLIANCES, and parts thereof— Computing, Dental, Distilling, Diving, Drawing, Educational, Electric, Electric lighting, Galvanic, Measuring, Musical, Optical, Philosophical, Phonographic, Photographic (including materials for Photography), Scientific, Surgical, Surveying, Telegraphic, Telephonic, Typewriters, and all other sorts, except Telegraphic instruments and apparatus, and parts thereof, when imported by or under the orders of a railway company, and any instruments, apparatus, and appliances when imported by a passenger as part of his personal baggage and in actual use by him in the exercise of his profession or calling, which are free	...	"	"

GENERAL DUTIES.—(*contd*).

No.	Names of articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation.		Duty.
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—*contd.*				
42	IVORY AND IVORY-WARE—		Rs.	A.	
	Unmanufactured—				
	Elephants' grinders	cwt.	350	0	Five per cent.
	,, tusks (other than hollows, centres, and points) each exceeding 20 lb. in weight and hollows, centres, and points each weighing 10 lb. and over.		750	0	..
	Elephants' tusks, (other than hollows, centres, and points) not less than 10 lb. and not exceeding 20 lb. each, and hollows, centres, and points each weighing less than 10 lb. ...	,,	650	0	,,
	Elephants' tusks, each less than 10 lb. (other than hollows, centres, and points)	,,	500	0	,,
	Sea-cow or moye teeth, each not less than 4 lbs.	,,	200	0	,,
	,, ,, ,, ,, 3 lb. and under 4 lb. ...	,,	185	0	,,
	,, ,, ,, each less than 3 lbs. ..	,,	135	0	,,
	All other sorts, manufactured and unmanfactured ..	..	*ad valorem*		..
43	JEWELLERY AND JEWELS, including plate and other manufactures of gold and silver—				
	Silver-ware, plain ... } other than European ...	tola.	1	0	,,
	,, embossed or chased. }	,,	1	4	,,
	All other sorts, except precious stones and pearls, unset, which are free	...	*ad valorem*		,,
44	JUTE, raw	...	...		Free.
	,, articles made of, except second-hand, or used gunny bags, which are free	...	*ad valorem*		Five per cent.

45	LEATHER, and articles made of leather, including boots and shoes, harness and saddlery, except saddlery of a military pattern imported by an officer of His Majesty's regular forces and forming part of the equipment with which he is required to supply himself under Army Regulations, which is free ...	...	"	"
46	MANURES of all kinds, including animal bones	...	...	Free.
47	OILCAKE, also bran, fodder, and cattle-food of all kinds ...	...	...	"
48	OIL-CLOTH AND FLOOR-CLOTH, including linerusta, linoleum, and tarpaulins	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
49	PAINTS, COLOURS, PAINTERS' MATERIALS and compositions for application to leather, wood, and metals—			
	Lead, red, dry	cwt.	13 0	"
	" white, dry	"	17 0	"
	Ochre, other than European, all colours	"	1 8	"
	Paints, composition	...	*ad valorem*	"
	" patent driers	...	"	"
	Turpentine	Imperial gallon.	3 0	"
	Verdigris	...	*ad valorem*	"
	Vermilion, Canton	box of 30 bundles	115 0	"
	Zinc, white dry	...	*ad valorem*	"
	All other sorts, including glue and putty...	...	"	"
50	PAPER, PASTEBOARD, MILLBOARD, AND CARDBOARD of all kinds, including ruled or printed forms and account and manuscript books, labels, advertising circulars sheet or card almanacs, and calendars, Christmas, Easter, and other cards, including cards in booklet form, including also waste paper and old newspapers for packing	...	*ad valorem*	"
	" articles made of paper and papier mâché...	...	"	"
51	PERFUMERY—			
	Gowla, husked and unhusked	cwt.	40 0	"

GENERAL DUTIES (*cont.*)

No.	Names of articles	Per.	Tariff valuation		Duty.
			Rs.	A.	
	Other Articles unmanufactured and manufactured—(*cont.*)				
	PERFUMERY (*cont.*)				
	Kapurkachri (zedoary)	cwt.	12	8	Five per cent.
	Patch leaves (patchouli)	"	28	0	"
	Rose-flowers dried	"	13	0	"
	Rose-water	Imperial gallon.	2	0	"
	All other sorts, except perfumed spirit (for which see 3 No. 1) ...	...	*ad valorem*		"
52	PITCH, TAR, AND DAMMER—				
	Bitumen	...	"		"
	Dammer	cwt.	5	0	"
	Pitch, American and European	...	*ad valorem*		"
	" coal	cwt.	4	0	"
	Tar, American and European	"	6	8	"
	" coal...	"	4	0	"
	" mineral	...	*ad valorem*		"
53	PLANTS AND BULBS, living, also dried for herbaria	...	...		Free.
54	PRECIOUS STONES AND PEARLS, unset (including the stones generically known as Cambay stones, such as agates, cornelians, and onyx) ...	...	...		"
55	PULP of wood, straw, rags, paper and other materials ...	...	...		"
56	PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHING MATERIAL, namely, presses, type, ink, brass rules, composing sticks, chases, imposing tables, and lithographic stones, but not including paper	...	...		"
57	RAGS	...	...		"
58	RACKS for the withering of tea leaf	...	...		"

59	RAILWAY MATERIAL for permanent way and rolling-stock, namely, cylinders, girders, and other material for bridges, rails, sleepers bearing and fish-plates, fish-bolts, chains, spikes, crossings, sleeper fastenings, switches, interlocking apparatus, brake gear, couplings and springs, signals, turntables, weigh-bridges, engines, tenders, carriages, waggons, traversers, trollies, trucks, and component parts thereof; also the following articles when imported by or under the orders of a railway company, namely, cranes, water cranes, water tanks, and standards, wire and other materials for fencing: Provided that for the purpose of this exemption "railway" means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act 1890, and includes a railway constructed in a Native State, under the suzerainty of His Majesty, and also such tramways as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India* specifically include therein	...	...	Free.
60	SEEDS—			
	Castor	cwt.	4 0	Five per cent.
	Cummin	"	18 0	"
	" black	...	*ad valorem*	"
	Linseed	cwt.	5 8	"
	Methi	"	4 8	"
	Mustard, rape or sarson	"	6 8	"
	Poppy	"	6 0	"
	Quince, bihidàna	"	60 0	"
	Til or jinjili	"	6 0	"
	All other sorts	...	*ad valorem*	"
61	SHELLS AND COWRIES—			
	Chanks—large shells for cameos	...	*ad valorem*	"
	" white live...	...	"	"

GENERAL DUTIES (*contd*).

No.	Names of articles.	per.	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
	Other Articles unmanufacturd and manufactured—*contd.*			
	SHELLS AND COWRIES (*contd*).			
	„ „ dead	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
	Cowras „	...	„	„
	Cowries, bazar, common	cwt.	3 8	„
	„ yellow, superior quality	„	5 0	„
	„ Maldive	„	5 8	„
	„ sankhla	„	60 0	„
	Mother of pearl, nacre	...	...	Free.
	Nakhla	cwt.	65 0	Five per cent.
	Tortoise-shell	lb.	7 8	„
	„ nakh	„	4 8	„
	All other sorts, including articles made of shell, not otherwise described...	...	*ad valorem*	„
62	SHIPS AND OTHER VESSELS for inland and harbour navigation, including steamers, steam-launches, boats and barges, imported entire or in sections...	...	...	Free.
63	SILK AND ARTICLES MADE OF SILK —			
	Bokhara...	lb.	9 0	Five per cent.
	Floss	„	9 0	„
	Piece-goods	...	*ad valorem*	„
	Sewing thread, China	lb.	12 0	„
	Raw silk—Chaharam, Cochin-China, and yellow Shanghai ...	„	5 4	„
	„ Mathow	„	2 8	„
	„ Other kinds of China	„	6 8	„
	„ Waste and Kachra	„	1 4	„

	" Panjam	"	1 12	"
	" Persian	"	5 0	"
	" Siam	"	1 10	"
	All other sorts including cocoons	...	*ad valorem*	"
64	SOAP	...	"	"
65	SPECIMENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF NATURAL SCIENCE, including also antique coins and medals	...	...	Free.
66	STATIONERY, excluding paper (for which see No, 50)	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
67	STONE AND MARBLE, and articles made of stone and marble... ...	...	"	"
68	TALLOW AND GREASE including stearine	...	"	"
69	TEA CHESTS of metal or wood, whether imported entire or in section provided that the Customs-Officer is satisfied that they are imported for the purpose of the packing of tea for transport in bulk ...	...	...	Free.
70	TEXTILE FABRICS not otherwise described	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
71	TOILET REQUISITES not otherwise described	...	"	"
72	TOYS including toy-books and requisites for all games	...	"	"
73	UMBRELLAS parasols, and sunshades of all kinds	...	"	"
74	WALKING STICKS and sticks for umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades of all kinds, mounted and unmounted, driving, riding, and other whips, fishing rods and lines	...	"	"
75	WOOD AND TIMBER (except fire-wood, which is free) and articles made of wood not otherwise described	...	"	"
76	WOOL, raw	...	"	Free.
	" articles made of, including felt	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
77	ALL OTHER ARTICLES manufactured or unmanufactured, not described in this Schedule	...	"	"

EXPORT TARIFF.

No.	Description of goods.	Per.	Tariff Valuation.		Rate of duty.
			Rs.	As.	
I	PRODUCE OF THE COCOANUT TREE (a)-				
	1. Copra	Cwt.	8	8	
	2. Cocoanuts	1000	30	0	
	3. Coir	Cwt.	9	0	
	4. Cables, tanned and untanned	Do.	10	0	
	5. Coir fibre	Do.	7	1	
	6. Cocoanut husk (green)*	Do.	8	0	5 per cent.
II	PRODUCE OF THE ARECANUT TREE (a) -				
	1. Arecanuts without husk	Candy.	125	0	
	2. Do. in husk	Do.	67	0	
III	PRODUCE OF THE PALMYRA TREE (a)- -				
	1. Jaggery	Cwt.	3	8	
	2. Palmyra fibre, raw	Do.	15	0	
	3 Do. prepared	Do.	15	0	2½ per cent.
	4. Brushes manufactured locally	...	...	...	Free.
IV	GRAINS AND OIL SEEDS -				
	1. Paddy	Do.	2	0	5 per cent if exported to British India or Sirkar Cochin and 3 As. per Md. in other cases.
	2. Rice	Do.	3	4	
	3. Laurel nuts	Do.	7	0	5 per cent.

(a) No commodities, other than those under No. 1, 2, 5 and 19 and varieties of sugar under Nos. 3 and 12 of the 1st column of the above Schedule, shall be subjected to export duty at Ramaswaremcottah and Edapally, and at Bagavadicottah no other than the above and pepper. Vide Notification No. 600 dated 15th Edavom 1040 and No. 767 dated 18th May 1869 (6th Edavom 1044) published at page 127 of the *Gazette* dated 13th June 1865 (1st Aany 1040) and at page 329 of the Gazette dated 18th May 1869 (6th Vaikasy 1044.)

* 1000 green cocoanut husks being considered as equivalent to one Cwt. Vide Notification No. 1472 dated 23rd Meenom 1065 published at page 431 of the Travancore Gazette dated 22nd April 1890 (11th Chittray 1065).

EXPORT TARIFF—(*continued.*)

No.	Description of goods.	Per.	Tariff Valuation.		Rate of duty.
			Rs.	As.	
V	COFFEE (*a*)—				
	1. Pealed coffee	Cwt.	20	0	5 per cent.
	2. Parchment coffee	Do.	16	1	
	3. Cherry coffee	Do.	10	12	
VI	OILS—				
	1. Cocoanut oil	Cwt.	10	0	1 per cent.
	2. Laurel oil	Do.	8	0	
	3. Lemon grass oil	lbs.	1	0	
VII	HIDES—TANNED AND UNTANNED—				
	1. Country, Buffalo	Score.	40	0	5 per cent.
	2. Cow	Do.	30	0	
	3. Elk skin	Do.	30	0	
	4. Goat skins	Do.	8	0	
	5. Sheep	Do.	5	8	
	6. Deer	Do.	4	0	
	7. Kid	Do.	3	0	
	8. Squirrel skins	Do.	40	0	
	9. Horns of deer, bison, wild goat, antelope, &c., with or without heads	Cwt.	11	0	
	10. All other hides or skins	Score.	*ad valorem.*		
VIII	HORNS AND IVORY—				
	1. Buffalo horns	Cwt.	11	0	5 per cent.
	Note—Elephants' tusks and hollows are Government monopoly and cannot be exported without a reladary from the Dewan or the Commercial Agent.				
	2. Deer, bison, antelope etc. horns	Do.	11	0	

EXPORT TARIFF—(*continued.*)

No.	Description of goods.	Per.	Tariff Valuation. Rs.	Tariff Valuation. As.	Rate of duty.
IX	GINGER—GREEN AND DRY—				
	1. Ginger, unscraped, Malabar	Cwt.	10	0	5 per cent.
	2. Dry Ginger	Do.	15	0	
	3. Gelingal	Do.	3	8	
X	SALT FISH	Cwt.	3	0	2½ per cent.
XI	TAMARIND	Do.	2	8	5 per cent.
XII	SUGAR-CANE PRODUCE (*a*)—				
	1. Molasses	Do.	6	0	
XIII	ARROW ROOT PRODUCE—				
	1. Flour	Do.	2	0	
	2. Root	Do.	2	0	
XIV	TURMERIC OF EVERY KIND—				
	1. Turmeric (finger)	Do.	7	0	
	2. Do. (bulb)	Do.	5	0	
	3. Pingil	Do.	3	4	
XV	KUTCHOLUM	Do.	10	0	
XVI	PEPPER (*b*)	Candy.	...	...	5 Rupees.
XVII	OPIUM PER CHEST OF 140 lbs. (*c*)—	...	...	...	700 Rupees.
XVIII	PLUMBAGO	Cwt.	1	8	5 per cent.
XIX	TIMBER (*a*)—				
	1. Sandalwood	lb.	0	8	10 per cent
	2. Ebony, Blackwood, Teak, Thambagom, Anjili, Jack and Venga	Candy.	16	0	
	3. Thembavu, Agil, Irul, Thevatharam, Ventoak ...	Do.	10	0	
	3. (*a*) Kole Teak	Do.	8	0	
	3. (*b*) Elavu	Do.	2	8	

(*b*) Duty on pepper will be levied at all the Chowkeys of the State. Vide Notification No. 1774 dated 9th Meenom 1068 published at page 304 of the Travancore Government Gazette dated 28th March 1893 (16th Meenom 1068).

(*c*) Vide Notification No. 2303 dated 26th July 1880 (13th Audy 1055) published at page 599 of the Travancore Government Gazette dated 3rd August 1880 (21st Audy 1055).

EXPORT TARIFF—(*concld.*)

No.	Description of goods.	Per.	Tariff Valuation. Rs.	As.	Rate of duty.
	TIMBER (*a*)—				
	4. All other kinds	Candy.	5	0	10 per cent.
	5. Planks of above Timber	Do.	Half as much again as the value of the timber.		
	6. Mangowood planks	Do.	12	0	
	7. Knees and ribs used in ship building	Corge.	40	0	
	8. Do. Do. for small vessels	Do.	20	0	
	9. Do. Do. for boats	Do.	10	0	
	10. Bamboos	100	10	0	
	11. Palmyra Rafters	100 Coles.	15	0	
	12. Boats of Anchellay...	Vannam.	1	0	
	13. Do. all other kinds of Timber	Do.	0	12	
	14. Poonay masts girth ranging from 12 to 18 Virals ...	...	125	0	
	15. Do. Do. below 12 Virals	...	80	0	
	16. Logs for Catamaran Vamboo	Each.	10	0	
	17. All other kinds	Do.	2	0	
XX	CORA GRASS, USED FOR MAKING MATS	Cwt.	5	0	5 per cent.
XXI	GUM KINO†	Do.	1000	0	5 per cent.
XXII	FUEL	Do.			10 Pies.
XXIII	1. Canes not exceeding 6 ft. in length	Hundred.	10	0	2 per cent.
	2. Do. 2nd sort split	Do.	5	0	
	3. Rattans not exceeding 6 ft. in length	Do.	1	8	
XXIV	TEA*	lb.			¼ Pie.
XXV	JEWELLERS' sand	Cwt.	2	0	5 per cent.

* Duty is leviable only on exports by sea
† Tariff value reduced to Rs. 100 as a tentative measure for 1 year from 3-12-03 (No. P. D. 1777.)

TOBACCO NOTIFICATIONS.

Rules issued under section 5A of Regulation VIII of 1063 as amended by Regulation II of 1076.

Persons desirous of vending tobacco in the areas in which Government have already prohibited or may hereafter prohibit the sale thereof except under a license shall previously obtain a license for the same from the Dewan Peishcar of the Division.

Provided that retail sellers whose stock from time to time does not exceed 10 lbs. of tobacco shall not be bound to take out licenses. They can vend tobacco, if they hold *cheroocheets* from importers or licensed vendors of tobacco for the quantities in their possession.

2. The application for license shall be in writing and shall be made in person or by duly authorised agent to the Tahsildar or Preventive Inspector of the District who, on receipt thereof, shall forthwith forward it with his remarks, if any, to the Preventive Superintendent in the Kottayam Division and to the Division Peishcar direct in other Divisions. Application may also be made direct to the Preventive Superintendent in the Kottayam Division.

3. The Preventive Superintendent shall, soon after receiving the application, forward the same to the Dewan Peishcar, Kottayam, with his remarks.

4. The Dewan Peishcar, if he sees no objection, shall issue the license. The Dewan Peishcar may, at his discretion, by an order in writing refuse to issue a license.

5. The license shall be in the following form :—

License issued by the Dewan Peihscar of the Division under section 1 of Regulation II of 1076.

of Vedu Muri Proverthy Taluk, trading at is hereby authorised to vend in his shop in the above mentioned place, tobacco on which import duty has been paid to Government for the period of one year from this date, subject to the following conditions :—

(*a*) The licensee shall keep an account of the tobacco received and sold by him in the following form and shall, when called upon by an officer authorised under section 3 of Regulation II of 1076 or by Dewan Peishcar produce that account, his other accounts, if any, relating to tobacco, his stock of tobacco and his license, for examination.

Form of Account.

No. and date of license.	Name of trader.	Name of Bankshall or importer or trader from which or whom tobacco was obtained.	Description and quantity of tobacco obtained each time with date.	Quantity sold daily.		Names of persons to whom tobacco was sold for retail sale with the Nos. and dates of *cheroocheets* issued to them and the quantities covered by each *cheroocheet*.	Weekly balance of tobacco in hand.
				For consumption.	For retail sale.		

(*b*) The license shall be cancelled, if the licensee fails to keep the above account, or produce it, his other accounts, stock of tobacco or license for examination when required, or if the licensee is found to be dealing in contraband tobacco.

6. The Dewan Peishcar should see that applications for license are disposed of with as little delay as possible. In the absence of special reasons which should be recorded, every application should be disposed of by the Peishcar within one month from date of presentation by the applicants.

7. Persons aggrieved by an order passed by the Dewan Peishcar may appeal to the Dewan within two months from the date thereof.

8. The Dewan Peishcar shall submit to the Huzur a monthly return in the accompanying form :—

Name of Applicant.	Date of Application.	Date of disposal by Peishcar.	The nature of disposal.	Remarks.

Under section 5 A of Regulation VIII of 1063 as amended by Regulation II of 1076, it is hereby notified for general information that the sale of tobacco in the places specified below shall be carried on only under a license.

Taluk *Proverties.*

Shertallay—Aroor and Thoravoor.
Vaikam—Manakunnam, Kulashegaramangalam, Vadayar, Panavally, and Mulakulam.
Ettumanur—Kadathuruthy
Muvattupuzha—Piravam, Ramangalom, and Kothamangalom.
Kunnatnad—Aikaranad, Kunnatnad, Perumbavoor, Cheramelloor, Valakulam, Edapalli, and Manjapparai.
Alangad—All Proverties.
Parur—All Proverties.
(No. P. D. 1072 dated 17th August 1901.)

Under section 5A of Regulation VIII of 1063 as amended by Regulation II of 1076, it is hereby notified for general information that the sale of tobacco in the whole area under the jurisdiction of the Superintendent and Magistrate, Cardamom Hills, shall be carried on only under a license.

Applications for licenses should be made to the Superintendent and Magistrate, Cardamom Hills.
(No. P. D. 211 dated 17th February 1902.)

Supplemental Rules passed under Regulation VIII of 1063, (7th June 1902.)

1. The Import of Jaffna tobacco from and after the date through Chathanad, Verapuzha and Arukutty Chowkeys is hereby sanctioned subject to the following conditions :—

(*a*) The tobacco imported through the above routes shall respectively be bonded in the Parur, Alwaye and Muvattupuzha tobacco bankshalls.

(*b*) Not more than two candies and not less than one candy of tobacco can be imported at a time.

(*c*) Persons desirous of importing Jaffna tobacco through the above routes shall previously obtain a permit (in the form appended) from the Kottayam Division Peishcar and such permits shall accompany every consignment.

2. The Tobacco rules issued under date the 27th July 1891 shall, so far as they are not inconsistent with the above, be applicable to all Jaffna tobacco imported as above.

It is hereby notified for general information that sanction is accorded to the importation of Coimbatore Tobacco into Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum either by backwater or by sea at all times instead of as at present by backwater only during the monsoon (Vide clause 1 (3) of the Tobacco Rules dated 27th July, 89.) No. P. D. 1,003 dated 1st August 1902.

In continuation of notification No. P. D. 1,003 dated the 1st August 1902, it is hereby notified that Coimbatore Tabacco imported by rail to be bonded in the warehouses at Alwaye, Muvattupuzha and Parur should be produced before the officers in charge of the Railway customs house at Alwaye who will inspect and pass the same under the provisions in the Tobacco Rules dated 27th July 1891. (No. P. D. 1,056 dated 8th August 1902.

In continuation of notification No. P. D. 1003 dated 1st August 1902 it is hereby notified that Coimbatore Tobacco intended for Alleppey, Quilon or Trivandrum may be brought by railway to Ernakulam and thence by backwater through the Arukutty chowkey. (No. P. D. 1267 dated 12th September 1902.)

In continuation of notification No. P. D. 1072 dated the 17th August 1901, it is hereby notified, under section 5 A of Regulation VIII of 1063 as amended by Regulation II of 1076, that the sale of tobacco in the places specified below shall be carried on only under a license obtained in terms of the Rules passed thereunder :—

Taluks.	*Proverthies.*
1. Shertallay :—	Shertallay, Vayalar, Mararikulam, Ariyad and Tannermukkam.
2. Vaikam :—	Palliprom and Vaikam.
3. Yettumanur :—	Yettumanur, Manjoor, Veichoor, Kypuzha and Kidangoor.
4. Muvattupuzha :—	Muvattupuzha, Eramallore, Enanalloor, Elakad and Koothattukulam.
5. Minachil :—	Minachil, Lalam, Bharananganom, Kondur, Ramapuram and Puliyannur.

(No. P. D. 1449 dated 20th October 1902.)

Under section 5A of Regulation VIII of 1063 as amended by Regulation II of 1076, it is hereby notified for general information that the sale of tobacco in the Maniams of Shencottah, Karkudi and Puliyarah in the Shencottah Taluk shall be caried on only under a license.

Applications for licenses should be made to the Dewan Peishcar, Quilon. (No. P. D. 354 dated 16th March 1903.)

As there is reason to believe that tobacco is grown in some of the Maniams of the Shencottah Taluk, it is hereby notified for general information that the cultivation of tobacco in any part of Travancore, is contrary to law and is therefore strictly prohibited. (13th April 1903.)

In continuation of notification No. P. D. 1072 dated the 17th August 1901, it is hereby notified, under section 5A of Regulation VIII of 1063 as amended by Regulation II of 1076, that from the 1st Chingom 1079 the sale of tobacco in the places specified below shall be carried on only under a license obtained in terms of the Rules passed thereunder:—

Taluk.	*Proverthies.*
(1) Kottayam	...All the Proverthies.
(2) Changanachery	... Do.
(3) Thodupuzha	... Do.

(No. P. D. 910 dated 9th July 1903.)

As instances of the Importation of Tobacco in the State through the British Post Offices without the payment of duty have been brought to the notice of the Government it is hereby notified for general information of the general public, that the importation of the above article or any preparation thereof including cigars, snuff &c., through the British Post Office or by any other means is strictly prohibited, except on payment of the prescribed duty under the rules.

Importers are warned that they will be liable to prosecution under the Tobacco Regulation VIII of 1063, on failure to pay duty.

All parcels containing tobacco in any form should on receipt be produced before the nearest local Sirkar Officer who is competent to levy duty, and the duty on the same be paid and a receipt obtained therefor. (No. P. D. 966 dated 21st July 1903.)

In continuation of the Rules issued under section 5A of Regulation VIII of 1063 as amended by Regulation II of 1076, it is hereby notified that vendors of tobacco on Railway platforms are required to take out licenses for such sale, whatever may be the quantity they hold for sale. (1st September 1903.)

Rules passed regarding Godown Rent for the Tobacco Bankshall at Kottar:—

1. All existing occupancy rights over separate rooms in the Kottar Tobacco Bankshall shall cease from 16th August, 1904. (1st Chingom, 1080).

The rules now sanctioned shall come into force from that date.

2. The godown rent of two annas hitherto charged on each bale shall hereafter be subject to a monthly minimum of Rs. (10) ten in respect of each room.

3. In future the rooms shall be leased by the Division Peishcar from year to year for bonding purposes to importers of tobacco and a license for each room given to the lessee in writing.

4. Application for rooms should reach the Division Peishcar at least 30 days before the expiry of each lease, in the form given below and be each accompanied by a sum of Rs. (10) ten being the minimum rent for one month. This will be returned on the expiry of the lease subject to such reduction as may be then due to Government.

5. As soon as the Peishcar's sanction for the granting of the license is received and intimated to the applicant he will execute a lease deed on a stamped paper before the Superintendent binding himself to the requirements of these rules and to such subsidiary conditions as the Division Peishcar may from time to time see fit to prescribe.

6. If a licensee fails to import at least 80 bales of tobacco by the evening of the 25th of a month, such licensee shall be liable to pay the next day godown rent at the rate of two annas per bale on the number of bales required to make up this figure. Any person failing to do so will forfeit his lease. The Superintendent shall then report the matter forthwith to the Division Peishcar and shall not open the room in question for any transaction without his orders.

7. When an application is made to the Superintendent for clearing the room of all the bales before the godown rent levied on the bales and realised for the month reaches the prescribed minimum, the difference shall be paid before the bales are permitted to be cleared.

8. No person shall assign, sublet, or otherwise transfer possession of his room to another without the permission of the Division Peishcar.

9. It shall be open to the Division Peishcar to call upon any godown holder without assigning any reason to give up the room in his possession and it shall be his duty to comply with the requisition at once. If any person omits to do so within the period specified by the Peishcar, the Superintendent may under the written authority of the latter have the room opened in the presence of three thadasthars, make an inventory of the articles found, arrange for their safe custody and assume possession.

Application Form.

Name of importer.	No. and dimensions of the room applied for.	Whether he is a new or old importer.	If old, how many bales imported during the year till the date of application.	Amount of duty paid by him for the period.

(25th June 1904.)

Under section 5A of Regulation VIII of 1063 as amended by Regulation II of 1076, it is hereby notified for general information that the sale of tobacco in the taluks specified below, shall be carried on only under a license.

Application for licenses should be made to the Dewan Peishcar, Quilon.

Taluks.

(1) Ambalapuzha
(1) Thiruvellah
(3) Chenganoor
(4) Mavelikaray
(5) Karthigapally.

No. 1701 dated 4th September 1904.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATIONS.

It is hereby notified that Flint pebbles for use as rolling ballast in tube mills for the manufacture of cement cannot be held to be component parts of a cement mill, but should be regarded as consumable stores used in working the mill and that, as such, duty should be levied on them at five per cent. *ad valorem*, whether they are imported separately or along with the machinery of a mill. (No. P. D. 987 dated 30th July 1902.)

It is hereby notified that exemption from duty of reimported goods allowed under certain conditions in 1879 applies only to private property re-imported for personal use and does not extend to the property of a Railway or Steamer or other company formed for public carriage or transit when such property is re-imported for use in the company's service. (No. P. D. 1364 dated 29th September 1902.)

TRAVANCORE CUSTOMS RULES.

SHORANORE-COCHIN RAILWAY.

Tariff Valuation.	Rate of Duty. Rs	as.	p.	
1. Tobacco	90	0	0	per candy.
Do. Snuff Bottles 54 tolas ...	2	2	0	8 per cent.
English Tobacco used for smoking lb.	3	8	0	do.
Cigars ... ... lb.	3	8	0	do.
Cigarettes ... ... *ad valorem.*				do.
Goodak	0	8	0	
2. Indoopu ...Indian md. 3,200	2	0	0	
3. Salt ...ordinary salt cannot be imported except on account of Government.				
4. Opium and Ganja ... cannot be imported except by Government contracter.				

Import duty is leviable on the articles specified in the margin. Export duty is leviable on the articles exported from the stations on the line in the Travancore State as per list appended.

2. Railway officials residing in Railway premises or within Railway limits within Travancore State, are not exempt from Customs dues but must pay them on any dutiable articles imported or exported by them. A Travancore Customs officer will be at the station on the arrival and departure of each train to assess such articles and receive the prescribed duty, in the case of such Railway employés who may find it inconvenient to go to the Customs office.

3. A Customs House official shall be permitted to be present at the Railway parcels office or goods-shed to conduct passengers and others clearing parcels or goods to the Customs House for examination.

4. Whenever modifications are made in the export or import Tariff, the same shall be communicated to the agent.

5. The Travancore Government will grant licenses (copy subjoined) free of charge on the application of the Traffic Manager for such platform vendors who may wish to sell tobacco, cigars, &c. The tobacco sold in the Railway premises must be tobacco on which duty has been already paid to the Travancore Government. The payment of duty on all dutiable articles imported or exported, subject to a penalty, shall be made a condition of the agreements executed with the Railway by all such vendors.

6. The way bills, invoices, receipts and station registers of all goods and parcels traffic received at stations shall be open to the inspection of the Customs Department for the purpose of enabling them to levy duty.

7. Customs houses have been erected to control the exits from stations and the Railway Police or the Station Master, at the stations where there is no Railway Police, will be responsible for consignments of goods or parcels containing dutiable articles not being removed except by these exits.

8. No duty shall be leviable on goods or parcels until removed from the Railway stations excepting in the case of Railway servants (vide para 2 supra). Such duty will be payable at the Customs houses as the goods or parcels are passing out.

9. No duty shall be leviable on any goods arriving at a station where customs duty is levied, which, instead of being deliverd at that station are reconsigned to another station without passing from the Railway premises. This does not affect the levying of customs duty at the ultimate destination where the goods or parcels will be treated in the same way as if sent direct.

10. Customs duty shall not be levied on unclaimed goods or parcels nor on goods or parcels missent to a Customs station.

The former will be treated in the same way as unclaimed goods generally under the Railway rules and, except perishables, will be disposed of out of Travancore. Nothing in this rule shall be taken as prohibiting Travancore Customs officers from levying duty on such goods on their removal by the purchasers from the Railway premises into Travancore.

11. Passes will be given free of charge to the Customs Houses on goods or parcels despatched from one goods-station to another in Travancore. These passes should be sent by the consignors to consignees with the goods or parcels receipt and the goods will be passed free of duty at destination on the authority of such passes.

12. Licensed vendors shall not be allowed to import tobacco under any circumstances.

13. The Railway authorities shall permit the Travancore Customs officers to make searches and examinations under the Travancore Tobacco Regulation and the Rules and Notifications in respect of tobacco brought and sold in Travancore stations.

	Frontier Chowkeys.		Frontier Chowkeys.
	Dutiable Articles.		Dutiable Articles.
	Exports.		*Exports.*
1	Copra.	43	Timber—Blackwood.
2	Cocoanuts.	44	Do. Teak.
3	Coir.	45	Do. Thambagom.
4	Cables, tanned and untanned.	46	Do. Angili.
5	Coir fibre.	47	Do. Jack.
6	Cocoanut husk (green).	48	Do. Venga.
7	Arecanuts without husk.	49	Do. Thembavu.
8	Do. in husk.	50	Do. Agil.
9	Jaggery.	51	Do. Thevatharam.
10	Laurel nuts.	52	Do. Irul.
11	Pealed Coffee.	53	Do. Venteak.
12	Parchment Coffee.	54	Do. Kole teak.
13	Cherry Coffee.	55	Do. Elavu.
14	Cocoanut oil.	56	Do. All other kinds.
15	Laurel oil.	57	Planks of above timber.
16	Lemon grass oil.	58	Mangowood planks.
17	Hides—tanned and untanned, country buffallo	59	Knees and ribs used in ship building.
18	do. cow.	60	Do. do. for small vessels.
19	Elk skin.	61	Do. do. for boats.
20	Goat skin.	62	Bamboos.
21	Sheep.	63	Palmyra rafters.
22	Deer.	64	Boats of Anchellay.
23	Kid.	65	Do. of all other kinds of timber.
24	Squirrel skins.	66	Poonay masts.
25	All other hides or skins.	67	Logs for catamaran vamboo.
26	Buffallo horns.	68	All other kinds.
26a	Horns of Deer, Bison, wild Goat Antelope &c. with bead or without heads.	69	Cora grass, used for making mats.
27	Ginger, unscraped, Malabar.	70	Gum kino.
28	Dry Ginger.	71	Fuel.
29	Gelingal.	72	Canes.
30	Salt fish.	73	Do. split.
31	Tamarind.	74	Rattans.
32	Molasses.	75	Brush fibre, raw and prepared.
33	Arrow root—flour.		
34	Do. root.		NOTE.
35	Turmeric.		
36	Pingil.		Elephants' tusks and hollows are Government monopoly and cannot be exported without a regadary from the Dewan or the Commercial Agent.
37	Kutcholum.		
38	Pepper.		
39	Opium.		
40	Plumbago.		
41	Timber—Sandalwood.		
42	Do. Ebony.		

It is hereby notified, that, as "Canister Metal" is chiefly composed of lead, it should be placed on the same footing as lead for purposes of customs duty and that sheets made of it and intended for lining tea-chests may be passed free of duty under the exemption contained in the Tariff schedule in favour of lead sheets imported for a similar purpose. (No. P. D. 1471 dated 24th October 1902.)

It is hereby notified that, with the exception of the trucks and tanks which might obviously be used for other purposes, all the articles enumerated below which are essential to the working of the sugar crushing and refining plant should be regarded as component parts of the machinery and passed free of import duty under item No. 14 "General Duties" of the Tariff Notification No. P. D. 270 dated the 8th March 1902 :—

(*a*) Juice syrup and other tanks.
(*b*) Vertical cane juice heater.
(*c*) 400 gallon subsiders.
(*d*) Harvey's patent triple effect evaporaters.
(*e*) Syrup pump.
(*f*) Steam evaporating pan.
(*g*) Clarifier.
(*h*) Hemispherical sugar boiling pan.
(*i*) Side feed filter press.
(*j*) Steaming apparatus for steaming inside of baskets.
(*k*) Sugar trucks.
(*l*) Crystallizers with gearing.
(*m*) Syrup eliminator.
(*n*) Mente-jus.
(*o*) Equalizing tank.
(*p*) Vacuum pan.
(*q*) Jelly gutter.
(*r*) Filter cloth washing tank.
(*s*) Screw-blow-up tank.
(*t*) Clean liquor tank.
(*u*) Dirty liquor tank.
(*v*) Circular lime mixing tank.
(*w*) Circular milk of lime mixing tank.
(*x*) Boiler feed tank.
(*y*) Circular defecator.

(No. P. D. 1530 dated 4th November 1902.)

It is hereby notified for general information that the taking by sea or by land out of Travancore, of skins and feathers of all birds other than domestic birds except (*a*) feathers of Ostriches and (*b*) skins and feathers exported *bona fide* as specimens illustrative of Natural history is prohibited. (P. D. No. 1680 26th November 1902.)

It is hereby notified for general information that the Customs Notification dated 30th July 1902, confirming the reduction of export duty on salt fish from 5 to 2½ per cent. on a Tariff valuation of Rs. 3 (three) per cwt. applies only to *exports* of *salt fish*. (No. P. D. 1,768 dated 6th December 1902.)

It is hereby notified that cotton-prints imported in length of 2¼ yds and upwards and which are finished articles with a selvage and a fringe at their end are taxable as apparel at 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, as they have already received the manipulation preparing them for use as apparel. (No. P. D. 224 dated 17th February 1903.)

It is hereby notified that Tinned Iron cans containing petroleum, when imported, should be assessed to duty at 5 per cent. as they have an intrinsic value and should not, as hitherto, be passed free as packing material. (No. P. D. 310 dated 5th March 1903.)

It is hereby notified for general information that the levy of a cess of one-fourth pie per pound on all tea exported by sea from the $\frac{\text{1st April 1903}}{\text{19th Panguni 1078}}$ is sanctioned. (No. P. D. $\frac{E.}{D.}$ dated 28th March 1903.)

It it hereby notified that vinegar (in casks) and green copperas imported into this State on or after the 24th February 1903, are exempted from all customs duty in excess of two and a half per cent. *ad valorem*. (No. P. D. 506 dated 10th April 1903.)

It is hereby notified that Carbons imported into Travancore for use with boring and drilling machines though indispensable for the working of the drilling machines for which they are intended, are often used for hand boring machines and therefore do not completely fulfil the definition of 'component parts' of machinery under item No. 14 of the Tariff Notification No. P. D. 198 dated 11-2-1903, and that they are accordingly liable to duty at 5 per cent. *ad valorem*. (No. P. D. 620 dated 7th May 1903.)

Referring to the Customs Notification P. D. No. E. dated the 28th March 1903, it is hereby directed that, until further orders, no cess should be levied on exports of *refuse tea* used for chemical purposes and unfit for consumption as tea. (No. P. D. 887 dated 4th July 1903.)

It is hereby notified, that Box backs and swells imported for use in jute mills are liable to customs duty when *unshaped*, and exempt when *shaped*, as they may then be correctly described as component parts of the power looms. Rough bobbin, ends in their unshaped form are liable to duty as they are merely blocks of beech wood of a certain size, having no special character warranting a presumption that they may be used for a particular purpose only. (No. P. D. 909 dated 9th July 1903.)

In continuation of Circular No. P. D. 887 dated the 4th July 1903, it is hereby notified that no cess should be levied on "Refuse Tea." (No. P. D. 1022 dated 30th July 1903.)

It is hereby notified for general information that the articles specified below are exempted from so much of the duty to which they are liable on import into Travancore under head 6 or 8, as the case may be, of "Arms, Ammunition, Military stores" of the Tariff Notification No. P. D. 198 dated 11th February 2903, as in excess of a duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Verniers or sight elevators.	Brushes, jags, mops.
Ventometers or wind gauges.	Recoil pads or heal pads.
Reflectors.	Aim reflectors.
Barrel coolers.	Barrel cleaners or pullsthrough.
Sight covers.	Turn screws.
Sliding bars for sights.	Sight for guns.
Cleaning rods.	

(No. P. D. 1043 dated 3 August 1003.)

As doubts have arisen as to whether rafters, beams, reepers, packing boards, would come under the Circular dated 6th December 1898, it is hereby notified that they were not intended to be covered by the said Circular and that full duty will be levied on them under Article 19 of the Export Tariff. (No. P. D. 1061 of 5th August 1903.)

It is hereby notified for general information that memorials of a public character intended to be put up in a public place, including the materials used or to be used in their construction, whether worked or not, are exempt from customs duty. (No. P. D. 1067 dated 6th August 1903.)

It is hereby notified for general information that the patent liquid fuel apparatus used for heating a boiler with petroleom, falls properly under the same category as the boiler for use with which it is imported. If the boiler is a prime-mover or a component part of one, the liquid fuel apparatus may also be regarded as a component part and may be passed free of import duty under item No. 14 "general duties" of the Import Tariff Notification P. D. No. 198 dated 11th February 1903. (No. P. D. 1100 of 12th August 1903.)

It is hereby notified for general information that in future all articles such as watches &c., that might be passed free of duty when forming part of a passenger's baggage, may be passed free on re-importation after being sent for repair, provided that the Customs officer is satisfied

(1) that the same article was exported without payment of draw-back not more than two years previous to the date of re-import.

(2) that it is private personal property re-imported for personal use and not merchandise for sale. (No. P. D. 1101 dated 12th August 1903.)

It is hereby notified, that, as pneumatic tools are said to consist of a tool-holder which may contain a chisel, hammer, drill or any other tool, a closed cistern for storing the air, an air-compressor to pump air into the cistern, and a piece of rubber tube, and, in order to get any practical

advantage out of the tools, the pump or air-compressor by which the cistern or receiver is charged must be worked by steam power, the whole apparatus should be passed free of duty as machinery under item No. 14 "General Duties" of the Tariff Notification No. P. D. 198 dated the 11th February 1903. (No. P. D. 1183 dated 25th August 1903.)

It is hereby notified that, if non-alcoholic Hop Bitter Ale is labelled as "practically non-alcoholic" it may be assessed to duty at 5 per cent. *ad valorem* under No. 5 "General Duties" of the Tariff Notification No. P. D. 198 dated 11th February 1903 and *not* at the *special* rate prescribed in No. "Liquor &c." of the said Notification. (No. P. D. 1200 dated 28th August 1903.)

It is hereby notified that certain portions of ice-making plant, namely, ice-moulds, water tanks, ammonia coils, ammonia valves and pipe fittings when *imported with, and* as *essential component* parts of, a complete ice machine worked by steam or other non-animal power, may be admitted free of duty. But when they are imported under any other conditions, duty should be charged. (No. P. D. 1211 dated 29th August 1903.)

It is hereby notified that a "mechanical stroker" is not necessarily a component part of a machine but that, when such strokers are worked by steam or other non-animal power, they may be regarded as machinery themselves and passed free of duty under item No. 14 "general duties" of the Tariff Notification No. P. D. 198 dated 11th February 1903. (No. P. D. 1376 dated 5th October 1903.)

The following Rules passed regarding the carriage of petroleum in Native Passenger ships are sanctioned :—

1. No petroleum which is dangerous within the meaning of the Indian Petroleum Act 1899 (VIII of 1899), shall be shipped on board any ship proceeding or departing from Travancore, and no other petroleum shall be carried on board such a ship *otherwise* than in accordance with the following conditions, namely —

(*a*) The master, owner or agent shall give notice to the Customs Officer before permitting any petroleum to be shipped.

(*b*) Each consignment of petroleum shipped shall be covered by a declaration made and signed by the shipper in Form A (hereto annexed), if the petroleum has been imported into British India or Travancore, and otherwise in Form B.

(*c*) Petroleum shall be shipped either in tins enclosed in outer wooden cases or in hermetically sealed iron or steel drums.

(*d*) The nature of every consignment of petroleum shipped shall be marked on the outside of the package containing it.

(*e*) Petroleum shall be stored separate from all other cargo and, as far as possible, away from lights or fires, and none shall be stored in any hold adjoining an engine or boiler.

(*f*) There shall be a water-tight bulkhead between the engine room and any hold in which petroleum is stored, and the sluice valves of such bulkhead shall be shut down and padlocked.

(*g*) Save where electric light is used, no petroleum shall be shipped or discharged except between sunrise and sunset; no lights other than electric

lights shall be lit in a hold in which petroleum is stored; and no smoking shall be permitted in or near such hold.

(*h*) No person shall, otherwise than along with, or with the authority of, an officer of the ship, be permitted to visit a hold in which petroleum is stored.

(*i*) No more passenger shall be carried than can with safety be accommodated in the ships' boats in case of accident, unless the vessel is a coasting one proceeding on a short voyage and there are provided life-belts sufficient for such passengers as cannot be accommodated in the boats.

(*j*) At any port in which a ship carrying petroleum is for the time being, the customs officer, or such other officer as he may nominate in this behalf, may take and test any consignment of such petroleum or any single case or drum thereof.

(*k*) If any petroleum tested under clause (*j*) is found to be dangerous petroleum defined as aforesaid, the whole consignment of which petroleum tested formed a part shall be liable to confiscation.

2. If petroleum is found on board any Native Passenger ship, clearance shall not be granted without the consent of the Commercial Agent or the Dewan Peishcar as the case may be.

3. Whoever commits a breach of any of these rules shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees and when the breach is a continuing one, with a further fine which may extend to twenty rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

FORM A.

We hereby do declare that the cases and drums marked as follows—
presented for shipment on the S. S. contain imported petroleum and that the petroleum is contained in the original packages, in which it was imported into this country.

Place *Shippers.*

Date

FORM B.

We hereby declare that the whole of the petroleum contained in the cases of drums marked and presented for shipment on S. S. is petroleum which is covered by flash point certificate No. , dated , from the Commercial Agent appointed by the Government for testing petroleum, a true copy of which, certified to by us is herewith attached.

Place *Shippers*

Date

(No. P. D. 1,599 dated 7th November 1903.)

The Bombay Government having proposed that in modification of the present practice of weighing 10 per cent of the packages in the case of tin plates imported in the Bombay Customs House and then passing the whole consignment on the weight so ascertained, provided that the difference between the marked and the actual weight does not exceed 2 per cent in the case of any particular package the allowance of 2 per cent. in future be calculated on the *average* ascertained weight of consignment, the Government of India have sanctioned the proposal on condition that no shortage in weight exceeding 5 per cent. shall be allowed in the case of any package.

Published for general information.

(No. P. D. 9. dated 5th January 1904.)

In supersession of the Notification No. P. D. 223 dated 17th February, 1903, it is hereby notified, that the following Tariff values have been fixed for the descriptions of cotton goods hereunder specified with effect from the 1st January, 1904.

Grey goods, plain or bordered.

Tariff value per lbs.

		As.	p.
1	Blankets and blanketings, raised	8	0
2	Chadars and bedsheets, plain, or with bordeas not over ¼″ ...	7	0
3	Dangari cloth	7	3
4	Dhutis, cholas, dupattas, and lungis plain or with borders not over ¼″ ...	7	6
5	Do. Do. Do. over ¼″ but not over 1½″ ...	8	0
6	Dhutis and patals with headings over 4″ wide and coloured borders ...	9	0
7	Domestics, T. cloths, shirtings, long cloth, sheetings with borders not over ¼″ ...	7	3
8	Drills and jeans, plain	7	3
9	Fents	6	3
10	Printers	7	6
11	Do. (bhagavad)	7	3
12	Shirtings, twilled, unbleached	9	0
13	Do. Do. bleached	10	0
14	Tent, sail, commissariat, and double cloth (dosuti) ...	6	9
15	Zanzibar cloth, including American cloth ...	7	0
	Provided that for calendered grey goods 3 pies shall be added to the above values.		

	Figured or coloured goods.		
16	Bed-covers, quilts, twilled sheets, twilled chadars, and table cloths, with boders not over ¼ " ..	7	6
17	Do. Do. Do. Do. coloured warp and weft ..	8	6
18	Do. Do. Do. Do. coloured warp and weft ..	9	6
19	Bed ticking, plain or drilled	9	0
20	Chadars, twilled, coloured (shawl checks) ...	12	9
21	Chadars, not twilled coloured, calico wove shawl pattern ...	10	3
22	Cholis and saris (coloured)	11	3
23	Cotton, tweed, commonly called hunting cloth, plain or striped, including leheria, Thana susi, Thana twill and Thana check ...	10	3
24	Other cotton tweeds and English checks, trouserings and coatings ...	10	6
25	Drills and jeans striped	8	6
26	Do. checked	9	3
27	Fents	7	3
28	Lungis, unbleached, coloured stripes and borders ...	8	6
29	Do. coloured	10	6
30	Madras cloth	9	6
31	Do. (imitation)	9	3
32	Do. twilled, checked, coloured warp and weft ..	9	9
33	Madras cloth handkerchiefs or lungis	12	3
34	Napkins, unbleached	8	0
35	Do. bleached	9	0
36	Susi, ordinary, coloured stripes grey ground ...	8	6
37	Do. Do. weft	9	6
38	Ordinary susi checks grey ground	9	0
39	Do. Do. coloured warp or weft ...	9	9
40	Fancy dobby pattern checks, coloured warp and weft.	10	9
41	Flannel pattern susi and dobby susi, grey weft ...	9	0
42	Do. Do. coloured weft ...	9	6
43	Towels, Turkish, unbleached	9	0
44	Do. bleached	10	0
45	Do. honeycomb, unbleached ...	7	9
46	Do. Do. bleached ...	8	9
47	Zephyr cloth	9	3
48	Do. striped and checked	10	9
	Provided that any goods specified in the foregoing lists shall, when woven with borders of silk, be assessed to duty *ad valorem*.		

(No. P. D. 212 dated 6th February 1904.)

It is hereby notified that exemption from the import duty leviable thereon under item No. 41 "General Duties" of the Tariff notification No. P. D. 135 dated the 28th January 1904, is granted to all Military band instruments (other than stringed instruments), and such accesories thereto as are specified in the annexed list, when such instruments or accessories are imported by a regiment of His Majesty's regular forces in India and of His Highness the Maha Rajah's Nair Brigade and certified by the officer commanding the regiment to be for the *bona fide* exclusive use of the regimental band.

List of Accessories.

Silver buckles for drums.
Silver buttons for drums.
Green broadcloth for drums.
Green silk ribbon for drums.
Ropes for drums.
Bags for bagpipes.
Cord for bagpipes
Drones for bagpipes.
Ribbons for bagpipes.
Pipe tassels for bagpipes.
Cardholders.
Carriages (brown or black).
Crooks.
Cases (leather or wooden).
Fingertops.
Mouthpieces and caps therefor.
Reeds.
Springs.
Snares.
Valve tops and needles.

(No. P. D. 260 dated 12th February 1904.)

It is hereby notified that exemption from the import duty leviable thereon under the Tariff Notification No. P. D. 135 dated the 28th January 1904, is granted with the respect to the following articles when imported direct into Travancore by any unit of His Majesty's regular forces serving in India for the use of such unit:—

Arms (including rifles, guns, and pistols, lances, lanceheads swords.) and parts and appurtenances thereof.
Ammunition.
Bicycles.
Type-writers.
Instruments for telegraphic or visual signalling and their appurtenances.
Telephones and appurtenances.
Accoutrements and parts thereof, and materials for their manufacture and repair.
Uniforms and parts thereof, and materials for their manufacture and repair.
Medals and decorations—including medal ribbons.
Saddlery of a military pattern.
Binoculars.
Telescopes.
Veterinary instruments and appliances.
Range finders and parts thereof.
Drawing, surveying and educational, and gymnastic instruments, apparatus and appliances, and parts thereof.
Tools and machinery for regimental workshops.
Appliances for games. (No. P. D. 385 dated 29th February 1904).

It is hereby notified that exemption from the import duty leviable thereon under Tariff Notification No. P. D. 135 dated the 28th January 1904, is granted to the articles mentioned in the following list, when imported direct into Travancore by an officer of His Majesty's regular forces serving in India for his own use; provided that under the regulations and orders for the time being in force, the officer is required to maintain the articles in question for the due performance of his military duty.

List of Articles.

Rifles of regulation military pattern, and parts and appurtenances thereof.
Ammunition for ditto.
Uniform and accoutrements appertaining thereto.
Saddlery of regulation military pattern.

Binoculars.
Telescopes.
Medicines and drugs.
Medical, Surgical, and Veterinary instruments and appliances.
Range finders.
Drawing and Surveying instruments.
Medals and decorations.

(No. P. D. 386 dated 29th February 1904.

Rules passed for the exemption of passenger's baggage from Customs duty.

(1) Baggage includes all packages accompanying and imported by a passenger for his own use, or that of the members of his family travelling with him, which are not part of the cargo, and are not entered in the manifest.

Provided that any package, whether entered in the manifest or not, may be treated as baggage if the Customs Officer is satisfied that it really forms part of the *bona fide* baggage of a passenger.

Provided also that any package which is landed within one month before or after the arrival or anticipated arrival of the passenger, either at the same port or otherwise may be treated as baggage, if the Customs Officer is satisfied that it may reasonably be deemed to form part of the passenger's *bona fide* baggage.

(2) Subject to the exceptions specified below, all baggage, of whatsoever articles it may consist, is exempt from duty provided that it satisfies both of the following conditions, viz.,

(*b*) that the number or quantity of each article is moderate and reasonable having regard to the status and occupation in life of the passenger and

(*a*) that it is for his personal use or that of his family travelling with him and not for sale.

Exceptions.

The following articles are liable to duty whether included in *bona fide* baggage or not, namely:

(*a*) Arms and Ammunition, and all articles enumerated under that heading in the Tariff Notification dated 28-1-04, No. P. D. 135.

(*b*) Alcoholic liquors exceeding two quarts in quantity, perfumed spirit exceeding one quart, and all other articles enumerated under "General Duties" of the above Tariff Notification.

(*c*) Cigars and cigarettes not exceeding 4 in number each, tobacco and other preparations of tobacco not exceeding ½ lb. in weight.

(*d*) Petroleum.
(*e*) Salt } which can be imported only by the contractors
(*f*) Opium } on account of Government.

(2nd March 1904.)

It is hereby notified that reflector-castings and lamptops may be considered as component parts of railway carriage and passed free of duty, but not regulators which are imported as parts of Railway materials.

(No. P. D. 533 dated 22nd March 1904.)

It is hereby notified for general information that the Sea Customs Chowkey at Cape Comorin will hereafter be known as Srimulapuram Sea Customs Chowkey.

(P. D. No. 1,153 dated 5th July 1904.)

It is hereby notified for general information that, under item No. 59 "General Duties" of the Tariff notification No. P. D. 135 dated 28th January, 1904, "Cranes, water cranes, water tanks and standards, wire and other materials for fencing" are exempt from duty when imported by, or under the orders of, a Railway Company irrespective of the purpose for which they may be used.

(P. D. No. 1158 dated 6th July 1904.)

List of Railways which are worked, or under construction by the State:—

A. State lines worked by the State

1. North-Western.
2. Oudh and Rohilkhand.
3. Eastern Bengal system, including Kaunia, Dharla and Santrabari extensions.
4. Jorhat.

B. State lines under construction by the State.

5. Agra-Delhi Chord.
6. Allahabad to Phaphamau on the Allahabad-Fyzabad railway including the Ganges Bridge works.
7. Murshidabad Branch of the Eastern Bengal with extension to Lalgola southern section of the Jech Doab.
8. Lower Sind Extension.
9. Quetta-Nushki.
10. Conversion of the Khushalgarh to Kohat Section of the Khushalgarh-Khohat Thal Railway to 5′ 6″ gauge with a bridge over the Indus at Khushalgarh.
11. Meerut to Hapur.
12. Nagda-Bara-Muttra-Aligarh.
13. Kankurgach Chord of the E. B. S.
14. Kaunia to Bonarpara on the E. B. S.
15. Kathiar-Malda Extension of the E. B. S.
16. Coonor-Ootacamund.
17. British Section of the Jullundar-Kapurthala.

Published for the information of the Customs Officers who will note that the Railways referred to alone are exempt from Customs duty.

(No. P. D. 1,223 dated 20th July 1904.)

In substitution of Customs Notification No. P. D. 825 dated the 9th May, 1904, it is hereby notified, that for purposes of Customs duty, the classes of cotton fabrics known as Dhotis and Saris should be treated as "Piece goods" whether they are imported singly or in lengths consisting of two or more pieces, while Scraves should be assessed as "Apparel" when imported singly or in pieces of two or more with embroidered borders or in lengths held together only by the warp and as "Piece goods" when imported in woven pieces of two or more.

(No. P. D. 1,270 dated 27th July 1904.)

It is hereby notified that the following dairy appliances are exempt from import duty to which they are liable under "General duties" of the Tariff Notification No. P. D. 135 dated 28th January 1904 when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power—viz. cream separators, milk sterilizing or pasteurizing plant, milk aerating and cooling apparatus, churns, butter dryers and butter workers. (P. D. No. 1838 dated 29th October 1904.)

SUGAR NOTIFICATIONS.

It is hereby notified, for general information, that the further duties imposed on sugar imported from Italy by notification P. D. No. 1350 dated the 15th October 1901, shall not be levied until further notice. (P. D. No. 272 dated 8th March 1902.)

It is hereby notified that a special duty at the rates specified in the schedule below, is imposed upon all sugar imported into Travancore from the countries mentioned in the said schedule whether the same is imported directly from the country of production or otherwise, and whether it is imported in the same condition as when exported from the country of production, or has been changed in condition by manufacture or otherwise.

Country.	Rate of special duty per cwt.		
	Rs.	as.	p.
Austria-Hungary	3	3	9
Germany	2	13	9

(No. P. D. 1,057 dated 8th August 1902.)

The following Rules for the identification of sugar chargeable with an additional or special duty imposed under Peravagay Notification (Customs) published in the Government Gazette are passed.

1. For the purposes of these Rules,—

"*Customs Port*" shall mean any place in Travancore declared to be a port for the shipment and landing of goods.

"*Customs Officer*" includes every officer of Sea Customs for the time being in separate charge of a Sea Customs Office or duly authorised to perform all or any special duty of an officer so in charge.

"*Warehouse*" denotes any place appointed or licensed wherein dutiable goods may be deposited without payment of duty on the first imporation thereof.

2. Where any sugar is imported into any Customs Port, the owner shall declare to the customs officer in what country such sugar was produced, and shall furnish him with such other information as may be necessary to enable him correctly to assess the additional or special duty (if any) chargeable under sections 9 and 10.

3. (i) Where the information required by Rule 2 is not furnished, the customs officer shall deposit and detain the sugar in such part of the customs-house premises as he may deem suitable.

(ii) The owner of any sugar deposited and detained under sub-rule (i) may, at any time, clear such sugar on payment of the additional or special duty leviable thereon and of the other charges payable to the customs officer, whether for warfage-fees or otherwise in respect of the same.

(iii) For the purposes of sub-rule (ii) and for the purposes of calculating the surplus payable to the owner under the next succeeding Rule,

the additional or special duty leviable upon any sugar deposited and detained under sub-rule (i) shall, if the information necessary for the correct assessment of the additional or special duty leviable thereon has not been furnished, be assessed at such rate not exceeding the highest rate of additional or special duty leviable upon any class of sugar as the Government may, by general or special order, fix in this behalf.

4. If any sugar is not entered and cleared for home consumption or warehoused within four months from the date of entry of the vessel, such sugar may, after due notice to the owner (if his address can be ascertained) and in the local Gazette, be sold by public auction, and the proceeds thereof shall be applied, first to the payment of freight, primage and general average, if the goods are held by the customs officer; next to the payment of the duties which would be leviable on such sugar if it was then cleared for home consumption, and next to the payment of other charges (if any) payable to the customs officer in respect of the same.

5. The customs officer may accept the information required by these Rules in any form which he may consider sufficient; and he shall accept it if given in the form and manner hereinafter prescribed.

6. Where sugar is imported into any Port from a bonded warehouse in the United Kingdom, the owner shall furnish the customs officer with the following documents, namely:

(a) a certified copy of the delivery warrant of the British Customs House;

(b) a certified copy of the shipping bill; and

(c) a declaration in writing of the exporter in Form A or Form B, as the case may be, stating—

(i) the country in which the sugar was produced;

(ii) the date of shipment from the country (if any) from which the sugar was exported to the United Kingdom;

(iii) where the sugar was not produced in the country referred to in sub-head (ii), the date on which it was exported from the country in which it was produced; and

(iv) whether the sugar is cane or beet.

7. Where refined sugar, having passed through a refinery in the United Kingdom, is imported from the United Kingdom into any Port, the owner shall furnish the customs officer with the following documents, namely:

(a) declaration in writing by the refiner in form C, or by any person authorised by a power of attorney from such refiner in form D, stating—

(i) the particulars of the raw sugar from which the refined sugar was manufactured;

(ii) the country from which raw sugar was imported into the United Kingdom;

(iii) the date of shipment from the country referred to in sub-headhead (ii);

(iv) where this information is available at the time of importation into the Port, the country in which the raw sugar was produced and

(b) a declaration in writing by the exporter in Form E, or by any person authorised by a power-of-attorney from such exporter in Form F, identifying the sugar entered for shipment with the sugar referred to in the declaration prescribed in clause (a).

8. (1) In the case of any sugar—

(a) which, being refined sugar, has been imported, on payment of duty, into the United Kingdom and has been exported thence without drawback to any Port; or

(b) which, though nominally imported into the United Kingdom, has merely passed through a Port in the United Kingdom in transit to be re-exported thence to any Port in the same or another bottom; or

(c) which has been imported into any Port from any country other than the United Kingdom;

the owner shall furnish the Customs officer with one of the following documents, namely:

(i) where the sugar was produced in the country from which it was exported either to the United Kingdom or direct to Travancore, a certificate by the exporter in Form G;

(ii) where the sugar was produced in a country other than that from which it was exported either to the United Kingdom or direct to Travancore, a certificate by the shipper in Form H.

(2) Where any sugar referred to in sub-rule (i) has been exported from a port in any country other than the United Kingdom or any British possession to the United Kingdom or to any Port, the certificate shall be attested by the British Consular officer at the Port in such country.

(3) Where in any case referred to in sub-rule (2) the British Consular officer so desires, the certificate shall have been approved and communicated to him by a local Chamber of Commerce.

9. (*a*) Where any country, dependency or colony of the British Government pays or bestows, directly or indirectly, any bounty or grant upon the exportation therefrom of any articles, and the article is chargeable with duty under the provisions of the Import Tariff, then, upon the importation of such article into Travancore, whether the same is imported directly from the country of production or otherwise, and whether it is imported in the same condition as when exported from the country of production, or has been changed in condition by manufacture or otherwise, the Dewan may, by notification in the Government Gazette, impose an additional duty equal to the net amount of such bounty or grant, however the same may be paid or bestowed.

(*b*) The net amount of such bounty or grant as aforesaid will be, from time to time, ascertained, determined and declared by the Dewan by notification in the Government Gazette.

10. (*a*) Where the rate of duty or other taxation imposed in any country, dependency or colony under the British Government upon sugar not produced therein exceeds the rate of duty or other taxation imposed upon sugar produced therein by more than an equivalent of six francs per one hundred kilograms in the case of refined sugar, or five francs and fifty centimes per one hundred kilograms in the case of other sugar, then upon the importation of any sugar from such country, dependency or colony into Travancore, whether the same imported directly from the country of production or otherwise, and whether it is imported in the same condition as when exported from the country of production and has been changed in condition by manufacture or otherwise, the Dewan may, by notification in the Government Gazette, impose in addition to any other duty or taxation imposed under the Import Tariff notification, a special duty not exceeding one moiety of such excess.

(*b*) The Dewan may, from time to time, by general or special order, declare for purposes of sub-section (*a*)—

(1) what articles or substances containing any saccharine matter shall be deemed to be "sugar" and what kinds of sugar shall be deemed to be "refined sugar" or "other sugar" respectively; and

(2) what sums in the currency of Travancore shall be deemed to be the equivalent of "francs" and "centimes" respectively.

(*c*) The amount of the excess referred to in sub-section (*a*) shall be, from time to time, ascertained, determined and declared by the Dewan by notification in the Gazette. (No. P. D. 1763 dated 6th December 1902.)

FORM A.

DECLARATION BY EXPORTER IN THE CASE OF SUGAR SHIPPED DIRECT TO THE UNITED KINGDOM FROM THE COUNTRY IN WHICH IT WAS PRODUCED.

[*Rule 6, clause (c).*]

I, *A. B.*,

declare that the consignment of
cwt. of $\frac{\text{beet}}{\text{cane}}$ sugar of
degrees of polarisation, in bags
marked and addressed as follows
consigned to Messrs. of (*a*)
was produced in (*b*) and shipped from
(*c*) on the day of
190 .

(*a*) Insert name of port.
(*b*) Insert name of country.
(*c*) Insert name of port.

Signature of Exporter.

Declared before me at the Custom House
at this
day of
190 .

Signature of Customs Officer,
Port.

FORM B.

DECLARATION BY EXPORTER IN THE CASE OF SUGAR EXPORTED FROM THE COUNTRY IN WHICH IT WAS PRODUCED TO SOME OTHER COUNTRY, AND THENCE SHIPPED TO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

[*Rule 6, clause (c).*]

I, *A. B.*,

delcare that the consignment of $\frac{\text{beet}}{\text{cane}}$ sugar of
degrees of polarisation, in bags marked
and addressed as follows consigned to
Messrs. of (*a*)
was produced in (*b*)
and exported thence in bond on the day
of 190 , and that the said sugar was
shipped from on the
day of 190 .

(*a*) Insert name of port.
(*b*) Insert name of country.

Signature of Exporter.

Declared before me at the Custom House
at this
day of
190 .

Signature of Customs Officer,
Port.

FORM C.

Declaration of Origin and Manufacture of Sugar by a Refiner.

[*Rule 7, clause (a).*]

I., *A. B.*,

(*a*) Insert address and description.
(*b*) The refined sugar to be described and identified with marks and numbers in this space.
(*c*) Insert names with country of place of refinery.
(*d*) Insert place.

of (*a*) do solemnly and sincerely declare that the undermentioned sugar (*b*) was delivered on the day of 190 , from my refinery at , (*c*) for exportation to (*d*) and was manufactured by me from importations of raw sugar as endorsed hereon.

And I make this solemn Declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the Statutory Declaration Act, 1835.

Signature of Refiner.

Declared at
in
this day of , 190 .

Before me,

A Justice of the Peace or a Commissioner to administer Oaths in the Supreme Court of

This is the Exhibit referred to in Declaration of the . day of 190 .

FORM D.

Declaration of Origin and Manufacture of Sugar by an Agent of Refiner under Power of Attorney.

[*Rule 7, clause (a).*]

I., *A. B.*,

(*a*) Insert address and description.
(*b*) The refined sugar to be described and identified with marks and numbers in this space.
Insert refiner's name and address.
(*d*) Insert place.

of (*a*)
do solemnly and sincerely declare that the undermentioned sugar (*b*) was delivered on the day of , 190 , from the refinery of (*c*)
at
for exportation to (*d*)
and was manufactured by the said
from importations of raw sugar as endorsed hereon.

And I make this solemn Declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the Statutory Declaration Act, 1835.

Signature of Agent.

Declared at
in
this day of 190 .

Before me,

A Justice of the Peace or a Commissioner to administer Oaths in the Supreme Court of

This is the Exhibit referred to in Declaration of the day of 190 .

FORM E.

Declaration by Exporter.

[*Rule 7, clause (b).*]

I, *A. B.*,

of (*a*)
hereby declare that the undermentioned sugar (*b*)
has been entered for shipment per (*c*)
Master (*c*)
for exportation to (*d*)
and I further declare that the sugar so entered is the sugar referred to in the annexed Declaration marked

Signature of Exporter.

Declared before me at the Custom House at this day of 190. ,

Signature of Customs Officer,
Port.

(*a*) Insert addres and description.
(*b*) The refined sugar to be described and identified with marks and numbers in this space.
(*c*) Insert names of ship and master.
(*d*) Insert place.

FORM F.

Declaration by an Agent of Exporter under Power of Attorney.

[*Rule 7, clause (b).*]

I, *A. B.*,

of (*a*)
hereby declare that the undermentioned sugar (*b*)
has been entered for shipment per (*c*)
Master (*c*)
for exportation to (*d*)
and I further declare that the sugar so entered is the sugar referred to in the annexed Declaration marked

Signature of Agent.

Declared before me at the Custom house at this day of 190 .

Signature of Customs Officer,
Port.

(*a*) Insert address and description.
(*b*) The refined sugar to be described and identified with marks and numbers in this space.
(*c*) Insert names of ship and master.
(*d*) Insert place.

FORM G.

DECLARATION BY EXPORTER AT A FOREIGN PORT AS TO THE ORIGIN OF SUGAR PRODUCED IN THE COUNTRY FROM WHICH IT WAS EXPORTED EITHER TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, OR DIRECT TO TRAVANCORE.

[*Rule 8, sub-head* (i).]

I, *A. B.*,

declare that the consignment of

cwt. of $\frac{\text{beet}}{\text{cane}}$ sugar, of

degrees of polarisation, in

bags, marked and addressed as follows:

and shipped on , 190 , per steamer

consigned to Messrs.

& Co. of (*a*) was produced in (*b*)

Exporter's signature.

Certified that I believe the above Declaration to be true.

Signature of Consul at foreign port of exportation.

(*a*) Insert name of port in the United Kingdom.
Travancore.

(*b*) Insert name of country of export.

FORM H.

DECLARATION BY SHIPPER AT A FOREIGN PORT AS TO THE ORIGIN OF SUGAR PRODUCED ELSEWHERE THAN IN THE COUNTRY OF EXPORT.

[*Rule 8, sub-head* (ii).]

I, *A. B.*,

declare that the consignment of

cwt. of $\frac{\text{beet}}{\text{cane}}$ sugar, of

degrees of polarisation, in bags marked and addressed as follows:

and shipped on , 190 , per steamer consigned to Messrs.

& Co. of (*a*) was produced in (*b*)

and exported thence in bond on the

for transit through (*c*) to (*d*)

for shipment to India.

I produce and annex to this Declaration the bills of lading and other relevant documents, attested by the Customs and other officials at (*e*) and at (*f*)

Shipper's signature.

Certified that I have examined the documents mentioned and believe the foregoing Declaration to be true.

Signature of Consul at foreign port of exportation.

(*a*) Insert name of port in the United Kingdom.
Travancore.

(*b*) Insert country of production.

(*c*) Insert name of country.

(*d*) Insert port of shipment.

(*e*) Insert name of place whence the sugar was exported transit.

(*f*) Insert port of shipment

In supersession of the rates of additional duty on the kinds of sugar mentioned against France in the Customs Notification P. D. No. 1660 dated the 12th December 1901, the following revised rates have been fixed with effect from the 1st September 1902: provided that the rates hereby superseded shall apply to any imported sugar for which the bill of lading was signed and given before the 1st September 1902.

Kinds of sugar.	Bounties bestowed.	Additional duties to be levied. Per Cwt.		
		Rs.	A.	P.
*Raw sugars from 65 to 98 per cent. polarization for beet-root sugars or 65 to 97 per cent. for French colonial sugar ...	9·51 francs per 100 kilograms of refined sugar of 100 per cent. polarization.*	2	13	11
Sugar candies... ...	9·83 francs per 100 kilograms ...	2	15	6
Refined sugars in loaf or crushed, clear, hard and dry ..	9·83 francs per 100 kilograms ..	2	15	6
Raw and refined sugars in gains or crystals of a minimum standard of 98 per cent. polarization	9·67 francs per 100 kilograms ...	2	14	9

*The output of refined sugar from raw is computed by deducting from the polarization of the raw sugar twice the glucose, four times the ashes and one and a half per cent. for loss in refining. (P. D. No. 1813 dated 15th December 1902.)

It is hereby notified that, in supersession of the value fixed in columns 3 and 4 of the Customs Notification No. P. D. 198 dated the 11th February 1903 for the articles specified below, His Highness the Maha Rajah has been pleased to fix the following revised valuation:—

No. in Tariff.	Name of articles.	Per	Present valuation.		Revised valuation.	
			Rs.	as.	Rs.	as.
8	Sugar, soft or raw, other than from Mauritius, Egypt or China.	Cwt.	8	0	8	8

It is hereby notified that that the Notification, No. P. D. 1601 dated the 19th December 1899, imposing revised rates of additional duties on sugar produced or exported from Russia is cancelled with effect from the 1st March 1903. (No. P. D. 517 dated 11th April 1903.)

It is hereby notified that a special duty at the rates specified in the fourth column of the schedule hereto annexed is imposed, with effect from the 1st March 1903, upon sugar of the kinds described in the second column, when imported into Travancore from the countries mentioned in the first column, whether the same is imported directly from the country of production or otherwise and whether it is imported, in the same condition as when exported from the country of production, or has been changed in condition by manufacture or otherwise.

Countries.	Kinds of sugar.	Amount of excess per cwt.			Rate of special duty per cwt.		
		Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
France ...	Refined sugar	1	3	4	0	9	8
	Unrefined sugar	1	0	10	0	8	5
Denmark...	Candy and sugar in whole or broken loaves, plates, cakes, etc., whatever the colour may be, and white pulverised sugar which is lighter than the Amsterdam standard sample No. 18 ...	1	1	8	0	8	10
Argentine Republic ...	Refined sugar	10	14	10	5	7	5
	Unrefined sugar	8	1	4	4	0	8
Russia ...	Refined sugar	19	4	4	9	10	2
	Unrefined sugar	11	15	8	5	15	10

(No. P. D. 550 dated 18th April 1903.)

Doubts having arisen with regard to the levy of duty on sugar in respect of which no certificate of origin is produced, it is hereby notified that, until further orders, the rates of additional and special duty prescribed in Notification No. P. D. 550 dated 18-4-03 for sugar imported from the Argentine Republic should be provisionally charged on all such sugar. (No. P. D. 765 dated 10th June 1903.)

It is hereby notified that, for the purposes of Rule 3 (3) published with the notification P. D. No. 1763 dated the 6th December 1902, duty should be assessed at the highest rates leviable on any sugar imported into Travancore *i. e.*, for the present at the rates leviable on sugar imported from the Argentine Republic. If, however, the customs officer has reasonable grounds for believing that the sugar is the product of any particular country, he should exercise the discretion allowed to him under Rule 5 and assess the duty at the rates payable on sugar imported into Travancore from that country. (No. P. D. 965 dated 20th July 1903.)

In supersession of the circulars Nos. P. D. 886 and 928 dated the 4th and 13th July, 1903, and with reference to the Customs Notification No. P. D. 1763 dated the 6th December 1902 it is hereby directed that, as regards the authorities whose certificates may be accepted in cases of declarations as to the origin of sugar which is imported into Travancore from certain ports in Java and from Penang, Hong-Kong and Mauritius where there is no British Consul, the signatures of the officials at the ports mentioned in the statement below may be accepted by the customs officers in lieu of the signature of a Consul, unless the officer considers in any particular case that further enquiry should be made.

In the case of sugar liable to additional or special duty, imported into this State from other ports at which there is no British Consul, the Customs officers should exercise the discretion allowed to them under section 5 of the Notification No. P. D. 1763 referred to above.

STATEMENT.

Ports.	Officials whose signatures may be accepted in lieu of the signature of a Consul.	Remarks.
PENANG	Registrar of Imports and Exports ...	
HONG-KONG	Justice of the Peace	
PORT LOUIS (Mauritius)		
JAVA	Customs Collector and Searcher ..	In the unavoidable absence of the Dutch official here mentioned the certificates would be signed in the name by the official next in rank, the document bearing the Government official seal.
Cheribon	The Resident	
Samarang	British Vice-Consul	
Sourabaya	British Vice-Consul	
Banjæwanji	Assistant Resident	
Yegal	Assistant Resident	
Pekalongau	The Resident	
Joana	The Controleur	
Tjelaljap	Assistant Resident	
Pasæreau	The Resident	
Bezoikie	The Resident	
Probolingo	Assistant Resident	
Panarockau	Assistant Resident	
Kraksan	Assistant Resident	
Phæton	Assistant Resident, Kraksan ...	
Djaugkar	Assistant Resident, Panarockau ...	

(No. P. D. 1044 dated 3rd August 1903.)

In continuation of Circular No. P. D. 1044 dated 3rd instant, it is hereby notified that certificates of origin for sugar shipped at the Port of Joana signed by the Controleur of that place may be accepted by the customs officers, there being no longer any Assistant Resident there.

(No. P. D 1080 dated 10th August 1903.)

In supersession of the rates of additional duty on the kinds of sugar exported from Holland mentioned in the Notification No. P. D. 218 dated 14th February 1903, it is hereby notified that the rates shall be revised as follows with effect form the 20th of June 1903.

Kinds of sugar.	Bounties bestowed.	Additional duties to be levied. Per Cwt.		
		Rs.	As.	P.
Raw sugar produced in Holland from beet-roots.	1·75 florins per 100 kilograms of hard refined *	1	1	9
Sugar refined from beet-root raw sugar produced in Holland.	1·94 florins per 100 kilograms	1	3	8
Sugar refined from imported raw sugar.	·19 florins per 100 kilograms in addition to bounty, if any, allowed on the raw sugar by the country of production	0	1	11
		in addition to countervailing duty, if any, on the raw sugar.		

* The output of refined sugar from raw is computed by deducting from the polarization of the raw sugar twice the glucose, four times the ashes, and one and a half per cent. for loss in refining. (No. P. D. 1021 dated 11th August 1903.)

As regards the system under which countervailing duties shall be assessed in future on Dutch sugar, it is hereby notified that duty shall be levied in the first instance at the full rate of bounty allowed under the Dutch Law, and that, as soon as the net bounty actually paid is ascertained and declared, a refund shall be allowed to the importers of the difference between the duties levied and the net bounties received. Refunds will accordingly be allowed in respect of the sugar exported from Holland to Travancore in the sugar year, 1st September 1901 to 31st August 1902.

(No. P. D. 1232 Dated 1st September 1903)

The following rules are passed in continuation of those published in the Customs notification No. P. D. 1763 dated the 6th December 1902, regarding the certificates of production of sugar imported from countries which are parties to the Brussels Sugar Convention of 1902, namely :—

1. Certificates of production shall be signed by an authority specially appointed in this behalf by the Government of the country of production, and such certificates shall be countersigned by the British Consular representative at the port of shipment or at the place from which the sugar is despatched.

2. The certificates shall be in form A appended, and shall contain information as to the following matters namely:—

(a) the date of production of the sugar, that is, the date when the sugar was finally produced in the form in which it was exported;

(b) particulars as to the marks borne by the consignment and such information as to the quantity, weight and quality as may be sufficient for its identification; and

(c) a declaration that the sugar has not received, and is not entitled to receive, any bounty, direct or indirect, on or prior to production or as a result of exportation.

3. Such certificates must be issued not later than the day of despatch of the sugar from the country of production.

FORM A.

I, *A. B.*, of (a) , do solemnly declare that the undermentioned consignment of sugar was produced on the (b) day of (c) at my factory (d) , and that it has not received, and is not entitled to receive, any bounty, direct or indirect, on or prior to production or as a result of exportation.

Manufacturer's signature.

Certified that the above declaration is true.

Signature of authority specially appointed to sign such certificates.

Countersigned.

Signature of British Consular representative at port of shipment or place of despatch.

Details of the consignment.

cwt. of beet cane sugar, of degree of polarisation, packed in bags, marked and addressed as follows:—

(No. P. D. 163 dated 3rd February 1904.)

(a) Insert address and description.
(b) Insert day of the month.
(c) Insert month and year.
(d) Insert name of the place and country.

It is hereby notified that refunds will be made of the difference, as indicated below, between (a) the rates of additional duty actually charged on the different kinds of Dutch sugar imported into Travancore which were shipped from Holland or from ports of other countries, from the 1st September, 1902 to the 31st August, 1903 inclusive, and (b) the rates now ascertained to be chargeable thereon after making allowance for the maximum bounty paid by the Government of the Netherlands. Such refunds will be made to the importers concerned, that is say, to the person

by whom the duty was originally paid, on application to the Dewan to whom evidence should be given (1) that the sugar was exported from Holland during the period mentioned above and (2) the rate and amount of duty paid:—

Kinds of sugar.	Rates of additional duty actually charged.		Rates now ascertained to be chargeable.		Difference to be refunded.		
	From the 1st September 1902 to the 5th December 1902.	From the 6th December 1902 to the 19th June 1903.	From the 20th June 1903 to the 31st August 1903.	From the 1st September 1902 to the 31st August 1903.	On sugar on which the rates in column 2 have been charged.	On sugar on which the rates in column 3 have been charged.	On sugar on which the rates in column 4 have been charged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Per cwt. Rs. as. p.	Per cwt. Rs. as. p.	Per cwt. Rs. as. p.	Per cwt. Rs. as. p.	Per cwt. Rs. as. p.	Per cwt. Rs. as. p.	Per cwt. Rs. as. p.
Raw sugar produced in Holland from beet-roots.	0 14 0	0 11 9	1 1 9	1 1 9	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Sugar refined from beet-root raw sugar produced in Holland.	0 15 11	0 13 3	1 3 8	1 3 1	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Sugar refined from imported raw sugar.	0 1 11	0 1 6	0 1 11	0 1 4	0 0 7	0 0 2	0 0 7

It is hereby notified for general information that the additional or special duty leviable in respect of sugar produced in any country which is a party to the Brussels Sugar Convention of 1902, is hereby remitted.

Provided that the sugar is imported into Travancore

(*a*) direct from the country of production or

(*b*) through another country which is also a party to the said Convention, without having been transhipped at, or unloaded in, or carried through, any country which is not a party to the said Convention; and is, in either case, accompanied by a certificate in such form and signed by authorities as may by rule be prescribed, certifying that it was produced after the 31st day of August 1903, and that it has not received, and is not entitled to receive, any bounty, direct or indirect, on production or as a result of exportation. (No. P. D. 276. dated 13th February 1904).

In continuation of Circular No. P. D. 1080, dated 10th August, 1903, it is hereby notified that, as the British Vice-Consuls at Samarang and Sourabaya who sign the certificates of origin of sugar exported from those ports are themselves directly interested in the sugar trade, the exporters of sugar to Travancore from the ports above named are given the option of getting their declarations endorsed either by the Resident or by the British Vice-Consul.

(No. P. D. 691 dated 21st April 1904.)

It is hereby notified that a special duty has been imposed with effect from the 1st April, 1904, at the rates specified in the fourth column of the schedule hereto annexed, upon sugar of the kinds described in the second column, when imported into Travancore from the countries mentioned in the first column, whether the same is imported directly from the country of production or otherwise, and whether it is imported in the same condition as when exported from the country of production or has been changed in condition by manufacture or otherwise.

Schedule.

Countries.	Kingdom of Sugar.	Amount of excess per cwt.	Rate of special duty per cwt.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Denmark ...	Candy and sugar in whole or broken loaves, plates, cakes, etc., whatever the colour may be, and white pulverised sugar which is lighter than the Amsterdam standard stample No. 18 ...	1 1 8	0 8 10
Argentine Republic ...	Refined sugar	10 14 10	5 7 5
	Unrefined sugar	8 1 4	4 0 8
Russia ..	Refined sugar	19 4 4	9 10 2
	Unrefined sugar	11 15 8	5 15 10

(No. P. D. 823 dated 6th May 1904.)

List of officials who are authorised to sign certificate of sugar produced in Java.

Ports.	*Designation of officials.*
Batavia	Controleur der in-en uitvoerrchten and accynzer.
Cheribou	Verificateur der lste klasse
Tegal	Ontvanger.
Pekalongan	do.
Samrang	Controleur.
Joana	Ontvanger.
Sourabaya	Controleur.
Pasæreau	Ontvanger.
Probolingo	do.
Kraksan	do.
Phæton	do. Kraksan.
Bezoikie	do.
Panarockau	do.
Djangkar	do. Panarockau.
Banjæwanji	Fungeerend Ontvanger.
Tjelatlap	do. do.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

It is hereby notified for general information that persons taking out licenses for the Vend of arms and ammunition under Regulation III of 1061 within the Town where Regulation III of 1076 (T. I. C. Regulation) is in operation should, in the first instance, apply to and obtain from the Committee their license for the purpose. No fee will be charged by the Committee for such licenses. (No. P. D. 1274 dated 12th September 1902.)

Under section 3 of Regulation II of 1076, all Inspectors of the Preventive Department whose monthly salary is not less than Rs. 25 and the first class Aminadars whose salary is not less than Rs. 20 per mensem are invested with powers to examine the accounts and tobacco kept by the merchants within their jurisdiction. (P. D. No. 1448 dated 20th October 1902.)

As instances of import of European and country liquor without covering permits as required by section 6 of Regulation IV of 1073 have come to the notice of Government, it is hereby notified for general information that persons importing liquor without obtaining permits from Government will be liable to the penalties prescribed under the Regulation.

When applying for permits, information as regards the kind and quantity of liquor and the route by which it is to be imported should be furnished. (2nd October 1903.)

It is hereby notified for general information that the bringing by sea or land into Travancore of any copy of Arabic books, leaflets or pamphlets published by Abdul Mohamed bin Abdul Allah, is prohibited. (P. D. No. 300 dated 18th February 1904.)

It is hereby notified that when samples of any goods are sent by officials in Travancore to public institutions or private firms in the United Kingdom, in connection with commercial questions, duplicates shall at the same time be forwarded to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade. The samples should in all cases be accompanied by an explanatory letter, and forwarded through the Dewan. (F. D. No. 387 dated 29th February 1904.

Rules for the supply of Toddy for use in the manufacture of Bread.

Under section 26 of Regulation IV of 1073, the following Rules for the supply of Toddy to persons using it in the manufacture of Bread are passed.

1. Every baker requiring toddy for the manufacture of bread, in excess of the maximum quantity for the possession of which no license is required, shall apply, in the case of the Excise tracts, to the Inspector of the Division and in other places to the Tahsildar of the Taluk for a license under section 10 of the Abkari Regulation for possession of the quantity required.

2. The application shall state (*a*) the name of the applicant, (*b*) the average quantity of bread manufactured by him *per diem*, and (*c*) the quantity of toddy for which a license is required. It shall also describe precisely the place in which the bread is to be made, the shop from which the toddy is to be obtained and the route by which it is to be transported to the bakery.

3. The Inspector or Tahsildar as the case may be, shall after satisfying himself that the applicant is a *bona fide* baker and that the quantity of toddy applied for is reasonable recommend to the Division Peishcar for the issue of a license in the appended form for its possession at the bakery and a general permit for its transport from the shop mentioned thereto. Should he consider the quantity applied for to be in excess of reasonable requirement, he may reduce it to the quantity actually required.

4. Licenses and permits under these rules may be granted also to private individuals who require to prepare bread in large quantities.

5. A fee of Rs. 10 will be charged for every license to a baker and in the case of a private individual, para 4 *supra*, Rs. 5.

6. The license shall hold good only for the Malayalam year in which it is issued.

7. The premises used for the manufacture of bread with toddy obtained under these rules shall be open to inspection by any officer of the Abkari Department not below the rank of a Petty Officer in the case of Excise tracts, or by an officer appointed by the Division Peishcar drawing not less than Rs. 15 in other tracts and the licensee shall be bound to furnish such officer with any information which may be required regarding the quantity of toddy used by him in such manufacture. (Dated 30th May 1904.)

License issued under the Rules dated 30th May, 1904, for the possession of Toddy by persons using it in the manufacture of Bread.

I, the Division Peishcar of Division hereby license you residing at possess fresh

ermented toddy in quantities not exceeding gallons at a time purchased from toddy shop No. for use in the manufacture of bread in premises No. subject to the following conditions and stipulations to be observed by you, the said

Conditions.

(1) This license extends only to the possession for use in the manufacture of bread of fresh fermented toddy in quantities not exceeding gallons at a time obtained by you from the shop aforesaid.

(2) The toddy obtained by you under this license shall not be sold or utilized otherwise than in the manufacture of bread, nor shall it be transferred to any other baker.

(3) As only fresh fermented toddy is suitable for the manufacture of bread, no stale toddy can be retained in the premises used for the manufacture of bread under this license. Any toddy which you may not use in the manufacture of bread must be destroyed before it becomes stale.

(4) The general transport permit granted to you along with this license shall be carried with every consignment of toddy obtained and transported by you from the licensed shop specified above.

(5) The premises used for the manufacture of bread shall be open to inspection by any officer of the Abkari Department not below the rank of a Petty Officer in the case of Excise tracts or by an officer appointed in this behalf by the Division Peishcar and drawing not less than Rs. 15 in other tracts and you shall be bound to furnish such officer with any information which may be required regarding the quantity of toddy used in such manufacture.

(6) You shall also, if the Dewan shall so order, maintain correct accounts showing, day by day, the quantity of toddy received by you, the quantity used in the manufacture of bread, the quantity of flour operated upon, the quantity of bread outturned and the quantity of toddy remaining unspent at the end of each day; or such other particulars as the Dewan may from time to time prescribe.

(7) You shall at your cost maintain intact an inspection notebook with pages numbered consecutively, so that officers who may inspect the bakery may enter their remarks therein. The notebook shall be handed over to the Inspector of the Division or any officer authorized by him or the Dewan Peishcar to receive it at any time at such officer's request on a receipt being given therefor.

(8) Any contravention of the above conditions will render you liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 10 or forfeiture of this license at the discretion of the Dewan Peishcar.

(9) The imposition of a fine or the cancellation of the license under the last preceding clause shall not be held to prevent your being prosecuted for any offence which may have been committed against the provisions of the Regulation IV of 1073, or other law for the time being in force and relating to the Abkari Revenue,

(10) This license may be revoked by the Dewan without assigning any cause whatever on giving 15 days' notice of such revocation.

Division Peishcar.

It is hereby notified that the Rules dated 30th May, 1904, for the supply of toddy to persons using it in the manufacture of bread will come into operation from the 1st Chingom, 1080. (P. D. No. 1107 dated 25th June 1904.)

Rules for the possession and use of Explosives.

Rules under Section 11 of Regulation V of 1079 passed under date the 11th October 1904.

I. An explosive shall not be possessed or used except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license granted under the Regulation.

Provided that this Rule shall not apply

(1) to person possessing for his private use and not for sale:

(a) gunpowder to an amount not exceeding on the same premises 30 lbs;

(b) gunpowder contained in safety cartridges to an amount not exceeding 150 lbs;

(2) to the possession of an unlimited quantity of fireworks, if obtained and intended for immediate use and not for sale and if kept for a period not exceeding 14 days in a safe and suitable place and with all due precautions for the public safety.

II. Applications for licenses to possess and make use of explosives shall be made to the Dewan in writing and shall specify;

(a) the name, address and place of residence of the applicant;

(b) the boundaries of the place where the explosives are proposed to be stored;

(c) the quantity and kind of explosives to be kept in stock and to be used for a given period;

(d) the purpose for which the explosives are required and any further information which the Dewan may require;

III. If the Dewan finds no objection, a license as per form appended, will be granted.

IV. Every application shall be accompanied by a fee of Rs. 15 which shall be returned to the applicant in case the license is refused.

V. A license shall hold good only for the Malabar year in which it is issued. The license may be renewed at the end of the period on a fresh application accompanied by the prescribed fee.

VI. When a license granted in accordance with these rules is lost or accidentally destroyed, a duplicate may be granted to the licensee, on payment of a fee of eight annas.

VII. Any person holding a license or acting under a license granted in accordance with these rules shall be bound to produce the same, when called upon to do so by any Magistrate, or by any Police Officer, in charge of a Police Station, or by any Police Officer of higher rank or by any Officer authorised by the Dewan in this behalf.

VIII. If a person to whom a license has been granted dies or becomes bankrupt or becomes mentally incapable or otherwise disabled, the person carrying on the business of such licensee shall not be liable to any penalty or forfeiture under the Regulation or the rules for acting under the license during such reasonable time, as may be necessary to allow him to make an application to the authority granting the license for a new license in his own name during the currency of the unexpired portion of the original license. Such new license shall be granted on payment of one Rupee.

IX. Any person lawfully entitled under Regulation III of 1061, as amended by Regulation I of 1069, to possess for manufacture and sale any explosive, coming under the head of "ammunition", as defined in that Regulation need not take out a license under these rules, for possessing any such explosive for the purpose of such manufacture and sale.

X. The person obtaining a license shall be bound to keep a correct account showing the quantity and kind of explosive received and used each day, the purpose for which it was used, and the name of the person to whom it was given. Such accounts shall be open to the inspection of any officer authorised by the Dewan in this behalf.

XI. The Dewan shall have the power to withdraw any license at any time whenever he finds sufficient cause for doing so, and no action shall lie against him or any officer acting in this behalf in consequence of such withdrawal; nor will the fee paid for the license or any part of it be refunded.

XII. The Dewan shall also have the right of cancelling any license if any offence be committed with any explosive within a reasonable distance from the place where the explosive is stored or used.

XIII. Breach of any of the provisions of these rules or of the condition of the license is liable to the penalty prescribed by section 4 of the Regulation in addition to the forfeiture of the license.

License issued under Regulation V of 1079.

The Dewan of Travancore in consideration of a fee of Rs. 15 hereby licenses under section 3 of Regulation V of 1079 to possess and make use of explosive as defined under section 2 of the said Regulation under the following conditions: -

(1) This license will be in force during the year M. E. after which it should be renewed if necessary.

(2) The explosive shall not be stored anywhere else than in the place mentioned in the margin.

(3) The explosive viz., shall not be used for any other purpose than that mentioned in the application viz.,

(4) The licensee shall keep a register showing the quantity and kind received, the quantity used each day, the purpose for which it was used and the name of the persons to whom it was given for use. Such register shall be open to the inspection of officers appointed under this Regulation.

(5) If any quantity remains at the expiry of this license, a fresh license should be obtained.

(6) The Government reserve to themselves the right of cancelling this license if any offence be committed with explosives within a reasonable distance from the place where the explosive is stored or used, or for any other sufficient cause.

(7) Breach of any of the provisions of the rules or of these conditions is liable to the penalties prescribed by section 4 of the Regulation in addition to the forfeiture of this license.

Given under my hand and seal this the day of

$\frac{108}{190}$

Dewan.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Memorandum.

The following Memorandum upon the law regarding arms and ammunition is published for information:—

1. Dwellers in Travancore or Cochin States who wish to bring from British India into these States arms or ammunition must apply to the Resident for a non-objection certificate and must forward this certificate to the Commissioner of Police, Madras, who has power to grant a permit.

2. Those who wish to send into British India from these States arms or ammunition must obtain a license from the Commissioner of Police, Madras, or from the Magistrate of the District to which the consignment goes.

3. If it is desired to send into British India arms solely for the purpose of repair, European and East Indian subjects of His Majesty and other persons enumerated in rule 1 of the Arms Act Rules can obtain from the Resident free of charge a permit to import such arms into British India and to afterwards export them from British India into these States.

4. There are special restrictions regarding all rifles of ·303 bore and rifles of ·450 or ·577 bore which are of the Snider or Martini-Henry pattern. The importation of these rifles into India has now been absolutely prohibited. Persons who already possess such a rifle ought to apply to the Resident for a license to possess it. Such license will be granted free of charge to European and East Indian subjects of His Majesty and to others as aforesaid. This license ought to be deposited with a dealer in ammunition who has received the permission of Government to keep a stock of ammunition for such rifles. Messrs. P. Orr & Sons of Madras have this permission. A licensed holder of such a rifle can obtain from the Resident a permit to obtain 200 rounds of ammunition per annum for sporting purposes.

5. Travellers entering or quitting Travancore State and dwellers in Travancore who write to Madras for arms or ammunition must also bear in mind the provisions of Travancore Regulation III of 1061. Arms or ammunition cannot be imported into or exported from Travancore without a license from the Dewan of Travancore. This Regulation is strictly enforced by the Travancore officials on the frontier and European travellers who were ignorant of this Regulation have been arrested and fined because they carried arms without the Dewan's permit. Application for such license should be made in writing to the office of the Dewan at Trivandrum. In order to suit the convenience of travellers who carry arms for protection and who frequently cross and recross the Travancore frontier, the Dewan of Travancore will grant licenses valid for a period not exceeding one year. (22nd September 1902).

Notification.

In continuation of the Memorandum dated 22nd September 1902, upon the law regarding Arms and Ammunition, it is announced that the Government of India, believing that Snider rifles of ·577 bore are obsolete as military weapons and a reimported into India only for sporting purposes, have withdrawn any special restrictions regarding Snider rifles of ·577 bore. The restrictions regarding rifles of ·303 bore and regarding rifles of ·450 bore of the Martini-Henry pattern continue in force.

Memorandum.

With reference to paragraph 4 of the Memorandum dated 22nd September 1902, the public are informed that the Government of India have relaxed the special restrictions regarding certain rules.

2, Rifles of ·577 bore of the Snider pattern and also magazine pistols are removed from the category of military weapons. The Resident is empowered to permit the import into the Travancore and Cochin States from British India of rifles of ·303 bore and of rifles of ·450 bore of the Martini-Henry pattern and of ammunition for these rifles not exceeding two hundred cartridgs in one year for the personal use of the owner of the rifle.

3. These permits by the Resident to import these rifles can be given only to persons exempted by Rule I of the Arms Act Rules and can be given only for rifles which were in India on February 20th 1901, or have since that date been brought into India with the special permission of the Government of India. (16th Sep. 1903.)

THE SCHEDULE OF THE TRAVANCORE STAMP REGULATION (Reg. I of 1059.)

For the purposes of this Schedule one rupee shall be equal to 28 Chs.
eight annas " " 14 "
four annas " " 7 "
two annas " " $3\frac{1}{2}$ "
one anna " " $1\frac{3}{4}$ "

Description of Instrument.		Rs.	Proper Stamp-Duty.
Ad valorem Duties.	When the amount or value secured does not exceed ...	25	Two annas.
1. BOND (not otherwise provided for by this Regulation)	When such amount or value exceeds Rs. 25 but does not exceed	50	Four annas.
Exemptions.	When such amount or value exceeds Rs. 50 but does not exceed	100	Eight annas.
Bail bonds and recognizances executed in criminal cases	And for every Rs. 100 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 100 up to	1,000	Eight annas.
	And for every Rs. 500 or part thereof in excess of ...	1,000	Two rupees, eight annas.
2. BOTTOMRY BOND, that is to say, any instrument whereby the master of a sea-going ship borrows money on the security of the ship to enable him to preserve the ship or prosecute her voyage ...	... ...	...	The same duty as a Bond (No. 1.)

Description of Instrument.			Proper Stamp-Duty.
RESPONDENTIA BOND, that is to say, any instrument securing a loan on the cargo laden or to be laden on board a ship and making repayment contingent on the arrival of the cargo at the port of destination			The same duty as a Bond (No. 1.)
3. INSTRUMENT OF GIFT			The same duty as a bond (No. 1) for a consideration equal to the value of the property as set forth in such instrument.
4. INSTRUMENT OF PARTITION...			The same duty as a Bond (No. 1) for the amount of the value of the property divided minus liabilities, as set forth in such instrument.
5. SETTLEMENT			The same same duty as a Bond (No. 1) for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property settled minus liabilities, as set forth in such instrument.
6. BOND OR MORTGAGE DEED executed by way of security for the due execution of an office or to account for money received by virtue thereof	(a) When the amount secured does not exceed ...	1,000	The same duty as a Bond (No. 1.)
	(b) In any other case ...	...	Five rupees.
Exemption.—Instruments executed by officers of Government or their sureties to secure the due execution of an office or the due accounting for money received by virtue thereof.			
7. ADMINISTRATION BOND			The same duty as a security Bond (No. 6.)
CUSTOMS BOND...			
INDEMNITY BOND	... ...	...	

8. APPRAISEMENT or valuation made otherwise than under an order of the Court in the course of a suit ...	(a) When the amount or value of the property to which the appraisement relates as set forth in such appraisement does not exceed Rs. 1,000 ...	The same duty as a Bond (No 1) for such amount.
Exemptions. (1) Appraisment or valuation made for the information of one party only, and not being in any manner obligatory between parties either by agreement or operation of law.	(b) In any other case ...	Five rupees.
(2) Appraisement of crops for the purpose of ascertaining the amount to be given to a landlord as rent.	(a) Where the amount or value of the property to which the award relates as set forth in such award does not exceed Rs. 1,000	The same duty as a Bond (No. 1) for such amount.
9. AWARD, that is to say, any decision in writing by an arbitrator or umpire on a reference made otherwise than by an order of the Court in the course of a suit.	(b) In any other case ...	Five rupees.
Exemption. Award made by any Revenue Settlement officer or by a Panchayet convened by such officer under any rules or Regulations passed by Government for the settlement of Boundary disputes	When the amount of the consideration for such conveyance as set forth therein does not exceed Rs. 50 ..	Eight annas.
10. CONVEYANCE not being a Transfer of the description mentioned in No. 22	When it exceeds Rs. 50 but does not exceed Rs. 100 ..	One rupee.
Exemption. Assignment of copy-right entry made under Regulation II of 1039, sec. 2.	For every Rs. 100 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 100 up to Rs. 1,000	One rupee.
	And for every Rs. 500 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 1,000	Five Rupees.

Description of Instrument.		Proper Stamp-Duty.
11. CERTIFICATE OF SALE granted to the purchaser of any property sold by public auction by a Civil Court, by the Dewan or other Revenue-officer ...	... ...	The same duty as a conveyance (No. 10) for a consideration equal to the amount of the purchase money.
12. INSTRUMENT OF EXCHANGE of any property...	... ...	The same duty as a conveyance (No. 10) for a consideration equal to the value of the property of greater value as set forth in such instrument.
13. MORTGAGE-DEED not provided for by No. 2, No, 6, or No. 20.	(a) When at the time of execution, possession, actual or constructive, of the property or any part of the property comprised in such deed is given by the mortgagor.	The same duty as a conveyance (No. 10) for a consideration equal to the principal amount secured by such deed.
	(b) When at the time of execution, possession is not given as aforesaid...	The same duty as a Bond (No. 1) for the principal amount secured by such deed.
14. INSTRUMENT IMPOSING A FURTHER CHARGE ON MORTGAGED PROPERTY	(a) When the original mortgage is one of the description referred to in No. 13 clause (a) of this schedule ...	The same duty as a conveyance (No. 10) for a consideration equal to the additional principal amount secured by such instrument.
	(b) When such mortgage is one of the description referred to in No. 13 clause (b) of this schedule	The same duty as a Bond (No. 1) for the additional principal amount secured by such instrument.

15. RE-CONVEYANCE OF MORTGAGED PROPERTY	(a) If the consideration for which the property was mortgaged does not exceed Rs. 1,000. ..	One-half the duty payable on a conveyance (No. 10) for the amount of such consideration as set forth in the re-conveyance.
	(b) In any other case ..	Five rupees.
16. RELEASE, that is to say, any instrument whereby a person renounces a claim upon another person or against any specified property	(a) If the amount of the claim does not exceed Rs. 1,000	The same duty as a Bond (No. 1) for such amount or value as set forth in the release.
	(b) In any other case ..	Five rupees.
17. LEASE... ... ... *Agreement to lease.*	(a) Where by such lease the rent is fixed and no premium is paid or delivered and such lease purports to be for a term of less than one year	The same duty as a Bond (No. 1) for the whole amount payable or deliverable under such lease.
	of not less than one year but not more than five years	The same duty as a bond (No. 1) for the amount or value of the average annual rent reserved.
	exceeding five years ...	The same duty as a conveyance (No. 10) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of the average annual rent reserved.
	(b) Where by such lease the rent is fixed and no premium is paid or delivered, and such lease does not purport to be for any definite term ..	The same duty as a conveyance (No. 10) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of the average annual rent which would be paid or delivered for the first ten years if the lease continued so long.

Description of Instrument.		Proper Stamp-Duty.
17. LEASE.—(*continued.*)	(c) Where the lease is granted for a fine or premium and where no rent is reserved ...	The same duty as a conveyance (No. 10) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of such fine or premium as set forth in the lease.
	(d) Where the lease is granted for a fine or premium in addition to rent reserved ...	The same duty as a conveyance (No. 10) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of such fine or premium as set forth in the lease, in addition to the duty which would have been payable on such lease, if no fine or premium had been paid or delivered.
		Provided that when an agreement to lease is stamped with *ad valorem* stamp required for a lease and a lease in pursuance of such agreement is subsequently executed the duty on such lease shall not exceed eight annas.

Exemptions.

(a) Leases of fisheries granted by Government.
(b) Lease executed in the case of a cultivator without the payment or delivery of any fine or premium (1) when the annual rent reserved does not exceed one hundred rupees or (2) when a definite term is expressed and such term does not exceed one year.
(c) Counterpart of any lease granted to a cultivator.

Explanations.

1. The term "fine" or "premium" does not include the prepayment of rent such as Muppattam, Pattapidipatu in Marayapattam leases and the like, but includes the fees paid at the grant or renewal of Kanom and other deeds specified in section 3 clause 11 (a).
2. Any one obtaining wet or garden land for purposes directly or indirectly connected with cultivating or planting is a "cultivator" within the meaning of the exemption here and in Article 33 clause (c).

18. SURRENDER OF LEASE.	(a) When the duty with which the lease is chargeable does not exceed five rupees ...	The duty with which such lease is chargeable.									
Exemption.	(b) In any other case ...	Five rupees.									
Surrender of lease, when such lease is exempted from duty	(a) When payable on demand	One anna.									
	(b) When payable otherwise than on demand but not more than six months after date or sight ...	If drawn singly.			If drawn in set of two for each part of the set.			If drawn in set of three for each part of the set.			
19. BILL OF EXCHANGE OR PROMISSORY NOTE, not being a cheque, bond, bank-note or currency note...		Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
	If the amount of the bill or note does not exceed Rs. 200		0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
	If it exceeds 200 and does not exceed 400		0	4	0	0	2	0	0	2	0
	" 400 " 600		0	6	0	0	3	0	0	2	0
	" 600 " 1,000		0	10	0	0	5	0	0	4	0
	" 1,000 " 1,200		0	12	0	0	6	0	0	4	0
	" 1,200 " 1,600		1	0	0	0	8	0	0	6	0
	" 1,600 " 2,500		1	8	0	0	12	0	0	8	0

Description of Instrument.		Proper Stamp-Duty.		
		If drawn singly.	If drawn in set of two for each part of the set	If drawn in set of three for each part of the set.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
19. BILL OF EXCHANGE OR PROMISSORY NOTE, (*continued.*)	For every Rs. 2,500 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 2,500 up to ... 10,000	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
	For every Rs. 5,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 10,000 up to .. 30,000	3 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0
	And for every Rs. 10,000 or part thereof in excess of 30,000	6 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0
	(c) When payable at more than six months after date or sight ...	The same duty as a Bond (No. 1) for the amount of such bill or note.		
20. INSTRUMENT EVIDENCING AN AGREEMENT TO SECURE THE REPAYMENT OF A LOAN made upon the deposit of title-deeds or other valuable security or upon the hypothecation of movable property.	(a) When such loan is repayable more than three months, but not more than six months, from the date of such instrument	The same duty as a bill of exchange No. 19 (b) for the amount secured.		
	(b) When such loan is repayable not more than three months, from the date of such instrument.	Half the duty payable on a bill of exchange No. 19 (b) for the amount secured.		

21. POLICY OF INSURANCE ... ...

	Rs.	If drawn singly. Rs.	A.	P.	If drawn in duplicate for each part. Rs.	A.	P.
(a) In the case of sea-insurance							
When the amount insured does not exceed	1,000	0	4	0	0	2	0
And for every further sum of Rs. 1,000 or part thereof in excess of	1,000	0	4	0	0	2	0
(b) In the case of any other insurance							
When the amount insured does not exceed	1,000	0	6	0	0	3	0
And for every further sum of Rs. 1,000 or part thereof in excess of	1,000	0	6	0	0	3	0

Exemption.

Letter of cover or engagement to issue a policy of insurance. Provided that, unless such letter of engagement bear the stamp prescribed by this Regulation for such policy, nothing shall be claimable thereunder nor shall it be available for any purpose except to compel delivery of the policy therein mentioned.

Description of Instrument.		Proper Stamp-Duty.
22. TRANSFER	(a) Of shares in a company or association ...	One quarter of the duty payable on a conveyance (No. 10).
	(b) Of any interest secured by a bond, lease, mortgage-deed or policy of insurance	
	1. If the duty on such bond, lease, mortgage-deed or policy does not exceed five rupees	The duty with which such bond, lease, mortgage-deed or policy of insurance is chargeable.
	2. In any other case ...	Five rupees.
	(c) By any private executor or administrator to any other person for the purposes of administering an estate ...	Ten rupees.
	(d) Of any trust-property from one trustee to another trustee without consideration ...	Five rupees.
Exemptions. Transfers of endorsement (a) of a bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note (b) of a bill of lading (c) of a policy of insurance (d) of securities of the Government of India (e) of a warrant for goods (No. 37 of the schedule).		

23 COPY OR EXTRACT certified to be a true copy or extract by or by order of any public officer not being a Judge of a Civil or Criminal Court	(a) If the original was not chargeable with duty, or if the duty with which it was chargeable does not exceed one rupee ... (b) In any other case ...	Eight annas. One rupee.
Exemption. Copy of any paper which a public officer is expressly required by law to make or furnish for record in any public office or for any public purpose.		
24. COUNTERPART OR DUPLICATE of any instrument chargeable with duty, and in respect of which the proper duty has been paid	(a) If the duty with which the original instrument is chargeable does not exceed one rupee ... (b) In any other case ...	The same duty as is payable on the original. One rupee.
Fixed stamp duties. 25. ACKNOWLEDGMENT of a debt exceeding twenty rupees in amount or value, written or signed by or on behalf of a debtor in order to supply evidence of such debt in any book (other than a banker's pass book) or on a separate piece of paper, when such book or paper is left in the creditor's possession	... ...	One anna.
26. CERTIFICATE OR OTHER DOCUMENT evidencing the right or title of the holder thereof or any other person either to any shares, scrip or stock in or of any Company or Association, or to become proprietor of shares, scrip or stock in or of any Company or Association	... ...	One anna.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-Duty.
27. CHEQUE for an amount exceeding twenty rupees	One anna.
28. DELIVERY-ORDER IN RESPECT OF GOODS, that is to say, any instrument entitling any person therein named, or his assigns or the holder thereof to the delivery of any goods lying in any dock or port, or in any warehouse in which goods are stored or deposited on rent or hire, upon any wharf, such instrument being signed by or on behalf of the owner of such goods upon the sale or transfer of the property therein when such goods exceed in value twenty rupees	One anna.
29. LETTER OF ALLOTMENT OF SHARES in any Company or proposed Company or in respect of any loan to be raised by any Company or proposed Company	One anna.
30. LETTER OF CREDIT, that is to say, any instrument by which one person authorizes another to give credit to the person in whose favor it is drawn	One anna
31. NOTE OR MEMORANDUM sent by a Broker or Agent to his principal intimating the purchase or sale on account of such principal of any goods, stock or marketable security exceeding in value twenty rupees.	One anna.
32. PROXY, empowering any person to vote at any one meeting of (a) Members of a Company whose stock or funds is or are divided into shares and transferable. (b) Proprietors, Members or Contributors to the funds of any Institution.	One anna.

53. **RECEIPT** for any money or other property the amount or value of which exceeds twenty rupees	One anna

Exemptions.

Receipt

(a) endorsed or contained in any instrument duly stamped or exempted under this schedule No. 57, acknowledging the receipt of the consideration money therein expressed or the receipt of any principal money, interest or annuity or other periodical payment thereby secured.

(b) for any payment of money without consideration.

(c) for any payment of rent by a cultivator (see Explanation 2 Article 17)

(d) for pay by non-commissioned officers or soldiers of the Nair Brigade when serving in such capacity.

(e) for pensions or allowances by persons receiving such pensions or allowances in respect of their service as such non-commissioned officers or soldiers and not serving the Government in any other capacity.

(f) given for money or securities for money deposited in the hands of any banker to be accounted for.

Provided the same be not expressed to be received of or by the hands of any other than the person to whom the same is to be accounted for.

Provided also, that this exemption shall not extend to a receipt or acknowledgment for any sum paid or deposited for or upon a letter of allotment of a share, or in respect of a call upon any scrip or share of or in any Company or Association, or proposed or intended Company or Association.

Description of Instrument.		Proper Stamp-Duty.
34. SHIPPING ORDER, for or relating to the conveyance of goods on board of any vessel	... .	One anna.
35. AGREEMENT OR MEMORANDUM OF AN AGREEMENT	(a) If relating to the sale of any Government security, share in a Company or Association or Bill of Exchange ...	One anna.
Exemptions. Agreement or Memorandum of an agreement ... (a) for or relating to the sale of goods or merchandize exclusively, not being a note or memorandum chargeable under No. 31. (b) made by the ryots for the cultivation of cardamoms for Government.	(b) If not otherwise provided for by this Regulation	Eight annas.
36. BILL OF LADING	... .	Four annas.
Exemptions. Bill of lading when the goods therein described are received at a place within the limits of any port and are to be delivered at another place within the limits of the same port.		If a bill of landing is drawn in part the proper stamp therefor must be borne by each one of the set.
37. WARRANT FOR GOODS, that is to say, any instrument evidencing the title of any person therein named, or his assigns, or the holder thereof, to the property in any goods lying in or upon any dock, ware-house or wharf, such instrument being signed or certified by or on behalf of the person in whose custody such goods may be	... ...	Four annas.

38.	NOTE OF PROTEST BY THE MASTER OF A SHIP	Eight annas.
39.	CHARTER PARTY, that is to say, any instrument (except an agreement for the hire of a tug-steamer) whereby a vessel or some specified principal part thereof is let for the specified purposes of the charterer	One rupee.
40.	INSTRUMENT OF APPRENTICESHIP, including every writing relating to the service or tuition of any apprentice, clerk or servant, placed with any master to learn any profession, trade or employment	One rupee.
41.	INSTRUMENT OF DIVORCE, that is to say, any instrument by which any person effects the dissolution of his marriage	One rupee.
42.	NOTARIAL ACT, that is to say, any instrument, endorsement, note, attestation, certificate or entry made or signed by a Notary Public in the execution of the duties of his office or by any other person lawfully acting as Notary Public	
	PROTEST, that is to say, any declaration in writing made by a Notary Public or other person lawfully acting as such, attesting the dishonor of a bill of exchange or promissory note	One rupee.
	PROTEST BY THE MASTER OF A SHIP, that is to say, any declaration of the particulars of her voyage drawn up by him with a view to the adjustment of losses or the calculation of averages, and every declaration in writing made by him against charterers or the consignees for not loading or unloading the ship when such declaration is attested or certified by a Notary Public or other officer lawfully acting as such.	

Description of Instrument.		Proper Stamp-Duty.
43. INSTRUMENT OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP	... ...	Two and a half rupees.
44. POWER OF ATTORNEY, not being a proxy chargeable under No. 32	(a) When executed for the sole purpose of procuring the presentation of one or more documents for registration in relation to a single transaction	Eight annas.
	(b) When authorizing one person or more to act in a single transaction other than that mentioned in (a).	One rupee.
	(c) When authorizing not more than five persons to act jointly and severally in more than one transaction or generally.	Five rupees.
	(d) When authorizing more than five but not more than ten persons to act jointly and severally in more than one transaction or generally.	Ten rupees.
	(e) In any other case ...	One rupee for each person authorised.
Explanation—For the purposes of this number more persons than one when belonging to the same firm shall be deemed to be one person		

45. COMPOSITION DEED, that is to say, any instrument executed by a debtor whereby he conveys his property for the benefit of his creditors, or whereby payment of a composition or dividend on their debts is secured to the creditors, or whereby provision is made for the continuance of the debtor's business, under the supervision of Inspectors or under letters of license, for the benefit of his creditors	Five rupees.
46. INSTRUMENT OF CO-PARTNERSHIP	Five rupees.
47. LETTER OF LICENSE, that to say, any agreement between a debtor and his creditors that the latter shall for a specified term, suspend their claims and allow the debtor to carry on business at his own discretion	Five rupees.
48. APPOINTMENT in execution of a power whether of trustees or of property moveable or immovable, where made by any writing not being a Will.	Ten rupees.
49. DECLARATION OF ANY TRUST of or concerning any property when made by any writing not being a Will	Ten rupees.
50. MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY	Ten rupees.
51. REVOCATION OF ANY TRUST of or concerning any property by any instrument other than a Will	Ten rupees.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-Duty.
52. INSTRUMENT (OTHER THAN A WILL) CONFERRING OR PURPORTING TO CONFER AN AUTHORITY TO ADOPT	Ten rupees where no Adiarai is payable.
53. ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY.	Twenty-five rupees.
54. CHITTI OR KURI VARIYOLA	One rupee.
Exemption.—Chitti or Kuri Variyola where the total Chitti amount subscribed for does not exceed Rs. 100.	
55. PETITION FOR LEAVE TO FILE A SPECIFICATION OF AN INVENTION, or for the extension of the term of the exclusive privilege of making or using or selling such invention in Travancore	Fifty rupees.
56.* SANNAD OF APPOINTMENT	
(1) To the High Court	Hundred rupees.
(2) To the District and Sessions Court	Fifty rupees.
(3) To the Munsiff's and Magistrate's Courts	Twenty-five rupees.
(4) To the Magistrate's Court	Twelve rupees.
57. GENERAL EXEMPTION.	
Any instrument executed by, or on behalf of, or in favor of, Government in cases where, but for this exemption, the Government would be liable to pay the duty chargeable in respect of such instrument...	

* As provided for by Regulation III of 1075. (Vakils' Regulation)

RULES UNDER THE STAMP REGULATION.

The following rules framed under sections 8, 14, 48 and 53 of the Travancore Stamp Regulation are published for general information :—

Chapter I. Preliminary.

1. These rules shall come into force in Travancore on the 1st Vykasi 1059.
12th May 1884.

Date of operation.

2. All words and expressions used in these rules and defined in the Travancore Stamp Regulation shall be deemed to have the meaning attached to them respectively by the said Regulation.

Import of words and expressions.

3. There shall be two kinds of stamps for indicating the payment of duty on instruments under the Travancore Stamp Regulation, namely :—

Kinds of stamps to be used.

(a) Impressed stamps—including impressed sheets—that is to say, sheets of paper bearing the impression of stamps of different values engraved thereon and sold to the public for use by them in accordance with these rules.

Impressed labels—to be affixed and impressed as directed in chapter III of these Rules.

(b) Adhesive stamps sold to the public for use by them in accordance with these Rules.

Chapter II. Of Impressed Sheets.

4. All instruments chargeable with duty may be written on Impressed sheets and, except as provided by section 9 of the said Regulation and by these Rules, shall be so written.

Instruments to be written on impressed sheets.

5. (a) When two or more impressed sheets are used to make up the amount of duty chargeable in respect of any instrument, a portion of such instrument shall be written on each sheet so used.

How to be written when two or more sheets are used to make up the duty.

(b) When a single sheet is found insufficient to admit of the entire instrument being written on that sheet which bears the stamp, so much plain paper may be subjoined thereto as may be necessary for the complete writing of such instrument: provided that in every such case the sheet which bears the stamp must be covered by a substantial part of the instrument before any part of the latter can be written on the plain paper joined to such sheet. Provided further, that the part of the instrument written on the plain paper must be attested by the signatures or marks of all the persons executing the document and the witnesses to the same.

How, when one sheet does not suffice, to write the instrument.

Chapter III. Of Impressed Labels.

6. (a) The payment of duty on instruments executed out of Travancore and requiring to be stamped after their receipt in Travancore shall be indicated by impressed labels.

How to indicate payment of duty on instruments executed out of Travancore.

(b) The Dewan or such officer as he may authorise for the purpose shall, upon any such instrument being brought to him and application being made to him for the purpose, affix thereto a label or labels of such value as the applicant may desire and pay for, and impress such label or labels by means of a stamping machine

Impressed labels to be affixed and stamped by proper office

and also stamp or write on the face of the label or labels the date of impressing the same before returning the instrument to the applicant. In the case of instruments written on parchment, the labels must be further secured by metallic eyelets.

Further procedure when the duty comes to 5 Rs. and more.

(c) When the stamp duty amounts to five rupees and upwards, the Dewan or such officer as aforesaid shall further write on the face of the label or labels his initials, and, when the Stamp duty amounts to rupees twenty or upwards, shall also attach his usual signature to the instrument immediately under the labels.

Procedure when such dutiable instruments are taken to Division Peishcar.

(d) When any such instrument is taken to the Division Peishcar under section 16 of the Regulation, the Division Peishcar shall send the instrument to the Dewan, remitting at the same time the amount of duty paid in respect of such instrument; and the Dewan or other officer aforesaid shall stamp the instrument in the manner prescribed in clauses (b) and (c) of this Rule and return the same to the Division Peishcar for delivery to the person by whom it was produced.

Chapter IV. Adhesive Stamps.

Instruments to be stamped with adhesive stamps.

7. Bills of exchange, payable otherwise than on demand and drawn in sets, when the amount of stamp duty does not exceed one anna for each part of the set, may be stamped with adhesive stamps.

Different kinds of adhesive stamps.

8. The following instruments when stamped with adhesive stamps shall be stamped as follows:—

(a) Bills of exchange, Cheques and Promissory Notes drawn or made out of Travancore, with adhesive stamps bearing the words "Foreign Bill."

(b) Transfers by endorsement of shares of Public Companies and Associations, with adhesive stamps bearing the words "Share Transfer."

(c) Notarial Acts, with adhesive Foreign Bill stamps.

Chapter V. Miscellaneous.

How duty paid on one instrument is denoted in another under section 14.

9. When it is necessary under section fourteen of the said Regulation to denote upon one instrument the payment of duty in respect of another, such payment shall be denoted by an endorsement under the hand of the Division Peishcar or the Registering officer on the former instrument.

Payment under section 28 to be in cash.

10. Every payment made under section twenty-eight of the said Regulation shall be made in cash.

Procedure to be adopted by the Division Peishcar on claims for refund or renewal.

11 The Division Peishcar may require every person claiming a refund or renewal under chapter VI of the said Regulation, or his duly authorized agent, to make an oral deposition on oath or affirmation, or to put in an affidavit, setting forth the circumstances under which the claim has arisen. The Division Peishcar may also, if he thinks fit, call for the evidence of witnesses in support of the statement set forth in the deposition or affidavit of the claimant or his agent. (25th March 1884.)

ANCHAL RULES.

LETTERS.

1. Letters weighing up to 20 tolahs whether paid or service shall be sent by letter mail, and those exceeding that weight by the slower bhangy mail but letters of an emergent character, though weighing above 20 tolahs, may, nevertheless, be sent by letter mail provided the charges are paid at letter rates in the case of private covers, and provided that words "emergent" and "by letter mail" are written on the cover in the case of official letters.

SERVICE LETTERS.

2. Heads of offices and departments are required to pay particular attention to the proper superscription of service letters &c. sent through the Sirkar Anchal. A specimen form of address is given in the margin. If the service covers from any office are not properly addressed and franked by the head of each department or office or by a trustworthy subordinate specially authorized by him in writing for the purpose, they will be treated as private covers and charged at the prepaid rates.

> Office of the Trivandrum Division Peishcar.
> On Sirkar Service only.
> To
> The Tahsildar
> A. B.
> Division sumprethy.
> Quilon.

3. The officer authorized as aforsaid to sign the cover must enter in full his official designation, in order that his individual responsibility may be enforced in cases of doubt or fraud.

4. Government officers are bound to receive all service letters &c. addressed to them, paying any charge which may be made by the Anchal office on account of any irregularity or incompleteness of the address or signature.

5. The postage thus charged by the Anchal Department will be paid by the official to whom such cover is addressed: the addressee will, in due course, apply to the official from whose office the cover was despatched for the postage paid by him, forwarding the cover as a voucher for the amount. The officer to whom such application has been made will use his discretion in recovering the postage from the person or persons in fault.

6. Letters sent by Government officers in their official capacity which relate nevertheless to the private interests and concerns of the individuals addressd should be addressed according to the specimen form given in the margin under the full signature and official designation of the person by whom they are sent. Letters &c. so addressed shall be regarded by the Anchal affice as private covers and charged on delivery with postage at prepaid rates instead of at double rates. Under this head come replies sent to communications of the kind named below:—

> Office of the Trivandrum Division Peishcar.
> Service bearing.
> To
> A. B.
> C. D.
> Dewan Peishcar. Alleppey.

Petitions.

Applications for appointments.

Do. for transfer.

Enquiries about the title to leave &c.

Express Anchal.

7. The fee for expresses sent through the Sirkar Anchal by the public is one fanam per mile or fraction of a mile. Letters sent by express must be registered without which the Anchal authorities cannot claim a receipt from the addressee.

8. If the person to whom an express has been sent has left the station for another, it will be forwarded to him to the new station by the ordinary mail.

9. If the addressee be not found and if the Anchal Master be unable to find out his whereabouts, the letter shall be treated as unclaimed. It will be detained at the office of delivery for three weeks and then returned to the sender.

Service Expresses.

10. Service expresses can be ordered only by the officers named in the margin. Such expresses shall not be accepted for despatch by Anchal Masters unless accompained by written orders duly signed by the officers named.

Sarvadikariakar in behalf of H. H. the Maha Rajah.
Dewan.
Anchal Superintendent.

11. As the employment of expresses interferes greatly with the celerity and regularity of the ordinary mails and is attended with expense, trouble and inconvenience, this mode of conveyance must be resorted to as sparingly as possible.

12. The above rules regarding expresses do not in any way affect the existing arrangements for the transmission of articles &c. by periodical expresses for the use of the Palace.

Registration of Letters.

13. The fee for registration shall be 3 chuckrams*. Only one receipt shall accompany every registered letter. The addressee's signature will be obtained in the receipt and the receipt recorded in the office of delivery. If the sender is desirous of obtaining an acknowledgment from the addressee, he must give his name and full address at the time of presenting the letter and pay half a chuckram* in addition to the usual registration fee and postage.

14. Letters containing a currency note or any portion thereof, postage or other stamps, cheque, hundi, bank note, bill of exchange or the like must be sent registered. It is considered expedient for the safety of currency notes in transit, that they should be sent in halves.

15. The sender of a registered letter is required to see that it is enclosed in a cover or envelope of a substantial kind fastened in a secure manner. Sealing wax with a distinct impression (other than that of the current coin) is recommended for fastening the cover instead of or in addition to any other means of fastening.

Newspapers.

16. Packets of newspapers weighing under 20 tolahs will travel by the letter mail and those exceeding that weight by bhangy mail.

Book and Pattern Packets.

17. Book and pattern packets must be packed in open covers.

* As modified by Notice dated 1st February 1901.

18. Samples of seeds, drugs and such like articles, which cannot be sent in open covers, may be packed in boxes or bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be, if necessary, easily opened to enable the Anchal officers readily to satisfy themselves of the nature of the contents.

19. A book packet may contain newspapers, paper, any binding, covering, mounting or other appurtenances of books or maps.

20. Proof sheets, marked as such on the outside under the signature of the sender, may be transmitted by book post.

21. Press manuscripts intended for publication may also be transmitted by book post provided that the packet bears on the outside above the address the superscription 'Press manuscript' and is addressed to the office of a newspaper.

22. Pattern packets may contain only *bona fide* trade patterns or samples of merchandise.

23. No packets may exceed 2½ feet in length or 1½ in width or depth. Packets exceeding the prescribed dimensions shall be treated as parcels and charged accordingly.

24. Packets may be registered and acknowledgments obtained for them on payment of 3 chuckrams* for the former and half a chuckram* for the latter.

PARCELS.

25. The sender of a parcel is required to see to its secure packing and sealing. Cloth, wax-cloth or tin is recommended for a covering and if cloth or wax-cloth is used for this purpose, the sender is required to seal it at intervals not exceeding 3 inches along the line of sewing.

26. The sender can claim a receipt from the Anchal office for a parcel, only if it is packed according to the instructions given above and no separate fee will be charged for the receipt.

27. If the sender desires to obtain an acknowledgment from the addressee, he must prepay the acknowledgment postage of half a chuckram* independently of the parcel postage.

MISCELLANEOUS.

28. Letters &c. must be posted at least half an hour before the time fixed for the closing of the mail. Letters &c. posted after that time will be stamped 'Too late' and detained for the following day's mail. The time of the closing of the mail will be notified by the Anchal Master at every station. Letters &c. that are to be despatched by mails during night, must be posted before 6 P. M., except under special orders to the contrary from the Anchal Superintendent.

29. The hours of registration of letters and parcels at every Anchal office shall be from 7 to 10 A. M. and from 12 noon to 5 P. M. Letters and parcels intended for any mail will not be despatched by that mail unless presented half an hour before it is closed. In no case will they be received during the hours of despatch or receipt of mails.

30. Registered letters and parcels (whether paid or service will be delivered only to the addressees in the absence of written instructions from them to the local Anchal Masters. Heads of offices

* As modified by Notice dated 1st February 1901.

and departments are therefore desired to make the neccessary arrangements either to receive service registered letters or parcels themselves, or authorise the local Anchal Master to deliver them to any one whom they may authorize for that purpose.

31. Anchal peons are forbidden to deliver any letter or other article without requiring immediate payment of the amount due or to deliver any registered letter or parcel without requiring the immediate signature of the receipt and acknowledgment.

32. Anchal peons are bound to give a change. If the amount charged is not at once tendered, or if the receipts or acknowledgments are not at once signed and the Anchal peons are subjected to detention, the letters &c., shall be taken back to the Anchal office for the next delivery.

33. Whatever postage is marked on a letter or other article must be paid at once on delivery, after which any complaint of over-charge may be made and will be duly attended to.

34. In all complaints of over-charge or unnecessary delay in delivering letters &c., the covers or envelopes bearing the Anchal stamps must be presented for inspection.

35. Complaints against the Anchal office, certified as such under the full signature of the sender and addressed to the Anchal Superintendent, are not chargeable with postage.

36. Since Anchal peons cannot deviate on any account from their regular course of delivery in their respective beats, persons residing far away from the Anchal office, if desirous of obtaining their letters &c. immediately on arrival of the mail, must send their own authorized messengers to the Anchal office to whom all covers, except those for which receipts are required will be delivered.

37, 38. *

39. It is forbidden to send by Anchal, explosive, dangerous or offensive substances or materials such as gun-powder, matches, percussion caps, saltpetre, indigo, glass, liquids, &c. or any article which either in itself (however packed), or by reason of insecure packing, may be liable to injure the contents of the mail bag or the person of the Anchal officers.

40. No address is complete which does not contain the Anchal station from which delivery is intended and care should always be taken to write the name of the Anchal station as clearly as possible.

41. Persons changing their place of residence are particualarly required to leave written instructions to the Anchal office of their previous residence and to send written instructions of the Anchal office of the place to which they may be going.

42. The Anchal Master at any station or the person in charge of the Anchal office has power to refuse letters or other articles bearing the appearance of having been opened and re-closed or otherwise improperly dealt with, unless the writer or sender thereof shall attest with his full signature that they were sent in that state. The refusal will be absolute in the case of registered letters and parcels.

43. Persons not belonging to the department shall not be admitted into the interior, nor permitted to examine the records, of any Anchal office, without the special permission of the Dewan, to whom or to the Anchal Superintendent application for information or redress must be made either in person or in writing by the party requiring the same. (15th April, 1882.)

* Cancelled by section 24 of the Dead Letter Rules dated 6th July 1894.

SUPPLEMENTARY ANCHAL RULES.

1. From and after the $\frac{\text{1st Thulam 1064.}}{\text{16th October 1888.}}$ Anchal stamps and cards will be brought into use.

2. Except in the case referred to in para 3, postage on letters and other articles sent by Anchal shall be paid by means of Anchal stamps affixed thereto.

3. Prepayment of postage in cash is compulsory in the case of bhangy parcels. The fees for expresses should also be prepaid in cash. In the case of letter and all other articles intended for delivery within Travancore, prepayment is optional.

4. Unpaid letters and other articles will be charged on delivery with double postage and those insufficiently paid with double the amount of the deficiency.

5. Letters and other articles, found in letter boxes with postage not paid or only partially paid and intended for places out of Travancore, will not be forwarded to their destinations, but will be returned to the senders and the postage recovered from them according to the preceding rule if the senders are known.

6. The system of charging parcels according to distance is abolished and all parcels will be charged at the rate of one fanam for every 20 tolahs or fractions thereof.

7. No receipt will be granted for parcels unless a registration fee of 3* chuckrams is paid.

8. Nor will receipts be granted for ordinary service covers dropped into the letter box. Covers containing valuable enclosures or which are otherwise of importance should have the words 'To be registered' written on them in addition to the words 'On Sircar service' and franked by the Head of the Department, the Manager or a principal clerk of the office from which it is despatched. Such covers should be delivered to the Anchal Master who will acknowledge receipt in the book kept by the despatching office.

9. Book packets may contain any paper whether written, printed or lithographed, except communications of the nature of a letter.

10. No service covers intended for delivery at the station should be dropped into the letter box. If so posted, they will be charged with prepaid postage recoverable from the addressee on delivery.

† Provided that the Dewan may, at his discretion, direct that this rule shall not apply to service covers from any officer or class of officers.

11. ‡Nothing shall be written, printed or otherwise impressed on the address side of the Anchal Card except the name and address of the addressee, the name of the sender, the place and date of posting. If any of these conditions be infringed, the card will be charged with a postage of half a chuckram.

12. Auchal cards may be used for official correspondence. They should not be franked on the address side but the official designation of the sender should be given in full under his signature on the other side.

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* As modified by Notice dated 1st February 1901.

† Added by Notification dated 24th June 1895.

‡ As modified by Notice dated 19th November 1903.

13. Anchal cards intended for official use will be printed on blue paper.

14.‡

15. Anchal stamps and cards for the use of the public will be sold at all Anchal offices from 7 to 10 A. M. and from noon to 5 P. M. They are of § four denominations, valued at half, one, two and four chuckrams respectively. The Anchal cards are priced at four cash each. (1st October 1888.)

Dead Letter Office. (Anchal.)

Under section 5 of Regulation I of 1064, it is hereby notified for general information that a Dead Letter Office will be opened at Trivandrum on the $\frac{\text{1st Avany 1070}}{\text{16th August 1894}}$, *and that the following Rules in connection therewith will come into force from that date:—*

1. "Unclaimed articles" include all articles which cannot be delivered because the person to whom they are addressed cannot be found or because the addresses are so illegible or imperfect that the place of destination cannot be ascertained or because the articles bear no address at all; and articles returnable to the senders under section 5 of Supplementary Anchal Rules dated 1st October 1888.

2. A. Unclaimed articles which cannot be delivered because the addressees cannot be found shall be kept for three weeks at the office of delivery. A list of such articles shall be prepared daily at every such office and exposed for not less than two weeks in the most conspicuous part thereof. All such articles, which shall have remained three weeks unclaimed in any office, shall be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

B. All other unclaimed articles shall, without unnecessary delay, be transferred to the Dead Letter Office for disposal.

3. "Refused articles" are articles which the persons to whom they are addressed have refused to receive or omitted to take delivery of, after due notice has been given them by the Anchal Office.

4. All refused articles shall at once be transferred to the Dead Letter Office for disposal.

5. The articles received in the Dead Letter Office under Sections 2 and 4 shall be disposed of as follows:—

(*a*) If the sender's name is on the cover, the articles shall be returned unopened to the office at which it was posted for delivery to the sender.

(*b*) If the sender's name is not found on the cover, it shall be opened, to see if the contents furnish sufficient information to enable the office to return the articles to the sender. If sufficient information is obtained, the articles shall be returned to the sender in a Dead letter cover; if not, it shall be detained in deposit for one year and then destroyed.

‡ Cancelled by Section 24 of the Dead Letter Rules dated 6th July 1894

§ As modified by Notice dated 10th August 1894.

Exception.—This section shall not apply to articles which are transferred from any British Post Office or Cochin Sirkar Anchal for delivery through the Travancore Anchal. Such articles shall, as hitherto, be returned to the British Post or Cochin Anchal, as the case may be.

6. All paid articles returnable under the foregoing section shall be returned to senders free of charge, and all unpaid and insufficiently paid articles shall be returned to the senders charged with any postage due on them.

7. The senders to whom the articles are returned by the Dead Letter Office shall receive and pay the postage due thereon.

8. Where the sender disowns the article or cannot be found, it shall be returned to the Dead Letter Office, and it shall be competent to the officer in charge to decide whether payment of the postage due should be enforced.

In cases where postage is decided to be recovered, the recovery shall be effected in the same manner as arrears of public revenue under Regulation I of 1063, and the Officer in charge of the Dead Letter Office may further order the withholding, until payment of the postage is made or levied from the defaulter, any article addressed to him, not being on Sirkar service.

In other cases, the article shall be dealt with under the provisions of Section 5 (*b*).

9. Articles sent 'service bearing' such as endorsements, notices &c., which may be unclaimed, shall be returned unopened free of charge by the Dead Letter Office to the office from which they were issued.

10. 'Service bearing' articles which are refused shall be dealt with under the provisions of Section 8.

11.*

12. Unclaimed or refused articles which are not registered, if found to contain anything which makes registration compulsory, shall be returned to the senders registered and charged with double registration fee, in addition to any postage which may have been paid or which may be due on them.

13 All money (including currency notes, cheques, stamps, hundies &c.) found enclosed in any article, falling under section 5 (*b*) shall be paid into the Huzur Treasury by the Officer in charge of the Dead Letter Office, and other valuable property, found as above, shall, subject to the sanction of the Dewan, be sold by public auction by the said officer and the proceeds of the sale shall be paid into the Huzur Treasury; such money or proceeds being held in deposit for the benefit of any person who may have a right thereto, after deducting all sums due by such person for postage and the charges connected with the auction.

14. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, where the contents of any article are found to be of a perishable or offensive nature, they may immediately be sold or otherwise disposed of by the Officer in charge of the Dead Letter Office.

15. The employés of the Dead Letter Office shall not bid for or purchase, directly or indirectly, anything sold at any auction held under paras 13 and 14.

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* Cancelled by Notice dated 8th December 1899.

16. Notice inviting claimants for the valuable contents or the sale proceeds of the articles mentioned in paras 13 and 14 shall be published in the Government Gazette; and if not claimed within a year from the date of publication, they shall lapse to Government.

17. All claims under the last preceding section shall be preferred to the Officer in charge of the Dead Letter Office.

18. Where the claim is established to the satisfaction of that officer, he shall move Government for the return of the property held in deposit and they may pass such orders as they think fit.

19. Where the claim is not so established, he shall refer to Government for the necessary investigation being made by any officer whom they may appoint for the purpose, and make such orders on the result of the investigation as they think fit.

20. No person unconnected with the Dead Letter Office, whether an employé of the Anchal Department or not, shall have admission into the Dead Letter Office, without the special sanction of the Dewan.

21. The Officer in charge of the Dead Letter Office and the clerks employed in it must be sworn to secrecy, *i. e.*, not to divulge the contents of any article opened and read by them.

22. Employés of the Dead Letter Office who violate the abovesaid rule will, besides being liable to dismissal, be debarred from admission into any other department of the Government service.

23. On the first of every month or the next office day, if the first of the month happens to be a holiday, all articles which have been in deposit at the Dead Letter Office for one year shall be destroyed, in the presence of the Officer in charge of the Dead Letter Office.

24. Sections 37 and 38 of the Anchal Rules dated the 15th April 1882, and section 14 of the Supplementary Anchal Rules dated 1st October 1888, are hereby cancelled.

25. The Anchal Superintendent will, for the time being, be the Officer in charge of the Dead Letter Office. (6th July 1894.)

TABLE I.

Schedule of Sirkar Anchal Rates.

Letters.				Newspapers.				Book packets.				Patterns.				Parcels.			
Not exceeding in weight.	Rates.			Not exceeding in weight.	Rates.			Not exceeding in weight.	Rates.			Not exceeding in weight.	Rates.			Not exceeding in weight.	Rates.		
	Fs.	Chs.	C.		Fs.	Chs.	C.		Fs.	Chs.	C.		Fs.	Chs.	C.		Fs.	Chs.	C.
¼ Tolah	...	...	8	5 tolahs ..	...	..	6	5 tolahs...	..	.	8	5 tolahs...	...	...	8	20 tolahs..	...	3	...
½ ,, ...	...	...	12	For every additional 5 tolahs or fraction thereof.	..	..	6	For every additional 5 tolahs or fraction thereof.			8	For every additional 5 tolahs or fraction thereof.			8	For every additional 20 tolahs or fraction thereof.	...	2	...
1 ,, ...	...	1	...		..	...	...	Book packets exceeding 200 tolahs will be charged at the parcel rates.	...	...	..	No pattern packets shall exceed 40 tolahs.	...	...	...	Parcels exceeding 600 tolahs will not be received at anchal offices	...	...	...
For every additional tolah or fraction thereof..	...	1	...		...	..	.		...	...	..		.	...	...		...	...	...

TABLE II.

Rates for Passengers.

Distance from Trivandrum.	Rate from Trivandrum.			Rates from Station to Station.		
Miles.	*To.*	Fs.	Chs.	Trivandrum ...	Fs. ...	Chs. ...
17½	Chirayinkil ..	...	2	Chirayinkil ...	...	2
24	Varkala ...	...	3	Varkala ...	...	1
31	Paravur ...	1	1	Paravur ...	...	2
40	Quilon ...	1	3	Quilon ...	...	2
47	Chavara ...	2	1	Chavara ...	...	2
57	Klapana ...	2	3	Klapana ...	...	2
80	Ambalapuzha..	3	2	Ambalapuzha..	...	3
90	Alleppey ...	4	...	Alleppey ..	...	2
111	Vaikam ...	5	...	Vaikam ...	1	...
121	Arukutti ..	5	2	Arukutti ..	...	2
129	Eranaculam ...	6	...	Eruaculam ...	...	2
144	Parur ...	6	3	Parur ..	...	3

TABLE III.

Rates for Parcels.

Distance.	1 to 100 tolas.		101 to 250 tolas.		251 to 500 tolas.		501 to 1000 tolas.		For every additional 1000 tolas.	
	Fs.	Chs.	Fs.	Chs.	Fs.	Chs.	Fs.	Chs.	Fs.	Chs.
1 to 100 miles.	1	.	2	..	3	..	6	...	2	...
101 to 150 miles.	1	2	3	...	4	2	9	...	3	...
151 to 200 miles.	2	..	4	...	6	...	12	...	4	...

TABLE IV.

Time-table of the Running of the Transit.

Station.	Arrival.		Departure.		Remarks.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	
	From Trivandrum to Parur.				
Trivandrum ...	...	...	...	4 and 6	The Government do not guarantee these times being kept to.
Chirayinkil ...	...	9–30 and 11–30	...	9–45 and 11–45	
Varkala ...	12–15 and 2–15	...	12–30 and 2–30	...	
Paravur ...	3 and 5	...	3–15 and 5–15	...	
Quilon ...	7–15 and 9-15	...	...	2	
Chavara ...	...	4	...	4–15	
Klapana ...	...	8	...	8–15	
Ambalapuzha ..	3	...	3-15	...	
Alleppey ...	7	...	12	...	
Vaikam ...	...	8	...	10	
Arukutti ..	2–30	...	2–45	...	
Eruaculam ..	6	...	12	...	
Parur ..	...	7	...	10	
	From Parur to Trivandrum.				
Parur ...	9	...	11	...	
Ernaculam ...	...	6	...	8	
Arukutti ...	...	11–15	...	11–30	
Vaikam ...	5	...	5–45	...	
Alleppey ...	...	2	...	3	
Ambalapuzha ..	...	6	...	6-15	
Klapana ...	1–30	...	1–45	...	
Chavara ..	7–30	...	7-45	...	
Quilon ...	10	...	...	3 and 5	
Paravur ..	...	5–30 and 7–30	...	5–45 and 7-45	
Varkala ..	...	8 and 10–15	...	8–15 and 10-30	
Chirayinkil ...	1	10–15	1–15	11	
Trivandrum ...	5 and 7	...	...	...	

ANCHAL HUNDIS.

Rules regarding the issue and payment of Hundis by the Anchal Department.

With a view to extend the benefit of the Hundi system to the general public, the business of issuing and paying hundis or orders shall, from and after the 16th August 1901, (1st Chingom 1077) be transferred from the Treasury Department to the Anchal Office except in the case of Hundis issued on Sirkar account, and the following rules in connection therewith are published for general information.

1. The Anchal offices named in the margin, with the exception of the last three Offices, *viz.*, Chalai, Quilon Peravagay and Alleppey Peravagay offices where no payment will be made, shall be authorised to issue and pay hundis and shall be open, for that purpose, between the hours of 12 noon and 4 P. M. on every day except the undermentioned holidays [during which the Chief Anchal Office at the Capital will be open from 1 to 4 P. M. and other Offices from 2 to 4 P. M.*]

1. Bhutapandi.
2. Nagercoil.
3. Suchindram.
4. Padmanabhapuram.
5. Eraniel.
6. Kuzhithura.
7. Neyyattinkara.
8. Trivandrum.
9. Attungal.
10. Quilon.
11. Kottarakara.
12. Punalur.
13. Shencottah.
14. Adur.
15. Patanayarkulangra.
16. Kayankulam.
17. Mavelikara.
18. Haripad.
19. Chengannur.
20. Tiruvella.
21. Ambalapuzha.
22. Alleppey.
23. Changanacherry.
24. Kottayam.
25. Ettumanur.
26. Pala.
27. Todupuzha.
28. Muvattupuzha.
29. Perumbavur.
30. Alwaye.
31. Parur.
32. Vaikam.
33. Shertallay.
34. Nedumangad.
35. Kottar.
36. Chalai.
37. Quilon Peravagay.
38. Alleppey Peravagay.
39. Kulasagaram *
40. Tiruvattar.
41. Colachel *
42. Parassa a *
43. Kilimanur *
44. Chirayinkil *
45. Kozhenchery *
46. Pallam *
47. Mannanam *
48. Arukutty *
49. Edappalli *
50. Verapuzha *
51. Aramboly †
52. Paravur †
53. Chadayamangalam †
54. Puliyara †
55. Samburvadakara †
56. Mannar †
57. Pattanamthitta †
58. Pandalam †
59. Pulinkunam †
60. Kuttattukulam †
61. Peermade †
62. Pudukada ‡
63. Puvar ‡
64. Nemom ‡
65. Kazhakootam ‡
66. Varkala ‡
67. Chattanur ‡
68. Kundarai ‡
69. Sasthamkotta ‡
70. Chavarai ‡
71. Konni ‡

All New moon days.
All Sundays.
His Highness the Maha Rajah's Birthday.
His Majesty the Emperor's Birthday.

Chingom—	Avani Purappu	1 day
,,	Avani Avittum	1 day
,,	Gayathri Japam	1 day
,,	Thiruvonam and Avittum	2 days
Kanni—	Mahanavami and Vijayadesami	2 days
Thulam—	Deepauli	1 day
Vrichigam—	Thirukartigay	1 day
Dhanu—	Swargavadal Yekadesi	1 day
,,	Christian New Year's day	1 day
Makaram—	Thye Pongal	1 day
Medom—	Vishu	1 day
Mithunam-	Karkadaka Sankrauthi	1 day
Karkadakam—	Adiaruthi	1 day

* Vide Notice dated 23rd September 1901.

* Added by Notice dated 2nd December 1901.
† Added by Notice dated 21st March 1902.
‡ Added by Notice dated 17th July 1902.
§ Added by Notice dated 11th September 1902.
¶ Added by Notice dated 18th December 1902.
‖ Added by Notice dated 12th August 1903.

TRIVANDRUM PUBLIC LIBRARY

72. Mallappalli ‡
73. Udayamperur ‡
74. Mahadanapuram §
75. Angamali §
76. Erattapetta §
77. Kanjirapalli §
78. Malayattur §
79. Kothamangalam §
80. Kuthiathode §
81. Arianad ¶
82. Vamanapuram ¶
83. Navaikulam ¶
84. Pattanapurom ¶
85. Kalavoor ¶
86. Vithuray ‖
87. Pachai ‖
88. Anjel
89. Kulathupuzha ¶
90. Talavadi ‖
91. Eraviperur ‖
92. Pathenerum ‖
93. Kumili ‖
94. Piravam

2. The "Hundi" is an order granted by the Anchal Office for the payment of a sum of money through the agency of the Anchal Office.

A 'Remitter' is the person who sends money by means of a hundi.

A 'Payee' is the person named in a hundi as the person to whom the money is to be paid.

**3. The amount for which a single hundi may be issued must not exceed Bh. Rs. 500 and no person shall be allowed to obtain in one day several hundies payable to the same payee the total of which exceeds Bh. Rs. 500.

4. A commission on the issue of hundis will be charged at the following rates:—

On any sum not exceeding Bh. Rs. 5 ...	..1 ch.††
On any sum not exceeding Bh. Rs. 10 ...	...2 chs.
On any sum exceeding Bh. Rs. 10 but not exceeding Bh. Rs. 20 ..	...4 chs.
and for every additional Bh. Rs. 10 or fraction thereof ...	..2 chs.

5. The remitter of a hundi must fill in, in ink, on the hundi form (which will be supplied to him gratis by the Anchal Office) the necessary entries adding his signature at foot. He must also write his own name and address on the (acknowledgment) portion of the form. Entries must be legible and may be written in English, Tamil or Malayalam, either by the remitter himself or by any one on his behalf. The remitter may write on the 'Coupon' any communication he desires to make to the payee regarding the remittance.

6. The hundi form duly filled in together with the amount of the hundi and commission must be presented at the Anchal Office window during the prescribed hours.

7. The name and address of the payee must be entered with such completeness as shall secure identification and prevent the risk of wrong payment. The occupation, trade or profession of the payee and any other particulars calculated to help in identifying him should be added. The name of only one person may be entered as the payee except in the case of Firms or Corporations whose usual designation must be given. A hundi payable to a Government official, Bank manager or an Editor of a newspaper &c., in his public capacity should contain the designation, not the name, of the person to whom the hundi is intended.

8. The Anchal office will not be responsible for the wrong payment of a hundi caused by incorrect or incomplete information given by the remitter as to the name and address of the payee.

9. A receipt will be given to the remitter for the amount paid by him on account of the hundi and commission. Any error or omission should be pointed out at once by the remitter, otherwise, the Anchal Office will not be responsible.

** Vide Notice dated July 1904.
†† Vide Notice dated 4th April 1901.

10. The payment of a hundi will ordinarily be made at the address of the payee on his signing the hundi and acknowledgment and returning them to the Anchal peon.

11. The hundi and acknowledgment must be signed by the payee named by the remitter or by some person authorized in writing by the payee in his behalf. The signature must be written in ink in the space provided for the purpose. If the payee of a hundi resides at a station where there is no Hundi Anchal Office and the payment cannot be effected in the usual way, a notice of the arrival of the hundi will be sent to him service-bearing by the Anchal master, requesting him (the payee) to attend personally or send an agent duly authorised in writing to sign the hundi on his behalf to receive payment of the amount. In either case, the notice issued by the Anchal Office must be returned to the Anchal Master.

12. The remitter of a Hundi is entitled to obtain free of charge an acknowledgment of the payment of the amount of the hundi signed by the payee. Should the remitter fail to receive an acknowledgment in due course, he should represent the matter to the Anchal Master who will take the necessary steps to obtain it. If it is found after making the necessary enquiries that the acknowledgment is lost, he will obtain a certificate of payment free of charge signed by the Anchal Master of the office of payment.

13. If the payee of a hundi is illiterate, it will be necessary for him to make his mark on the hundi in the presence of two respectable witnesses whose signatures must also be obtained in the hundi.

14. If a person removing from one Hundi Anchal Office to another Hundi Anchal Office leaves written instructions with the Anchal Master of the former place to redirect any hundi that may become payable to him after his departure, the instructions so given will be carried out free of charge and the hundis will be made payable at the Anchal Office to which they are so redirected.

15. The remitter of a hundi which has not been paid may require that the address of the payee shall be altered or that the name of the Anchal Office at which the hundi was originally made payable shall be changed. The required change will be made without additional charge on the remitter's applying in writing to the Anchal Office at which the hundi was issued.

16. The remitter of a hundi which has not been paid may require that the amount be paid to some person other than the payee named in the hundi. The required change will be made on payment of a second commission equal to the first on the remitter's applying in writing to the Anchal Office at which the hundi was issued and producing the receipt granted to him for the hundi.

17. The remitter of a hundi which has not been paid may stop payment and require that the money be repaid to himself. This will be done without additional charge on the remitter's applying in writing to the Anchal Office at which the hundi was issued and producing the receipt. Payment can also be stopped by telegram, if the remitter pays for it and if there is a telegraph communication between the offices of issue and payment. In no case, however, will the Anchal Office be responsible for inability or failure to stop payment of hundi in compliance with the remitter's request.

18. If the payee of a hundi cannot be found or if the payee refuses to take payment, the amount of the hundi will be returned at-

once to the remitter free of charge. The commission will in no case be refunded.

19. If payment of a hundi to a payee cannot be effected and the amount cannot be repaid to the remitter owing to the latter not being found, the hundi will become void and its value will be credited to Government. But if the payee or remitter or their heirs subsequently apply for payment before the expiration of one year from the date of issue of the hundi, the amount of the hundi will be paid to him with the sanction of the Dewan.

20. The payment of a hundi may be deferred for a period not exceeding a week owing to an exceptional state of treasury balances or any other special cause. Such instances will, of course, be very rare. (28th May, 1901.)

Anchal Notices.

Instances having come to the notice of Government, in which Anchal labels obliterated by the private seals of the senders could not be easily distinguished from used labels, it is hereby notified for general information that senders of letters, packets &c. by Anchal, are permitted to obliterate the Anchal Stamps by their private seals only to the extent of a fourth portion thereof, leaving the remaining portion to be cancelled by the Anchal authorities. Letters, packets &c. which are cancelled in contravention of this rule will be treated as 'unpaid' and dealt with as such. (6th December 1900.)

Under section 4 of Regulation I of 1064, it is hereby notified for general information that, from and after the $\frac{\text{15th Kumbhom 1076,}}{\text{26th February 1901,}}$ all articles posted in any Post Office outside Travancore and transferred from any British Post Office within Travancore for delivery through the Anchal, will be charged at prepaid rates and those posted in any British Post Office within Travancore and transferred to the Anchal with double rates. (16th February 1901.)

From and after the 14th March 1901 (1st Meenam 1076) purchasers of three-quarters of a chuckram Anchal stamps from any Government Treasury or Anchal office or officer authorized to sell them will be entitled to a discount calculated at the rate of 2 chuckrams upon every rupee. No discount will be allowed for purchasers below 7 chuckrams. The discount is payable only in stamps. (16th February 1901.)

In view to afford additional facilities to the public, the price of Anchal Letter Cards has been reduced from one chuckram to twelve cash. This arrangement will take effect from the 1st Margaly 1079.

2. A discount of one chuckram on every Rupee will be allowed to purchasers as heretofore. (12th November 1903.)

On and after the $\frac{\text{1st Dhanu, 1079}}{\text{16th December 1903,}}$ nothing shall be written, printed or otherwise impressed on the address side of the Anchal Card except the name and address of the addressee, the

name of the sender, the place and date of posting. Should any of the conditions above indicated be infringed, the card will be charged with a postage of half a chuckram. The above restriction applies not only in respect of the cards on which are printed the words "the address only to be written on this side" in English and Malayalam and which will be issued for sale from the 1st Dhanu 1079 but also in respect of any cards on which the said words are not printed, that may be issued or used on and after the said date. (19th November 1903.

LIST OF ANCHAL OFFICES IN TRAVANCORE.

Name of Office.	District in which situated.	Name of Office.	District in which situated.
Aramboly	Tovala	Chavara	Karunagapalli
Bhuthapandi		Patanayarkulangara...	
Suchindram (town) ...	Agastisvaram	Klapana	
Mahadanapuram ...		Haripad	Kartigapalli
Kottar		Kayanculam	
Nagercoil ...		Mavelikara	Mavelikara
Padmanabhapuram ..	Kalkulam	Pantalam Nurnad ...	
Kulasagaram		Chengannur	Chengannur
Tiruvattar		Pattanamtitta ...	
Mulagumudu... ...		Mannar	
Eraniel	Eraniel	Konni	
Colachel		Tiruvalla	Tiruvalla
Kuzhittura	Vilavankode	Kozhenchery ...	
Putukada		Mallappalli	
Kalial		Eraviperur	
Parassala	Neyyattinkara	Ambalapuzha.. ...	Ambalapuzha
Neyyattinkara ...		Pulinkunnu	
Puvar		Alleppey	
Nemam		Do. Transit station.	
Trivandrum	Trivandrum	Talavadi	Shertallay
Chalai (Sub)		Shertallay	
Kazhakuttam ..		Kalavur	
Nedumangad ...	Nedumangad	Arukutti	
Aryanad		Kuthiathode	
Vithuray		Vaikam	Vaikam
Pachai		Udayamperur ..	
Vamanapuram ...		Parur	Parur
Chirayinkil	Chirayinkil	Verapoly	
Attungal		Ettumanur	Ettumanur
Varkala		Mannanam	
Kilimanur		Kottayam	Kottayam
Navaikulam		Pallam	
Paravur	Quilon	Changanachery ...	Changanachery
Chattannur		Kanjirapalli	
Quilon		Peermade	
Do. Transit station.		Kumili	
Kundarai		Pala	Minachil
Kottarakara	Kottarakara	Eratupetta	
Anjel		Todupuzha	..Todupuzha
Chadayamangalam ...		Muvattupuzha ...	Muvattupuzha
Pattanapuram ...	Pattanapuram	Kuttattukulam ..	
Kulattupuzha ...		Piravam	
Vazhukanpara ...		Kothamangalam ...	
Punalur		Edapalli	Kunnatnad.
Shencottah (town) ...	Shencottah	Perumpavur	
Samburvatakara ...		Alwaye	
Puliyara		Malayattur	
Sastamkotta	Kunnattur	Puthen Cruz	
Adur		Angamali	...Alangad

LIST OF VILLAGE ANCHAL OFFICES.

Names of Village Anchal Offices.	Names of Anchal Offices to which the Village Offices are Attached
Azhakiapandipuram ...	Buthapandi
Agastiwaram ...	Mahadanapuram
Alur ...	Eraniel
Arammula ...	Kozhenchery
Balaramapuram. ...	Nemam
Bharananganam ...	Pala
Cape Comorin ...	Mahadanapuram
Edalacudy ...	Suchindram
Fort (Western Street) ...	Trivandrum
Kollamkode ...	Parassala
Kattakaday ...	Aryanad
Karamani ...	Trivandrum
Kalpalakadavu ...	Do.
Kallada (Eastern) ...	Sastamkotta
Kalikavila ...	Parassala
Kindangur ...	Ettumanur
Kuravalangad ...	Do.
Kadakal ...	Chadayamangalam
Kattathura ...	Kuzhittura
Karingal ...	Eraniel
Kallada (Western) ...	Sastamkotta
Kunnikod ...	Kottarakara
Kaduthuruthy ...	Ettumanur
Myanad ...	Chathanur
Mylady ...	Suchindram
Munambam ...	Parur
Manimala ...	Kanjirapally
Manalikara ...	Padmananbapuram
Pallikal ...	Kayenculam
Palliyadi ...	Kuzhittura
Pechipara ...	Kulasagaram
Pettah ...	Trivandrum
Punthura ...	Do.
Puthupally ...	Kottayam
Panavally ...	Arukutty
Ponkunnam ...	Kinjarapally
Parakkai ...	Suchindram
Punjar ...	Erattupetta
Rajakkamangalam ...	Eraniel
Ranni ...	Pathanamtitta
Shencottah (Cutcherry) ...	Shencottah (Town)
Tricaryur ...	Muvattupuzha
Tiruvancode ...	Padmanabhapuram
Tovala ...	Aramboly
Tazhakudy ...	Buthapandy
Thamarakulam ...	Suchindram
Taikad ...	Trivandrum
Thazhuthangady ...	Kottayam
Thumpamon ...	Pantalam
Thittavila ...	Buthapandy
Varkala (Town) ...	Varkala

List of Anchal Pillar Letter Boxes.

No.	Names of Stations where boxes are placed.	Names of the Anchal Offices by which the boxes are cleared.
1	Attur ...	Thiruvattar.
2	Amaravila ...	Neyattinkara
3	Alangode (Market) ...	Attungal.
4	Avanavancherry ...	Do.
5	Anjengo (British Territory).	Chirayinkil.
6	Azhur ...	Do.
7	Ayikudi ...	Samburvadakkal.
8	Avur ...	Haripad.
9	Alaramapuram ...	Mavelikara.
10	Anantaramapuram ...	Adur.
11	Arathungal ...	Shertallay.
12	Alwaye (Railway Station) ...	Alwaye.
13	Angamali (Do.) ...	Angamali.
14	Athirampuzha ...	Ettumanur.
15	Beach ...	Alleppey.
16	Chalagramom ...	Trivandrum.
17	Cantonment ...	Do.
18	Chinnakada ...	Quilon Piravaga.
19	Champaculam ...	Ambalapuzha.
20	Cherukole ...	Mavelikara.
21	Chettipuzha ...	Changanachery.
22	Changanachery (Market) ...	Do.
23	Chalikunnu ...	Kottayam.
24	Chempil (Bazaar) ...	Vaikam.
25	Eraniel (Town) ...	Eraniel.
26	Eraviputhur ...	Mylady (Village Office).
27	Eravipuram ...	Quilon.
28	Edathuva ...	Thalavadi.
29	Ezhupunna ...	Arrukutti.
30	Edapalli (Railway Station) ...	Edapalli.
31	Enanallur ...	Muvattupuzha.
32	Elavur ...	Kuthattukulam.
33	Elanjipalli ...	Piravam.
34	Ezhukone ...	Kundarai.
35	Elathur ...	Pattanamthitta.
36	Fort (Southern Street) ...	Trivandrum.
37	Kadukara ...	Azhakiapandipuram (Village Office).
38	Karaculam ...	Trivandrum.
39	Kadakavur ...	Chirayinkil.
40	Kuzhumathikad ...	Kundarai.
41	Kulakada ...	Kottarakara.
42	Kadakal (Market) ...	Kadakal (Village Office).
43	Krishnapuram ...	Kayenculam.
44	Kartigapalli ...	Haripad.
45	Kainakari ...	Alleppy.
46	Kallicherry ...	Chenganur.
47	Kanjrathinal (Market) ...	Kozancherry.
48	Kaipattur ...	Pattanamthitta.
49	Kavumbhagam ...	Tiruvella.
50	Kaviyur ...	Eraviperur.
51	Kallupara ...	Do.

No.	Names of Stations where boxes are placed.	Names of the Anchal Offices by which the boxes are cleared.
52	Karukachal ..	Changanacherry.
53	Kumaranallur ..	Kottayam.
54	Kudamalur ...	Mannanam.
55	Kypuzha ...	Do.
56	Kunammavu ...	Varapuzha.
57	Kuvappady ...	Perumpavur.
58	Kizhillam ...	Do.
59	Kazhukambalam ...	Do.
60	Kuruppampady ...	Do.
61	Kavumkara (Market) ..	Muvattupuzha.
62	Kudayattur ..	Thodupuzha,
63	Kadamattam ...	Puthencruz.
64	Kuravalangad ...	Kuravalangad (Village Office).
65	Madhavalayam ...	Thovala (Village Office).
66	Marthandam ...	Kuzhithura.
67	Munchira ..	Puthukada.
68	Manavalakurichy ...	Eraniel.
69	Mannady ...	Adur.
70	Mepral ...	Tiruvella.
71	Mundakayam ...	Kanjiraplli.
72	Muttathangady ...	Shertallay.
73	Muhammel ..	Kalavur.
74	Mamala ...	Udiyampeur.
75	Manjummel ...	Varapuzra.
76	Manikamangalam ...	Angamali.
77	Muvattupuzha (Town) ...	Muvathupuzha.
78	Monipalli ...	Kuthattukulam.
79	Mutholi ...	Pala.
80	Munampam ...	Partur.
81	Nellickakuzhi ...	Puvar.
82	Nedungolam ...	Chathannur.
83	Nilamperur ...	Pallam.
84	Near Manorama Office (Kottayam)..	Kottayam.
85	Ozhuganacherry ...	Nagercoil.
86	Ottasakaramangalam ..	Neyyattinkara.
87	Olasha ...	Kottayam.
88	Pattanam ...	Puthukada.
89	Pachipara ...	Pachipara (village office.)
90	Puthentheruvu ...	Trivandrum.
91	Puthanchantha ...	Do.
92	Punnapuram ...	Do.
93	Pirappancode ...	Vamanapuram.
94	Pulimathu ...	Do.
95	Perunad ...	Quilon.
96	Pattazhi ...	Pattanapuram.
97	Panmana ...	Patanayareulangara.
98	Pathiyur ...	Kayaneulam.
99	Pulinkunnu ...	Pulinkunnu.
100	Puthiakavu ...	Mavelikara.
101	Puthankavu ...	Chengannur.
102	Purathur ..	Arunmula village (office.)

No.	Names of Stations where boxes are placed.	Names of the Anchal Offices by which the boxes are cleared.
103	Periyar ...	Peermade.
104	Pampanar ..	Do.
105	Puthupalli ...	Puthupalli (village office.)
106	Puthenchira ...	Parur.
107	Puthenvelikara ...	Parur.
108	Palliakal ...	Do.
109	Parakadavu ...	Angamali.
110	Pampacuda ...	Kuthattukulam.
111	Punjar ...	Punjar (Village office).
112	Sreemularangam (Market) ...	Ettumanur.
113	Thershanamkoppu ...	Bhuthapandy.
114	Thazhacudy ..	Thazhacudy (Village office).
115	Tiruppathisaram ...	Nagercoil.
116	Therur ...	Suchindram.
117	Thickanamcode ...	Eraniel.
118	Thirupuram ...	Neyattinkara.
119	Tangacherry, (British Territory)...	Quilon.
120	Thevalakara ...	Chavara.
121	Thazhava ...	Patanayarculangara.
122	Tenmalai ...	Tenmalai.
123	Thevaculangara ...	Kayenculam.
124	Thondanculangara ...	Alleppy.
125	Thuravur ...	Kuthiathodu.
126	Theckenparur ...	Udiyamperur.
127	Taikadcherry ...	Vaikam.
128	Tiruvalur ...	Alwaye.
129	Unnavilacada ...	Kuzhittura.
130	Uruttambalam ...	Neyattinkara.
131	Udayadithiapuram ...	Chavara.
132	Vadasseri ...	Nagercoil.
133	Vadiveesvaram ...	Kottar.
134	Villukiri ...	Padmanabhapuram.
135	Vettikavila ..	Kottarakara.
136	Vaujipuzha ...	Chengannur.
137	Vazhaculam ...	Muvattupuzha.
138	Vichur ...	Vaikam.

List of Letter Boxes placed in Police Stations &c.

No.	Names of Stations &c. where boxes are placed.	Names of the Anchal Offices by which the boxes are cleared.
1	Arumana (Police Station) ...	Kuzhithura.
2	Airur (Upper Primary School.)	Kozhencherry.
3	Azhinjillam (Vernacular School) ..	Changanachery.
4	Aikaranad (Salt Bankshall) ...	Puthencruz.
5	Alangad (Taluk Cutcherry) ...	Alwaye.
6	Cumaracam (Police Station) ...	Kottayam.

No.	Names of Stations where boxes are placed.	Names of the Anchal Offices by which the boxes are cleared.
7	Chengannur (Proverthy Cutcherry) ...	Mannar.
8	Chief Engineer's office ...	Trivandrum.
9	Cherukapuzha (Vernacular School) ...	Kozhencherry.
10	Elathur (Police Station) ...	Shencottah.
11	Errur (Vernacular School) ...	Anjel.
12	Kattakaday (Police Station) ...	Kattakaday (Village Office.)
13	Kallada, Eastern (Do) ...	Kallada, Eastern (Village Office.)
14	Kavalam (Vernacular School) ...	Pulincunnu.
15	Kallarcod Do ...	Alleppy.
16	Karukutti (English School) ...	Angamali.
17	Manambur (Proverthi Cutcherry) ...	Attungal.
18	Madavur (Police Station) ...	Kilimanur.
19	Madathura (Old Anchal office) ...	Kulathupuzha.
20	Muttam Vernacular School ...	Haripad.
21	Manchadikara Do ...	Changanachery.
22	Mazhuvannur Do ...	Perumpavur.
23	Niranam (Mission English School) ...	Mannar.
24	Nurnad (Police Station) ...	Nurnad.
25	Neendakara Do ...	Quilon.
26	Ottakal Do ...	Tenmalai.
27	Puliyakurichi (Vernacular School) ...	Padmanabhapuram.
28	Pangode (Line) ...	Trivandrum.
29	Punnapra (Police Station) ...	Ambalapuzha.
30	Perumpalam (Vernacular School) ...	Arukutti.
31	Pudupally (Proverthy Cutcherry) ...	Pallam.
32	Pampadi (Chuthram) ...	Kottayam.
33	Perunna (Proverthy Cutcherry) ...	Changanachery.
34	Ramankari (Police Station) ...	Do.
35	Ramapuram (Police Station) ...	Pala.
36	Tonnakal Do ...	Kazhakuttam.
37	Trikunnapuzha Do ...	Haripad.
38	Tiruvella (Old Taluk Cutcherry) ...	Tiruvella.
39	Thannermukkam (Police Station) ...	Shertallay.
40	Tirnvarpu (Police Station) ...	Kottayam.
41	Trikudisthanam (Vernacular School) ...	Changanachery.
42	Talayolaprambu (Police Station) ...	Vaikam.
43	Vizhinjam Do ...	Nemom.

ABSTRACT OF POSTAL INFORMATION.

INLAND POST.—POSTAGE RATES AND FEES.

Postage Rates.—(1) WHEN THE POSTAGE IS PREPAID :—

Postcards.		Letters.			Book and pattern Packets.	Registered Newspapers. (Prepayment compulsory.)			Parcels—Prepayment Compulsory.				
									Not exceeding 440 tolas.			Exceeding 440 tolas. (Registration compulsory).	
Single.	Reply.	Not exceeding ½ tola.	Exceeding ½ tola but not exceeding 1½ tolas	Every additional 1½ tolas or fraction thereof.	Every 10 tolas or fraction thereof.	Not exceeding 6 tolas.	Exceeding 6 tolas, but not exceeding 20 tolas.	Every additional 20 tolas or fraction thereof.	Not exceeding 20 tolas.	Exceeding 20 tolas, but not exceeding 40 tolas.	Every additional 40 tolas or fraction thereof.	Exceeding 440 tolas, but not exceeding 480 tolas.	Every additional 40 tolas or fraction thereof up to 2,000 tolas.
anna.	anna.	anna.	anna.	anna.	anna.	anna.	anna.	anna.	annas.	annas.	annas.	rupees.	annas.
¼	½	½	1	1	½	¼	½	½	2	4	2	3	4

(2) WHEN THE POSTAGE IS NOT PREPAID, OR IS INSUFFICIENTLY PREPAID (CHARGEABLE ON DELIVERY) :—

On an unpaid letter, postcard of private manufacture, or packet ... ... double the prepaid rate.

,, insufficiently paid letter or packet ... ... ,, deficiency.

,, ,, ,, reply postcard of private manufacture ... ... ,, prepaid rate for the half on which the postage is not prepaid.

Registration Fee.

For each letter, postcard, book or pattern packet, or parcel to be registered ... ... 2 annas.

Ordinary Money Order Fees.

On any sum not exceeding Rs. 5 ... ... 1 anna.
" exceeding Rs. 5 but not exceeding Rs. 10 ... ... 2 annas.
" " Rs. 10 " " Rs. 15 ... ... 3 "
" " Rs. 15 " " Rs. 25 ... ... 4 "
" " Rs. 25 up to Rs. 600 ... ... 4 annas for each complete sum of Rs. 25 and 4 annas for the remainder provided that, if the remainder does not exceed Rs. 5, the charge for it shall be only 1 anna; if it does not exceed Rs. 10, the charge for it shall be only 2 annas; and if it does not exceed Rs. 15, the charge for it shall be only 3 annas.

Telegraphic Money Order Fees (including cost of telegram).

On any sum not exceeding Rs. 25. ... ... 1 4 0
On every additional Rs. 25 (or fraction thereof) up to Rs. 150 ... ... 0 4 0
" " Rs. 50 (or fraction thereof) above Rs. 150 and up to Rs. 600 ... ... 0 8 0

Insurance Fees.

When the value insured is not more than Rs. 50 ... ... 2 annas.
" " " " Rs. 100 ... ... 4 "
For every additional Rs. 100 (or fraction thereof) ... ... 4 "

Value-payable Fees.

On any sum specified for remittance to the sender not exceeding Rs. 5 ... ... 1 anna.
" " " exceeding Rs. 5, but not exceeding Rs. 10 ... ... 2 annas.
" " " " Rs. 10, " " Rs. 15 ... ... 3 "
" " " " Rs. 15, " " Rs. 25 ... ... 4 "
" " " " Rs. 25, ... 4 annas for each complete sum of Rs. 25 and 4 annas for the remainder, provided that, if the remainder does not exceed Rs. 5, the charge for it shall be only 1 anna; if it does not exceed Rs. 10, the charge for it shall be only 2 annas; and if it does not exceed Rs. 15, the charge for it shall be only 3 annas.

Acknowledgment Fee.

For each article registered ... ... 1 anna.

FOREIGN POST.—POSTAGE RATES AND FEES.

COUNTRIES AND PLACES. [For the few countries and places to which postcards cannot be sent or registration is not available, or prepayment of postage is compulsory, see the Schedule of Foreign Postage Rates in Section III of the *Indian Postal Guide*.]	POSTCARDS.		LETTERS.	PRINTED PAPERS, INCLUDING BOOKS AND NEWSPAPERS	BUSINESS PAPERS.		SAMPLES.	
	Single.	Reply.	Per ½ oz.	PER 2 oz.	Not over 10 oz.	Per 2 oz. additional.	Not over 4 oz.	Per 2 oz. additional.
	anna.	annas.	anna.	anna.	annas.	anna.	anna	anna.
The United Kingdom and all the British possessions participating in the scheme of Imperial penny postage (see Schedule of Foreign Postage Rates in Section III of the *Indian Postal Guide*.)	1	2	1	½	2½	½	1	½
Any other part of the world served by the Foreign post, except Ceylon and Portuguese India.	1	2	2½	½	2½	½	1	½
Ceylon and Portuguese India. ...	**Indian inland rates.**							

Registration Fee—Two annas (in stamps) for each letter, postcard, or packet registered.

Acknowledgment Fee—One anna (in stamps) in the case of Ceylon and 2 annas (in stamps) in all other cases in addition to the registration fee, for each letter, postcard or packet registered.

Parcels—not exceeding 11 lbs. in weight may be sent by post to the United Kingdom at the following rates of postage :—

	Via Gibraltar		Overland.	
	Rs.	as.	Rs.	as.
For a parcel—				
Not over 3 lbs.	0	12	1	8
Over 3 lbs., but not over 7 lbs.	1	8	2	4
„ 7 „ „ „ 11 „	2	4	3	0

Under an arrangement with the P. & O. S. N. Co. parcels exceeding 11 lbs., but not exceeding 50 lbs. in weight may also be sent to the United Kingdom through the medium of that Company. For the rates and conditions applicable to such parcels, see Section IV of the *Indian Postal Guide*.

Parcles may also be sent by post to most British possessions, and to most Foreign Countries and their possessions, at the rates of postage and under the conditions shown in Section IV of the *Indian Postal Guide*.

Prepayment of parcel postage is compulsory in all cases.

Money Orders—expressed in sterling may be drawn on the United Knigdom and most British possessions, and also on most Foreign Countries and their possessions at the following rates of commission :—

On any sum not exceeding £ 1	3 annas.	On any sum exceeding £ 3 but not exceeding £ 4 ...	10 annas.
,, exceeding £ 1 but not exceeding £ 2 ..	5 ,,	,, ,, £ 4 ,, ,, £ 5 ...	12 ,,
,, ,, £ 2 ,, ,, £ 3 ..	8 ,,	,, ,, £ 5	12 ,, for each.

complete sum of £ 5 and 12 annas for the remainder, provided that if the remainder does not exceed £ 1, the charge for it shall be 3 annas; if it does not exceed £ 2, the charge for it shall be 5 annas; if it does not exceed £ 3, the charge for it shall be 8 annas; and if it does not exceed £ 4, the charge for it shall be 10 annas.

The value of a single money order drawn on the United Kingdom may not exceed £ 40.

Money orders expressed in Indian currency may be drawn—at inland rates and under inland rules on the Indian Native States, the British possessions and the Foreign Countries and possessions named under the head "Foreign Money Orders."

Telegraphic Money Orders—expressed in Indian currency may also be drawn on Ceylon. Limit of value is Rs. 150. The rates of commission are, 4 annas higher in each case than the rates applicable to inland telegraphic money orders, except as regards sums not exceeding Rs. 10 on which the commission is Re. 1—6 annas.

British Postal Orders—of the denominations of 6*d.*, 1*s.*, 1*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.*, and so on, increasing by 6*d.* at each step, up to 19*s.*, and also of the denominations of 20*s.* and 21*s.*, are sold at post offices for their denominated value (at Rs. 15 to the £) *plus* a small commission. The amount of commission is 1 anna in the case of an order for a sum not exceeding 1*s.* 6*d.*, 2 annas for an order for any sum from 2*s.* up to 10*s.* 6*d.* inclusive, and 3 annas for an order for any sum exceeding 10*s.* 6*d.*

British postal orders are payable in the United Kingdom and at the British post offices at Constantinople, Salonica, Smyrna, and Panama.

Insurance—is available for both parcels and registered letters addressed to the United Kingdom and a number of other countries and colonies at the following rates :—

(1)	To the United Kingdom and all other countries and places to which insurance is available, with the exception of those named below	6 annas for every £ 5 or fraction thereof of insured value.								
(2)	To Ceylon and Portuguese India...	4	,,	,,	Rs. 100	,,	,,	,,	,,	
(3)	To Mauritius	8	,,	,,	Rs. 100	,,	,,	,,	,,	
(4)	(For parcels only)—To British East Africa, and British post office, at Zanzibar	8	,,	,,	Rs. 100	,,	,,	,,	,,	

Inland Post.

Addresses.

Every letter, postcard, packet or parcel should be clearly addressed. First, the name of the person should be written, then his profession, then the place where he lives, and then the post-town, thus:—

A. B.,	Sewalik, son of Jaganath,
Collector,	Teacher,
Poona.	Village——,
	Ramnagar post office.

If the post-town is a very small one, or if there are other post-towns of the same name, the name of the district must be added *in brackets*, but if the name of the district is the same as that of the post-town, the name if the province should be added instead of the name of the district. The sender of the postal article should write his name and address on the lower left-hand side of the envelope or cover. When this is done, the Post Office will be able to return the article to the sender without opening it, and, in some cases, without any delay, if the person to whom it is addressed cannot be found or refuses to receive it.

Postcards.

Single and reply cards of private manufacture may be sent by post as postcards, provided that as regards size they are not more than $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, or less than $4\frac{1}{4} \times 3$ inches, and that as regards substance of paper they are in conformity with the inland postcards issued by the Post Office. The postage on such cards may either be prepaid or not.

A postcard must not be folded, cut or otherwise altered, and nothing may be written, printed or otherwise impressed on the address-side, or affixed or attached to either side, of a postcard, except as provided for in Section II of the *Indian Postal guide*.

A postcard which infringes any of the prescribed conditions is treated as a letter and charged accordingly.

Book and Pattern Packets.

A book packet may contain books, newspapers, engravings, photographs, drawings, plans, maps, printed music and proof sheets, and generally anything printed, engraved, lithographed or papyrographed. It may also contain blank paper, parchment or cardboard; manuscript papers such as deeds, bills of lading, invoices, accounts, and manuscript for press and old letters which have already once passed through the post and served their original purpose. No personal communication can be sent in a book packet except manuscript for the press.

A pattern packet may contain *bona fide* trade patterns or samples of merchandise which have no saleable value. It may may also contain together with such patterns or samples, anything which is allowed to be sent by book post.

There is no limit as to the weight of a book packet, but the weight of a pattern packet must not exceed 80 tolas.

The size of a book or pattean packet must not be more than 2 feet in length, 1 foot in width, and 1 foot in depth.

A book or pattern packet must be posted either without a cover, or with a cover open at both ends, or in an unfastened envelope or other cover which can be easily removed for an examination of the contents.

A book or pattern packet which infringes any of the prescribed conditions is charged on delivery with letter or parcel postage, whichever may be less.

Newspapers.

Newspapers of all kinds may be sent by post at the rates for, and under the conditions relating to, book packets, but the cheap rates of postage for newspapers are avaliable only for newspapers which have been registered as such in the office of the Postmaster General, and are posted under the special conditions prescribed for newspapers of that kind. The definition of "newspaper," and the conditions under which such newspapers may be posted at the special rates of postage, will be found in Section II of the *Indian Postal Guide.*

Registration.

Registration makes the transmission of an article more secure; but the Post Office is not responsible for the loss of a registered article, or for any injury which its contents may sustain during its transmisson through the post, unless the article is also insured.

Letters, postcards, book and pattern packets, and parcels may be registered.

The prepayment of the postage and registration fee is compulsory in the case of all registered articles, and must be made by means of postage stamps affixed to the article.

Articles intended for registration must be presented at the window of the post office. The post office will give a receipt for each article registered.

Registration is compulsory in the case of a postal article containing currency notes, and also in the case of an article which is seen or known to contain postage or other stamps, or a cheque, hundi, bank note or the like. If this rule is infringed, a double registration fee is charged on the delivery of the article.

Addressees' Acknowledgments.

The sender of a registered article can obtain an acknowledgment of delivery signed by the addressee by paying a fee of one anna in addition to the postage and registration fee, at the time of posting the article. The fee for a special acknowledgment must be paid by means of postage stamps affixed to the article.

Insurance

Registered letters and registered parcels may be insured up to the value of Rs. 500 in branch offices authorized to insure articles, and up to the value of Rs. 2,000 in all other authorized post offices.

All the charges (*i. e.* postage, registration fee, and insurance fee) on an insured article must be paid in full, by means of postage stamps affixed to it, before it can be insured.

Articles intended for insurance must be packed and sealed in the manner described in Section II of *Indian Postal Guide.* The cloth-lined registration envelopes sold at all post offices are recommended to be used for insured letters.

The minimum size for an insured parcel is 12 cubic inches.

Articles for insurance must be presented at the post office window, with the amount for which the sender wishes it to be insurred clearly written, in words and figures, on the cover. Th name and address of the sender must also be written on the cover in the lower left-hand corner, or on a separate slip of paper, to be presented with the article, should there be no room for his name and address on the cover.

A receipt will be given by the post office for each article insured and the sender will receive, free of charge, an acknowledgment signed by the person to whom the article is delivered.

Insurance is compulsory in the case of coin, bullion, precious stones, jewellery, and articles of gold and silver. If this rule is infringed, the article is liable to be returned to the sender, or to be forwarded to the addressee charged with an additional fee of one rupee.

The conditions under which compensation is payable for an insured article, in the event of loss or damage, will be found in Section II of the *Indian Postal Guide.*

Value-payable Post.

The following postal articles may be sent value-payable, provided that the amount specified for remittance to the sender on any such article is not less than 4 annas or more than Rs. 1,000, and that it does not contain

(1) *Registered* Letters.	(1) *Unregistered* Book packets (if fully prepaid).
(2) „ Book Packets.	(2) „ Newspapers prepaid at newspaper rates of postage.
(3) „ Parcels	(3) „ Parcels.

(Any of these postal articles, with the exception of unregistered parcels, may be sent value-payable to Ceylon, provided that the amount specified for remittance to the sender on any such article does not exceed Rs. 150).

Articles intended to be sent by the value-payable post must be presented at the post office window with the prescribed form, which can be obtained *free* at the post office, filled up. The sender must sign the declaration in the form that the article is sent in execution of a *bona fide* order received by him.

If the value-payable article is sent unregistered, the sender must pay a fee, calculated according to the schedule of value-payable money order fees, on the amount specified for remittance to the sender by affixing postage stamps of the value of the fee to the form presented with the article, in the space provided for this purpose.

A receipt will be given by the Post Office to the sender of a value-payable registered article.

The amount to be recovered from the Addressee will be the sum specified by the sender for remittance to himself *plus* in the case of registered parcels, registered letters, and registered book packets, a fee calculated according to the schedule of value-payable money order fees, on the amount specified for remittance to the sender. When the amount is recovered from the addressee, the sum for payment to the sender will be remitted to him by money order.

Railway or steamer receipt-notes for goods conveyed within the limits of British India may be sent open by post as value-payable articles subject to the rates relating to registered value-payable articles and to certain further conditions which will be found in Section II of the *Indian Postal Guide.*

Money Orders.—Ordinary.

The amount of a single money order must not be more than Rs. 600, and must not include any sum less than an anna.

A person wishing to have a money order issued must fill in all the necessary particulars in a money order form (which can be obtained *free* at the post office), and present it with the money and commission at the post office during the hours for money order work.

A receipt will be given by the post office for the amount paid in on account of each money order, and the remitter will receive, free of charge, an acknowledgment signed by the person to whom the money order was paid.

Money Orders.—Telegraphic.

The amount of a single telegraphic money order must not be more than Rs. 600, and must not include any sum less than a rupee. If the amount is more than Rs. 150, the telegraphic money order must be for a sum which is a multiple of Rs. 10.

A telegraphic money order is obtained in the same way as an ordinary money order, but the remitter must write the words "By telegraph" across the money order form.

A receipt will be given by the post office to the remitter of a telegraphic money order for the total amount paid by him. The remitter will also receive, through the post, free of charge, an acknowledgment signed by the person to whom the remittance was paid.

Savings Banks.

Any person may open an account in the Post Office Savings Bank in his own name, or on behalf of minors related to him or of whom he is the guardian.

The smallest sum of money that can be deposited at any time is 4 annas, and no deposit may include a fraction of an anna. The largest sum that a person may have at call at any time (not including interest) is Rs. 2,000; or in the case of an account opened on behalf of a minor, Rs. 1,000; but not more than Rs. 200 may be deposited to remain at call between the 1st of April of any year and the 31st of March of the following year. These annual and maximum limits do not apply to public, conjoint, and security deposit accounts.

The smallest sum of money that can be withdrawn at any time is 4 annas, and no sum which includes the fraction of an anna can be withdrawn except to close an account. Money deposited on behalf of a minor can be withdrawn, during his minority, by his guardian only.

Interest will be allowed at the rate of 3¼ per cent. per annum on the lowest balance at credit of an account between the close of the fourth day and the end of the month. It will be calculated at the rate of three pies a month on every complete sum of six-rupees.

Government securities may be bought and sold through the agency of the Post Office without any charge for the service. Sums in whole rupees, not being less than Rs, 10, may be tendered for investment in Government paper subject to an annual limit of Rs. 1,000 and a maximum limit of Rs. 5,000 in the case of an adult and of Rs. 4,000 in the case of a minor.

FOREIGN POST.

Foreign Parcels.

Postal parcels may be sent to the United Kingdom and most of the British possessions and also to most foreign countries and their possessions at the rates of postage and under the conditions shown in Section IV of the *Indian Postal Guide.*

The postage on foreign parcels must be prepaid by means of stamps affixed either to the parcels themselves or to official labels pasted on the parcels. These official labels can be obtained free of cost at any post office.

Every parcel for transmission by the foreign parcel post must be presented at the post office counter with a customs declaration in the prescribed form.

Foreign Insurance.

Insurance is available for both parcels and registered letters addressed to the *United Kingdom* and a number of other countries and colonies, the names of which will be found in Sections III and IV of the *Indian Postal Guide.*

Parcels and registered letters tendered for insurance must have the amount to be insured clearly written in both words and figures on their

covers, and must be packed and closed and sealed in the special manner described in Sections III and IV of the *Indian Postal Guide.*

When a parcel addressed to a *foreign* (as distinguished from a *British*) country or possession is to be insured, it *must* be presented with a dispatch-note duly filled up, in addition to the customs declaration.

The conditions under which compensation is payable for an insured article, in the event of loss or damage, will be found in Sections III and IV of the *Indian Postal Guide.*

Foreign Money Orders.

Money orders expressed in *sterling* may be drawn on the *United Kingdom* and most of the other countries of Europe, and also on Egypt, Canada, the United States of America, the British possesions in the West Indies, South Africa, and Australia, and most of the other British possessions in America and Africa, as well as on a number of other countries and places, the names of which will be found in Section V of the *Indian Postal Guide.*

The limit of amount for a single foreign money order expressed in sterling currency is £ 40 in the case of money orders drawn on the United Kingdom and a few other countries: in all other cases the limit is either £ 10 or 20. Full particulars on this point will be found in Section V of the *Indian Postal Guide.*

The amount to be paid in Indian money for a *foreign sterling* money order will be the equivalent of its sterling value, at the rate of Rs. 15 for one pound sterling, *plus* the commission at the rates given before.

Money orders expressed in *Indian currency* may be drawn *at inland rates* and *under inland rules* on the British and German East African Protectorates, British North Borneo, Zanzibar, Ceylon, Hongkong, certain places in Corea and Formosa, Japan and the Japanese Agencies in China, Mauritius, Sarawak, the Seychelles and Straits Settlements, Portuguse India, and certain Native States in India. The value of a single foreign money order expressed in Indian currency may not exceed Rs. 150.

British Postal Orders.

British postal orders of the denominations shown on overleaf can be obtained at the post office. Broken amounts may be made up by affixing to the face of any postal order unused British penny postage stamps not exceeding five in number. Penny postage stamps which are sold by the post office at one anna each can be obtained at stations where there are many Europeans.

These orders are *payable in the* united Kingdom *and at the British Post Offices at Constantinople, Salonica, and Symrna and at the British Post Office Agency at Panama.* The amount to be paid in Indian money for a British postal order will be the equivalent of its sterling value, at the rate of Rs. 15 for 20 s., *plus* a small commission as shown above.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Telegraph Department.

W. S. SHARPE.

Superintendent South Indian Division.

Head Quarters, Trichinopoly.

A. W. Mc Mannes.

Sub-Assistant Superintendent, Cochin Sub-Division.

Head Quarters, Cochin

Departmental Office.

Trivandrum is a second class office—and opens from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily except on Sundays and Holidays,* when it opens from 7 A. M. to 9 A. M. and from 4 P. M. to 9 P. M.

Telegraph Master, In charge, C. E. Cumberland.

POSTAL COMBINED OFFICES.

In charge of Postmasters.

Alleppey, Quilon, Kayenculam, Trivandrum Chalai bazaar are Second class offices and open daily from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M., except on Sundays and Holidays* when they open from 7 A. M. to 9 A. M. and from 4 P. M. to 9 P. M.

Kottayam, Parur, Shencottah, Peermade, Changanachery, Tiruvella, Attungal, Mavelikara, Kunjirapalli and Puliarai are Third class offices and open daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., except on Sundays and Holidays* when they open from 7 A. M. to 9 A. M. and from 4 P. M. to 6 P. M.

Thuckalay, Martandam, Colachel, Nagercoil, and Neyyattinkara are special Third class offices; the first two open daily from 7 A. M. to 9 A. M. and from noon to 5 P. M. and the remainder from 7 A. M. to 8 A. M. and noon to 5 P. M., except on Sundays and Holidays* when they open from 7 A. M. to 9 A. M. and from 4 P. M. to 6 P. M.

Places within Free-delivery Radius of

Trivandrum Telegraph Office,—Vullacadavoo, Valiathurai, Karamanai, Oolloor, Chakkay, Manacaud, Poojapuray.

Nagercoil Telegraph Office—Kottar, Oolaganasherry, Parakai, Parvathipuram, Puthayree, Suchindrum, Thayrapoothur, Triputesaram, Vellamadam, Vaduvceswarm.

Quilon Telegraph Office—Ayetheel, Eravipuram, Kandachirra, Killyelloor, Kolloovela, Oomayloor, South Mookattoo, Tangacherry, Theroovillarum, South Neendakarai.

Fixed express charges for boat-hire to be paid by the sender :—

Place (Telegraph office at)	Rs.	As.
Alleppey	1	...
Quilon	.	12
Trivandrum	1	8

Christmas day, New year's day, Good Friday and the King's Birthday.

Summary of Charges.*

Inland (Private and State Telegrams.)

Class.	Unit No. of Words	Unit rate.		Each additional Word.		Address.
		Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	
Urgent	16	2	0	0	4	Charged for.
Ordinary	16	1	0	0	2	Ditto.
Deferred	4	0	4	0	1	6 Words.

	Rs.	As.
Additional Charges—		
Reply-paid telegrams, Minimum	0	4
Advice of delivery	1	0
Multiple telegrams each 100 words or less	0	4
Collation	One quarter of charge for telegram.	
Signalling by flag or semaphore to or from ships per telegram.	0	8
Copies of telegrams, each 100 words or less	0	4

CHARGES.

Foreign (Private and State) Telegrams.

To		Per word.			
		From India.		From Burma	
		Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
All countries in Europe (except Russia and Turkey).	*Via* Turkey..	1	11	1	11
	„ Teheran or Suez .	1	14	1	14
Ceylon		0	3	0	4½

The division of India and Burma is between Ramu and Maungda. Ramu Office is in India. Maungdaw Office is in Burma.

Inland Press Telegrams.

Class.	Unit No. of Words	Unit rate		Each additional six Words.		Address.
		Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	
Ordinary	48	1	0	0	2	Charged for
Deferred	48	0	8	0	1	6 words free

* For detailed information See the "Indian Telegraph Guide"—Price 4 as.

Foreign Press Telegrams.

To.	From India.		From Burma.	
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
Durban (South Africa) *via* Bombay-Aden, per word..	1	2	1	2
South Africa (except Durban) *via* Bombay-Aden per word	1	3	1	3
Aden and Perim *via* Bombay per word... ...	0	10	0	10
Malacca, Penang and Singapore *via* Madras—per word	0	8	0	8
* Siam *via* Moulmein—per word	0	4	0	4
Cochin China *via* Madras—per word	0	8	0	8
Souakim *via* Aden or Suez—per word... ...	0	11	0	11
United Kingdom *via* Teheran or Suez —per word...	0	12	0	12
France *via* Suez per word	0	12	0	12
Germany *via* Teheran or Suez-Vigo-Emden per word	0	12	0	11
New South Wales ... Victoria ... ... West Australia ... *via* Madras—per word South Australia .. Queensland ...	0	11	0	11
New Zealand *via* Madras—per word	0	13	0	13
Tasmania *via* Madras—per word	0	11	0	11
New Calodonia *via* Madras—per word... ...	0	15	0	15
Hong-Kong *via* Madras—per word	0	10	0	10
Shanghai, Foochow and Amy *via* Madras—per word	0	14	0	14
Ceylon :—				
First 32 words or groups of 5 figures ...	1	8	2	4
Every four additional words or groups of 5 figures ...	0	3	0	4½
New York—*via* Suez—N. A. Cables—per word ...	1	1	1	1
Chicago—*via* Suez—N. A. Cables per word ...	1	3	1	3
California and San Francisco—*via* Suez—N. A. Cables—per word	1	4	1	4
Offices on the Mekran coast † inclusive of Jask *via* Karachi, per word	0	2	0	2
Muscat *via* Karachi, per word	0	3	0	3

* The only route by which there is a special Tariff for Press correspondence with Siam is *via* the Indian land lines and Moulmein. There is no special Press rate *via* Madras and Saigon with Siam.

† The offices on the Mekran Coast are Charbar, Gwandr, Ormara and Pasni.

Table of charges for Inland Telegrams.

Chargeable words.	Deferred. Six words free in the Address.		Ordinary. Address charged for.		Urgent. Address charged for.		Chargeable words.	Deferred. Six words free in the Address.		Ordinary. Address charged for.		Urgent. Address charged for.	
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.		Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
4 ...	0	4	1	0	2	0	53 ...	3	5	5	10	11	4
5 ...	0	5	1	0	2	0	54 ...	3	6	5	12	11	8
6 ...	0	6	1	0	2	0	55 ...	3	7	5	14	11	12
7 ...	0	7	1	0	2	0	56 ...	3	8	6	0	12	0
8 ...	0	8	1	0	2	0	57 ...	3	9	6	2	12	4
9 ...	0	9	1	0	2	0	58 ...	3	0	6	4	12	8
10 ...	0	10	1	0	2	0	59 ...	3	11	6	6	12	12
11 ...	0	11	1	0	2	0	60 ...	3	12	6	8	13	0
12 ...	0	12	1	0	2	0	61 ...	3	13	6	10	13	4
13 ...	0	13	1	0	2	0	62 ...	3	14	6	12	13	8
14 ...	0	14	1	0	2	0	63 ...	3	15	6	14	13	12
15 ...	0	15	1	0	2	0	64 ...	4	0	7	0	14	0
16 ...	1	0	1	0	2	0	65 ...	4	1	7	2	14	4
17 ...	1	1	1	2	2	4	66 ...	4	2	7	4	14	8
18 ...	1	2	1	4	2	8	67 ...	4	3	7	6	14	12
19 ...	1	3	1	6	2	12	68 ...	4	4	7	8	15	0
20 ...	1	4	1	8	3	0	69 ...	4	5	7	10	15	4
21 ...	1	5	1	10	3	4	70 ...	4	6	7	12	15	8
22 ...	1	6	1	12	3	8	71 ...	4	7	7	14	15	12
23 ...	1	7	1	14	3	12	72 ...	4	8	8	0	16	0
24 ...	1	8	2	0	4	0	73 ...	4	9	8	2	16	4
25 ...	1	9	2	2	4	4	74 ...	4	0	8	4	16	8
26 ...	1	10	2	4	4	8	75 ...	4	11	8	6	16	12
27 ...	1	11	2	6	4	12	76 ...	4	12	8	8	17	0
28 ...	1	12	2	8	5	0	77 ...	4	13	8	10	17	4
29 ...	1	13	2	10	5	4	78 ...	4	14	8	12	17	8
30 ...	1	14	2	12	5	8	79 ...	4	15	8	14	17	12
31 ...	1	15	2	14	5	12	80 ...	5	0	9	0	18	0
32 ...	2	0	3	0	6	0	81 ...	5	1	9	2	18	4
33 ...	2	1	3	2	6	4	82 ...	5	2	9	4	18	8
34 ...	2	2	3	4	6	8	83 ...	5	3	9	6	18	12
35 ...	2	3	3	6	6	12	84 ...	5	4	9	8	19	0
36 ...	2	4	3	8	7	0	85 ...	5	5	9	10	19	4
37 ...	2	5	3	10	7	4	86 ...	5	6	9	12	19	8
38 ...	2	6	3	12	7	8	87 ...	5	7	9	14	19	12
39 ...	2	7	3	14	7	12	88 ...	5	8	10	0	20	0
40 ...	2	8	4	0	8	0	89 ...	5	9	10	2	20	4
41 ...	2	9	4	2	8	4	90 ...	5	0	10	4	20	8
42 ...	2	10	4	4	8	8	91 ...	5	11	10	6	20	12
43 ...	2	11	4	6	8	12	92 ...	5	12	10	8	21	0
44 ...	2	12	4	8	9	0	93 ...	5	13	10	10	21	4
45 ...	2	13	4	10	9	4	94 ...	5	14	10	12	21	8
46 ...	2	14	4	12	9	8	95 ...	5	15	10	14	21	12
47 ...	2	15	4	14	9	12	96 ...	6	0	11	0	22	0
48 ...	3	0	5	0	10	0	97 ...	6	1	11	2	22	4
49 ...	3	1	5	2	10	4	98 ...	6	2	11	4	22	8
50 ...	3	2	5	4	10	8	99 ...	6	3	11	6	22	12
51 ...	3	3	5	6	10	12	100 ...	6	4	11	8	23	0
52 ...	3	4	5	8	11	0							

Charges for Telegrams to Europe.

To.	*Viâ*	Per word. From India.		Per word. From Burma.	
		Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
All countries in Europe except Russia and Turkey*	Turkey	1	11	1	11
Do. Do.	Teheran † or Suez ...	1	14	1	14
Russia, including Caucasus ‡...	Teheran	1	3	1	3
Do. Do.	Suez	1	14	1	14
Do. Do.	Turkey—Odessa ...	1	13	1	13
Do. Do.	Turkey	1	10	1	10
Turkey*	Fao	1	7	1	7
Do.	Suez	1	14	1	14
Do.	Teheran—Batoum ...	2	2	2	2
Do.	Teheran—Odessa ...	2	0	2	0
Do	Teheran—Roumania..	1	13	1	13

* Private telegrams in secret language for the Austrian province of Dalmatia, for Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Eastern Roumelia, Servia and Turkey cannot be accepted. Telegrams for Spain in code or cipher can only be accepted at the sender's risk.

Private telegrams in secret language for Roumania can be accepted but delivery is subject to the addressee producing his Code books.

Telegrams bearing the instruction = MP are not admitted in Great Britain and Turkey. Those bearing = RO are not admitted in Great Britain and Montenegro. "Telegrams to follow" are not admitted in France.

The following Express charges to be recovered from the sender are notified. For Denmark—nine annas; Holland—ten annas; Portugal—special messenger fifteen annas and by boat one rupee three annas.

† Telegrams in which route is marked "*viâ* Indo" should be altered "*viâ* Teheran."

‡ The Russian Administration notify that Private telegrams in secret language are not admitted in Russia. Telegrams in Code language, however, which relate to purely commercial matters are accepted.

Telegrams bearing the instruction = RO are not admitted in Russia.

Table of Charges for Foreign Telegrams from INDIA or BURMA to EUROPE (excepting Russia and Turkey) *via* Suez or Teheran.

Words.	Charges.		Words	Charges.		Words	Charges.		Words	Charges.	
	Rs.	As.		Rs.	As.		Rs.	As.		Rs.	As.
1 ...	1	14	26 ...	48	12	51 ...	95	10	76 ...	142	8
2 ...	3	12	27 ...	50	10	52 ...	97	8	77 ...	144	6
3 ...	5	10	28 ...	52	8	53 ...	99	6	78 ...	146	4
4 ...	7	8	29 ..	54	6	54 ...	101	4	79 ...	148	2
5 ...	9	6	30 ...	56	4	55 ...	103	2	80 ...	150	0
6 ...	11	4	31 ...	58	2	56 ...	105	0	81 ...	151	14
7 ...	13	2	32 ...	60	0	57 ...	106	14	82 ...	153	12
8 ...	15	0	33 ...	61	14	58 ...	108	12	83 ...	155	10
9 ...	16	14	34 ...	63	12	59 ...	110	10	84 ...	157	8
10 ...	18	12	35 ...	65	10	60 ...	112	8	85 ...	159	6
11 ...	20	10	36 ...	67	8	61 ...	114	6	86 ...	161	4
12 ...	22	8	37 ...	69	6	62 ...	116	4	87 ...	163	2
13 ...	24	6	38 ...	71	4	63 ...	118	2	88 ...	165	0
14 ...	26	4	39 ...	73	2	64 ...	120	0	89 ...	166	14
15 ...	28	2	40 ...	75	0	65 ...	121	14	90 ...	168	12
16 ...	30	0	41 ...	76	14	66 ...	123	12	91 ...	170	10
17 ...	31	14	42 ...	78	12	67 ...	125	10	92 ...	172	8
18 ...	33	12	43 ...	80	10	68 ...	127	8	93 ...	174	6
19 ...	35	10	44 ...	82	8	69 ...	129	6	94 ...	176	4
20 ...	37	8	45 ...	84	6	70 ...	131	4	95 ...	178	2
21 ...	39	6	46 ...	86	4	71 ...	133	2	96 ...	180	0
22 ...	41	4	47 ...	88	2	72 ...	135	0	97 ...	181	14
23 ...	43	2	48 ...	90	0	73 ...	136	14	98 ...	183	12
24 ...	45	0	49 ...	91	14	74 ...	138	12	99 ...	185	10
25 ...	46	14	50 ...	93	12	75 ...	140	10	100 ...	187	8

NOTICE.

From 1st October 1904, the following rules for the registration of Abbreviated Addresses will come into force.

The Addressee's name and Address may be written in an abbreviated form, but the right of an Addressee to have a telegram thus addressed delivered to him, is subject to an arrangement made between such Addressee and the Telegraph Office which has to deliver the telegram. Abbreviated Addresses may be registered under the following conditions:—

(1) Application for the registration of such addresses should be made to the officer in charge of the Telegraph Office, at which it is proposed to register an address. The Telegraph Department cannot arrange for the registration of an address at any place in a foreign country.

(2) No address may consist of more than one word, in addition to the name of the town where registration is effected.

(3) The word should contain not more than ten letters, and should be easy to read and easy to telegraph. Proper names can only in rare cases be accepted, and in no case can a proper name be registered for a person of a different name.

(4) The names of professions, trades, countries, states, towns telegraph stations, well known streets and registered newspapers may not be used as registered addresses.

(5) Numbers may not be registered.

(6) To prevent inconvenience to the public, the Telegraph Department has to reject words which, either in writing or in telegraph symbols, so closely resemble other registered words as to be liable to be mistaken for them. It is desirable, therefore, that any application should not merely offer one word for acceptance, but should give several words from which a selection may be made.

(7) No address may be registered in one town for the delivery of telegrams in another town.

(8) A registered address is available for telegrams from other countries as well as for Inland telegrams.

(9) The Telegraph Department reserves to itself the right to cancel an address. In such a case a part of the registration fee proportionate to the unexpired period, is returned, or a new address may be substituted free of charge for the one cancelled.

(10) In the event of a change in the title of a firm for which an address is recorded, the consent, in writing, of all the partners of the firm must be produced before the records can be altered.

(11) If it is desired that a registered address should be published in the *Telegraph Guide*, that fact should be clearly intimated to the Telegraph Office at which registration is effected at the time of registration. No additional charge is made for such publication. Addresses which are not to be published will be considered as confidential.

(12) The fee for registration of an Abbreviated Address is Rs. 10 per calendar year, payable in advance, on the 1st January, or on any date on which registration may be effected before 1st July; for registration on or after that date fee is Rs. 5. The fee for registration should be paid to the officer in charge of the Telegraph Office at which registration is effected.

(13). An additional fee of five rupees is charged for every change of the word selected, or for every transfer to another Telegraph Office, but not for change of residence within the delivery limits of the registering office, or for change of name, or title of firm or person, so long as the identity is the same (see condition 10), and it is not a case of transfer from one firm to another; if it is a case of transfer, the full fees are charged.

(14) The Telegraph Department accepts no responsibility in respect of the delivery of any telegram having an Abbreviated Address if such address has not been registered, or for delay in delivering such telegram. Registration is essential in all cases of persons who frequently receive telegrams addressed to them by an abbreviated name, and Telegraph officials can decline to deliver such telegrams, if, after notice has been given, the address has not been registered.

The Four Divisions of Travancore and Districts or Taluks comprised therein.

Division.	Station of the Officer in charge.	District comprised in the Division.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Area in square miles.	Station of the Tahsildar of the District.
Padmanabhapuram.	Padmanabhapuram.	Tovala ...	32,410	115·00	Bhutapandi.
		Agastisvaram ...	93,513	94·00	Yedalakudi.
		Eraniel ...	1,10,161	98·00	Eraniel.
		Kalkulam ...	70,247	169·00	Padmanabhapuram.
		Vilavankode ...	79,584	137·00	Kuzhithura.
Trivandrum.	Trivandrum.	Neyyattinkara ...	1,39,952	225·36	Neyyattinkara.
		Trivandrum ...	1,34,196	97·26	Trivandrum.
		Nedumangad ...	67,771	365·97	Nedumangad.
		Chirayinkil ...	1,12,823	146·47	Attungal.
Quilon.	Quilon.	Quilon ..	1,29,658	143·25	Quilon.
		Kunnattur ...	82,014	171·49	Adur.
		Karunagapalli ...	1,24,312	93·15	Pattanayarkulam-gara.
		Kartigapalli ...	96,755	74·26	Haripad.
		Mavelikara ..	1,16,511	111·43	Mavelikara.
		Chengannur ...	1,08,540	757·56	Chengannur.
		Tiruvalla ...	1,40,926	172·18	Tiruvalla.
		Ambalapuzha ..	1,05,927	115·74	Ambalapuzha.
		Kottarakara .	77,065	202·03	Kottarakara.
		Pattanapuram ...	49,575	425·67	Punalur.
		Shencottah ...	38,970	129·14	Shencottah.
Kottayam.	Kottayam.	Shertallay ...	1,40,888	117·86	Shertallay.
		Vaikam ...	94,721	108·65	Vaikam.
		Ettumanur ...	94,869	137·06	Ettumanur.
		Kottayam ..	94,327	172·81	Kottayam.
		Changanacherry ...	94,307	501·88	Changanacherry.
		Minachil ...	70,706	222·76	Pala.
		Muvattupuzha ...	1,27,7 1	398·00	Muvattupuzha.
		Todupuzha ...	32,571	1230·00	Karikod
		Kunnatnad ...	1,24,974	242·23	Perumpavur.
		Alengad ...	73,900	99·87	Tiruvalur.
		Parur ...	70,644	53·96	Parur.
		Cardamom Hills ...	21,589	...	
		Total.	29,52,157	7129·07	

LIST OF POLICE HEAD AND SUB-STATIONS.

No.	Head-Stations.	No.	Sub-Stations.
	SOUTHERN DIVISION.		
1	Fort Station ...	1	Karamanai.
		2	Kallattumukku.
2	Puthenchanta ...	3	Pettah.
3	Cantonment ...	4	Perukkada.
		5	Poojapuray.
4	Palace Guard ..	6	Stables Guard.
5	Aramboly Frontier ...		
6	Anjugramom ...	7	Mooppandal.
		8	Poonnaculam.
		9	Alavakkaray.
		10	Kadukkaray.
		11	Naducany.
		12	Edamala.
7	Bhutapandy ...	13	Tovala.
		14	Vellamadam.
		15	Azhakiapandiapuram.
8	Agastisvaram ...	16	Suchindram.
		17	Kottaram.
		18	Ethamozhi.
9	Kottar Town ...	19	Nagercoil Jail.
10	Eraniel ...		
11	Colachel ...	20	Tholayavetta.
		21	Rajakkamangalam.
		22	Karooncal.
		23	Thottecode.
12	Kalculam ..	24	Thalacolom.
13	Kulasekharam ...		
14	Thiruvattar ...	25	Kattathura.
15	Vilavancode ...	26	Arumana.
		27	Puthukada.
		28	Kalicavila.
16	Neyyattinkara ...	29	Vizhinjam.
		30	Balaramapuram.
		31	Ottasagaramangalam.
		32	Poovar.
		33	Nemam.
17	Parassala ...	34	Panichamudu.
18	Attingal ...	35	Chilakore.
		36	Kilimanur.
		37	Pallikkal.
		38	Chirayinkil.
19	Nedumangad ...	39	Pallode.
		40	Kattakada.
		41	Vithurai.
		42	Vamanapuram.
		43	Ariyanad.

No.	Head-Stations.	No.	Sub-Stations.
20	Trivandrum Taluk ...	44	Vattiyurkavu.
		45	Seeyaram.
		46	Kulathur.
		47	Kazhacootam.
		48	Thonnakkal.
		49	Kadinamculam.
	QUILON DIVISION.		
21	Quilon Town ...		
22	Quilon Jail ...		
23	Quilon Taluk. ...	50	Neendacara.
		51	Asramam.
		52	Kallada.
		53	Kundara.
24	Paravur ...		
25	Kottarakara ...	54	Kadakkal.
		55	Pooyappally.
26	Pathanapuram ...	56	Tenmalai.
		57	Vdumannur.
		58	Anchal.
		59	Kulathupuzha.
		60	Avaniswaram.
27	Shencottah ..		
28	Samburvatakara ..		
29	Puliyarah. ...	61	Ilathore.
		62	Ayikkudi.
		63	Atchenpudur.
		64	Aryankavu.
		65	Klamcaud.
30	Kunnathur ...	66	Suranad.
		67	Sasthamcottah.
31	Karunagapalli ...		
32	Kayenculam ...	68	Chavara.
33	Kartigapalli ...	69	Trikkunnapuzha.
		70	Viyapuram.
		71	Pallical. } Backwater stations.
		72	Vattachal. }
		73	Azhical.
34	Mavelikara ...	74	Erumakuzhi.
35	Chengannur ...		
36	Pathanamthitta ...	75	Ranni.
		76	Konni.
		77	Kozhenchery.
		78	Vallicode.
		79	Pandalam.
37	Thiruvalla ...	80	Mannar.
		81	Mallappally.
38	Ampalapuzha ...	82	Punnamaday.
39	Pulincunnu ...	83	Thottappally.
		84	Edathuva.
		85	Karimpavalavu.
		86	Punnapara.
40	Alleppey Town ...		

No.	Head-Stations.	No.	Sub-Stations.
		87	Mannanchery.
		88	Beach Station.
		89	Anandanarayanapuram.
41	Alleppey Jail. ..		
	KOTTAYAM DIVISION.		
42	Kottayam ...	90	Thiruvarppu.
43	Kottayam Jail ...	91	Kumarakam.
44	hanganachery ..		
45	Kanjirapalli ..	92	Karukachal.
		93	Pampady.
		94	Manimala.
		95	Mundakayam.
		96	Ramankari.
46	Peermade ..	97	Kumili.
47	Ettumanur ...	98	Vetchur.
		99	Kidangur,
		100	Kadnthurutti.
48	Muvattupuzha ..		
49	Kuthattukulam ..	101	Kothamangalam.
		102	Piravom.
		103	Kuryanad.
		104	Eramallore.
50	Todupuzha ...	105	Vazhaculam.
		106	Nellappara,
51	Minachil ..	107	Ramapuram.
		108	Poonjar.
52	Vaikam ..		
53	Arukutti ...	109	Vadayar.
		110	Kandanad.
54	Shertallay ...		
55	Kuthiathode.	111	Thanneermukom.
		112	Anthakarazhi.
56	Parur ..		
57	Edappally ...	113	Varapuzha.
58	Munambam ...	114	Puthenvelikara.
		115	Puthenchira.
59	Alangad ...		
60	Alwaye ...	116	Kothaculangara.
		117	Parakkadavu.
61	Kunnatnad ...		
62	Lykkarauad ..	118	Kodanad.
63	Devikulam ..		
64	Oodumpanchola ...		
65	Munaar ...		

LIST OF HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES &c.

Hospitals.

1.	General Hospital	...	...Trivandrum.
2.	Maternity Hospital	...	...Trivandrum.
3.	Taikad Hospital	...	...Trivandrum.
4.	Women and Children's Hospital		...Trivandrum.
5.	District Hospital	...	...Quilon
6.	Victoria Hospital	...	...Quilon.
7.	District Hospital	...	...Mavelikara.
8.	Do.	...	...Thiruvalla.
9.	Do.	...	...Kottayam.
10.	Do.	...	...Alleppey.
11.	Do.	...	...Shertallay.
12.	Do.	...	...Alwaye.
13.	Do.	...	...Parur
14.	Do.	...	...Lalam.
15.	Do.	...	...Kanjirapally.
16.	Do.	...	...Shencottah.
17.	Do.	...	...Neyattinkara.
18.	Do.	...	...Parassala.
19.	Do.	...	...Kulasakharam.
20.	Do.	...	...Padmanabhapuram.
21.	Do.	...	...Nagercoil.

Asylums.

1.	Lunatic Asylum	...	...Trivandrum.
2.	Leper Asylum	...	...Trivandrum.

Dispensaries.

1.	Palace Dispensary	...	...Trivandrum.
2.	Palace Sub-dispensary	...	...Trivandrum.
3.	Huzur Cutcherry Dispensary		...Trivandrum.
4.	Fort Dispensary	...	...Trivandrum.
5.	District Dispensary	...	...Chirayinkil.
6.	Do.	...	...Kozhencheri.
7.	Do.	...	...Haripad.
8.	Do.	...	...Ambalapuzha.
9.	Do.	...	...Changanachery.
10.	Do.	...	...Vaikam.
11.	Do.	...	...Arukutty.
12.	Do.	...	...Muvattupuzha.
13.	Do.	...	...Thodupuzha.
14.	Do.	...	...Peermade.
15.	Do.	...	...Deviculam.
16.	Do.	...	...Punalur.
17.	Do.	...	...Kottarakara.
18.	Do.	...	...Pallode.
19.	Do.	...	...Nedumangad.
20.	Do.	...	...Colachel.
21.	Do.	...	...Kottaram.

Bi-Weekly Dispensaries.

1.	Bi-Weekly Dispensary	...	...Suchindram.
2.	Do.	...	...Kayenculam.
3.	Do.	...	...Athirampuzha.
4.	Do.	...	...Attingal.

Weekly Dispensaries.

1.	Weekly Dispensary	...	...Cape Comorin.
2.	Do.	...	.. Pathanamthitta.
3.	Do.	...	.. Pulikunnu.
4.	Do.	...	...Mundakayam.
5.	Do.	...	...Edathuva.
6.	Do.	..	...Erattupettah.

Special Dispensaries.

1.	P. W. Dispensary	..	...Kotluanangalam.
2.	Plague Camp	...	...Aramboly.
3.	Do.	...	...Shenkottah.
4.	Do.	...	...Alwaye.

Grant-in-Aid Dispensaries.

1.	Grant-in-Aid Hospital	...	...Neyyoor.
2.	Do. Dispensary	...	...Ponmudy.
3.	Do.	...	...Bonnami.
4.	Do.	..	...Granby.
5.	Do.	...	...Kalthurutty.
6.	Do.	...	...Southapara.
7.	Do.	...	...Munnar.
8.	Rama Row Dispensary	...	...Nedungolum.

LIST OF VAIDYASALAS and NATIVE PHYSICIANS.

Bhuthapandy	...	.. Parameswaren Muthathu.
Suchindram	...	...V. Parameswaren Muthathu.
Vadiviswaram	...	...Kesavaperumal Anantchaperumal.
Iraniel	...	...Arunukham Tampi.
Padmanabhapuram	...	...Parameswaren Muthathu.
Tiruvattar	...	...Padmanabha Pillai.
Pechipara	...	...Narayana Pillai.
Kuzhitura	...	...Kochukrishna Pillai.
Pachallur	...	...Krishna Pillai.
Malayinkil	...	...Nilakanta Pillai
Nemom	...	...Kochumminy Pillai.
Trivandrum—Fort	...	...Kutten Unni.
Karamana	...	...Venkiteswara Sastri.
Palkulangara	...	...Vasudevan Unni.
Perunthani	...	...Parameswara Kaimal.
Srikanteswaram	...	...K. Vasudevan Unni.
Western Street	...	...Ravi Varma Tirumulpad.
Puthenchanthai	...	...P. Madhavan Vydian.
Kunuukuzhi	...	...Kutten Vasudevan.
Vattyurkavu	...	...Govinda Pillai
Vazhuthakkad	...	...Vasudeva Bhattathiri.
Udayadichapuram	...	...Iyyena Madan.

Karaknlam	...	...Kesava Pillai.
Attungal	...	...Krishnan.
Kilimanur	...	...Narayanan Raman.
Warkalay	...	...Sankara Pillai.
Kottarakara	...	...Kunjan Tirumulpad.
Anchel	...	...Narayana Kurup.
Paravur	...	...Kesavan.
Quilon	...	...Kannen Kunchen.
Kannimel Cheri	...	...Parameswara Kaimal.
Anantaramapuram	...	...Kerala Varma Tirumulpad.
Western Kallada	...	...Padmanabha Pillai.
Padanayarkulangara	...	...Sankara Pillai.
Chavara	...	...Velu Pillai.
Haripnad	...	...Chakrapani Varyar.
Mavelikara	...	..Kesava Pillai.
Pandalam	...	...Kesava Pillai.
Chengannur	...	...Kochuraman Pillai.
Ranni	...	..Narayana Pillai.
Puvattnr	...	..Ikka Perumal.
Ilattur	...	...Mathevan Kumaren.
Nedumpram	...	...Madhavan Pillai.
Kallupara	...	...Kumara Pillai.
Aranmula	...	..Vasudevan Muthathu.
Ambalapuzha	...	...Nilakanta Pillai.
Thalavadi	...	...Kochunni Pillai.
Thuravur	...	..Kesava Pillai.
Aryad	...	...Govinda Pillai.
Vaikam	...	..Damodara Menon.
Panavalli	...	...Rama Varma Tampan.
Piravam	...	..G. Parameswara Iyen.
Ettumannr	...	...Kesava Pillai.
Vechnr	...	...Rama Varyar.
Vijayapuram	...	...Rama Varyar.
Perunnel	...	...Subramanian Muthathu.
Punjar	...	...Kerala Varma Raja.
Thrikkariyur	...	...Venkitachalam Iyen.
Thodupuzha	...	...Kunjan Tampan.
Idappalli	...	...Kunjunni Thirumulpad.
Perumpavur	...	...Sankaran Nampyar.
Irnr	...	...Narayanan Nampuri.
Alwaye	...	...Ravi Varma Thirumulpad.
Parur	...	...Venkiteswara Iyen.

Table of the principal Road and Canal routes in Travancore with distances, Travellers' Bungalows, &c.

* Denotes Travellers' Bungalows.

ABSTRACT.

1 Road from Trivandrum to Northern Frontier.
2 Do. Do. Tinnevelly, *viâ* Aramboly.
3 Do. Do. Shencottah.
4 Do. Do. Quilon
5 Do. Nedumangad to Shorlacode.
6 Do. Anaud to Kullar and thence to Ponmudi.
7 Do. Papanomcode (3rd mile Main southern road) to
8 Do. Nagercoil to Balamore. [Cottoor.
9 Do. Shorlacode to Aramboly.
10 Do. Nagercoil to Cape Comorin.
11 Do. Do to Colachel Port.
12 Do. Kuzhittura (24th mile southern road) to Tengapattanam.
13 Do. Martandam or Thoduvetty (25th mile of southern road) to Hill side *viâ* Colasagaram and Myloney.
14 Do. Colachel to Eraviputhoorcaday (27th mile southern road) *viâ* Karingal.
15 Do. Thackalay (33rd mile southern road) to Thadicaranconum *viâ* Shorlacode.
16 Do. Monday Market to Poothucaday *viâ* Karingal.
17 Do. Quilon to Shencottah.
18 Do. Kayangulam to Punalur.
19 Do. Ayur to Kulattupuzha.
20 Do. Pattanapuram to Konyur.
21 Do. Konyur to Rani.
22 Do. Kumbala to Kozhencherry.
23 Do. Kaipathur to Pattauamtitta.
24 Do. Elankolam to Kaipathur.
25 Do. Shasthancottah to 8th mile, Kayangulam to
26 Do. Shasthancottah to Pattakadavu. [Punalur
27 Do. Adur to Shasthancottah.
28 Do. Quilon to Madathora.
29 Do. Perumpavur to Alwaye.
30 Do. Muvattupuzha to Western Frontier.
31 Do. Muvattupuzha to Todupuzha.
32 Do. Ettumanur to Lalem.
33 Do. Kottayam *viâ* Peermade to Ammanaikanoor.
34 Do. * Changanachery to Warur.
35 High range road from Kothamangalom to Munaar.
36 Northern outlet road 40 miles from Munaar to Chinaar being improved into a cart road.
37 Munaar to Bodimettu Bridle Path 21 miles.
38 Backwater route from Trivandrum to Trichoor and Shoranore.

1. Main central road, from Trivandrum (Fort) to Northern Frontier, via Kottayam—155 Miles.

Stages.	Distance in miles.	Remarks.
* Trivandrum	0	Residency, 1st class Travellers' Bungalow, Post and Telegraph offices, Anchal office &c.
Road to Quilon joins	$8\frac{2}{3}$	
Vamanapuram	20	P. W. D. camp shed.
Do. river (bridged) ...	$20\frac{1}{3}$	
Kilimanur do. (do.)—Road to Alengode joins...	$24\frac{1}{8}$	
Road from Quilon to Madathoray crosses in $24\frac{1}{2}$ miles...	$28\frac{3}{4}$	
Nellamail	29	
Ayur river (bridged)	$34\frac{1}{2}$	
Roads to Kulattupuzha & Ithikaray joins..	$35\frac{1}{3}$	
Ayur	36	
* Kottarakara—Quilon Shencottah road crosses in 17th mile...	$46\frac{1}{3}$	2nd class T. B. & P.O. 2 miles to Railway Stn.
Yanathymangalom—The Kullada river (bridged) ..	$53\frac{1}{4}$	
*Adur—Road to Shasthancottah joins ...	$57\frac{1}{4}$	2nd Class T. B., Anchal office & Chnthram.
Road to Punalur joins	$58\frac{3}{4}$	
Do. to Kayangulam joins... ...	60	
Pundalum	$64\frac{3}{4}$	
Road to Mavelikara joins	$65\frac{1}{4}$	
Village road to Kaipathur joins ...	$65\frac{1}{4}$	
Pundalum river (bridged)	66	Police station and Anchal office
Road to Puthenkavu joins	$71\frac{7}{8}$	
Chengannur	74	
Road to Puthenkavu ($1\frac{1}{2}$ miles) joins ...	$74\frac{1}{2}$	
Rani river (ferry)	$75\frac{1}{2}$	
Vurraytyaur (do.)	78	
Manimalay river (ferry)	79	
Thiruvellah—Road to Kaviynr joins ...	80	
Lapalam river (bridged)	84	2nd class T. B., Post and Telegraph offices.
*Changanachery—Road to Vazhur joins...	$84\frac{7}{8}$	
Cunnenparar river (bridged) ...	88	
Pallam road joins	94	
Kodimatha river (bridged) ...	$94\frac{7}{8}$	

Main central road—(*continued.*)

* Kottayam	96½	1st class T. B., Post and Telegraph offices.
Road to Peermade joins	97¼	
Kottayam river (bridged)	98¼	
Road to Kodamallur joins	99¼	
Neelamungalam river (bridged) ...	100	
Road to Mannanam Convent joins ...	100⅔	
Road to Athirampuzha market joins ...	103⅝	
Ettumanur—Road to Lalem joins ...	104	Inspection shed.
Road to Vaikam joins	104⅔	
Road to Karupenthoray joins ...	110¼	
Kozhai	111	Inspection shed.
Ellacaud	112	
Kuthattukulam { Road to Poravam / Do. to Ramapuram joins.	120	Branch Post office Inspection shed.
Palacozha—Road to Poravam ...	122	
Do. Road to Thodupuzha ...	123	
Muvattupuzha—river (un-bridged) ferry and jungar Road to Thodupuzha joins.	131	Inspection shed,
Muvattupuzha—road to Kothamungalam joins. Road to Western frontier joins.	132	Sub-Postoffice.
Perumpavur—Road to Kothamangalam joins. Road to Alwaye joins...	143	Inspection shed,
Perumpavur—Road to Kodanad joins Road to Vallam joins .	145	Branch Post office
Thanipuzha Periyar river ferry (un-bridged). Road to Pallipethodu joins.	148	
Angamali—Road to Alwaye joins .	152	Inspection shed. Branch Post office Railway station
Kothakulangara—stream (bridged) ...	153	
Northern frontier—join Cochin road ...	155	

2. Road from Trivandrum (Fort) to Tinnevelly via Aramboly—93 miles.

* Trivandum (Fort)	0	Residency, 1st Class T. B. Post and Telegraph Offices and Anchal office.
Killiar river (bridged)	¾	
Karamanay river (do.)	1⅔	
Road to Tiruvallam joins	2⅛	
Do. Cotoor joins	2⅔	
Do. Vizhinjam joins	6	
Balaramapuram...	8½	
Road to Vizhinjam joins	8½	
Do. Kattacaday joins	8½	
Puvar joins	9	
* Neyyattinkara	11½	2nd Class T. B.
Neyyattinkara Cutcherry road joins ...	11½	
Do. do. do. ...	11¾	
Neyyattinkara	12	British Post Office and Telegraph Office.

Road from Trivandrum (Fort) to Tinnevelly via Aramboly—93 miles.—(*contd.*)

Road to Puvar joins	12$\frac{1}{5}$	
Neyar river (bridged)	13$\frac{1}{5}$	
Road to Ottasagaramangalam joins ...	13$\frac{1}{2}$	
Amaravilay	14	
Road to Anapara Umbalam joins ...	14	
Road to Culathoorchavady joins ...	15	
Oothianculangara	15	
Parassala	18$\frac{2}{3}$	
Road to Kollencode joins	18$\frac{2}{3}$	
Do. Panichamnde do.	18$\frac{3}{4}$	Camp shed.
Kalliakavelay	20	
Kuzhittnra to Alencholay joins ...	22$\frac{5}{8}$	
*Kuzhittura river (bridged) ...	23$\frac{1}{2}$	1st Class T. B.
Tengapattanam road joins	23$\frac{2}{5}$	
Thodoovetty (Martandam) ...	24$\frac{1}{6}$	Telegraph & Post office.
Road to Karingal joins	24$\frac{1}{5}$	
Do. Tirnvattar joins	24$\frac{3}{5}$	
Do. Payanam joins	26$\frac{1}{7}$	
Do. Colachel joins	26$\frac{1}{4}$	
Road to Maycode joins	27$\frac{3}{4}$	
Mulakumud—Road to Colachel joins ...	29$\frac{3}{4}$	
Tiruvancode.—Road to Monday market joins...	30$\frac{1}{2}$	
Thackalay	32	Bh. Post Office.
Do. to Tiruvancode road joins ...	32$\frac{1}{7}$	
Do. to Eraniel and Shorlacode joins	32$\frac{2}{3}$	
*Udayagiri	33$\frac{2}{5}$	2nd Class T. B.
Road to Colachel joins	36$\frac{5}{6}$	
Do. Peruvilay	39$\frac{3}{4}$	
Do. Kottar and Nagercoil town joins.	39$\frac{3}{4}$	
Do. Bhutapandi and Balamore ...	42	
*Nagercoil (Vatasseri)	42$\frac{1}{8}$	1st class T. B. Post and Telegraph office.
Road to Nagercoil town joins ...	42$\frac{1}{3}$	
Pazhayar river (bridged)	42$\frac{2}{5}$	
Road to Thairoor	42$\frac{3}{5}$	
Do. Bhutapandi joins	43$\frac{2}{5}$	
Thairakal (bridged)	43$\frac{2}{5}$	
Road to Tiruppatisaram joins ...	44$\frac{2}{5}$	
Do. Veemanagherry joins ...	44$\frac{2}{5}$	
Nanjenad Puttanar Channel (bridged) ...	44$\frac{3}{4}$	
Road to Shembagaramenputhoor joins ...	45$\frac{1}{5}$	
Do. Eathencode Maddum joins ...	47$\frac{2}{9}$	
Do. Tazhakudy joins	47$\frac{3}{4}$	
Tovala	48	
Aramboly	50$\frac{1}{4}$	
Road to Seethapal joins	50$\frac{1}{5}$	

Road from Trivandrum (Fort, to Tinnevelly via Aramboly—93 miles.—(*contd.*)

Road Kumarapuram joins	50½	
Travancore frontier	53¼	
Panagoody	56	British Territory.
Vulliyur	62	
Nanganery	72	
Palamcottah	90	
Tinnevelly (Railway Station) ...	93	

3. Road from Trivandrum (Fort) to Courtallum, via Shencottah—67½ miles.

* Trivandrum (Fort)	0	Residency, 1st Class T. B. P. &T, Office. Anchal Office
Karakulam river (bridged.) ...	7	
Road to Vattiyoorcavu joins ...	7¼	
Do. Arivikara do.	9	
Do. Cuilinad do.	10¾	
Do. Anapara Umbalam	11	
* Nedumangad	11⅛	2nd Class T. B.
Road to Vembayaconnum joins ...	12	
Do. Panavoor joins	14	
Anaud, Road to Kullar & Ponmudi joins ...	14½	
Do. Vengaramode joins	16	
Do. Aryanad do.	21	
Pallode,—Manoor river (bridged.) ...	21½	Camp shed.
Chittar river (do.) ...	24½	
Road to Quilon joins	30⅝	
Madathoray	31⅔	
Road to Seenakala and Invercauld joins ...	32¼	
Do. Rockwood Estate joins ...	39½	
*Kulattupuzha,—Road to Ayur joins ...	40	2nd Class T. B.
Road to Shendruny and Hereford joins ...	41¾	
Meenmcotty	43	
Parapar river (bridged)	44¾	
Junction with Quilon & Shencottah road.	46¼	
Camp George	47½	
Kulduritty—Coffee Estate Road joins ...	48½	Bh. Post office.
Road to Palaruvi joins	53½	
*Aryankavu	54	2nd Class T. B.
Pulyara—Road to Theckumade joins ...	58½	
Road to Pulankuderruppa joins ...	61½	
Do. Pamblipatnam do. ...	63¾	
*Shencottah	64	2nd Class T. B. & Telegraph office.
Road to Kulattupuzha Chowkey joins ...	64	
Travancore Frontier	65	
Courtallum	67½	British Territory

4. Road from Trivandrum (Fort) to Quilon—45¼ miles.

*Trivandrum (Fort)	0	Residency, 1st class T. B., Post and T. Offices, Anchal Office &c.
Main Central road joins	3⅔	
Oolloor river (bridged)	4⅔	
Kazhakootam	10	
Kaniapuram	11¾	
Thonneknl	12	
Pallypooram	13⅓	P. W. D. Campshed.
Mamem bridge	19⅙	
Attungal Cutcherry, river, (bridged) ...	21	Bh. Post, and Telegraph offices, P. W. D. campshed.
Road to Warkallay joins	26½	
Navaikulam	27¾	
Road to Nadayara joins	30½	
Do. to Warkallay joins	30¾	
Do. to Madathoray } joins ...	31	
Do. to Paravoor 7 miles }		
Kalluvathukalpara	33¼	
Chathanoor	36	Anchal office and chuthram.
Road to Paravoor 6 miles joins ...	36½	
Ithikaray river (bridged) } ...	37¼	
Road to Ayur joins }		
Wadakkakkara }	39¼	
Road to Kundara 7¼ miles } ...		
Road to Eravipuram 1¾ miles joins ...	42¼	
*Quilon	45¼	Residency, Post & Telegraph office, Anchal Office, 1st. class T. Bungalow, Railway Terminus.

5. Road from Nedumangad to Shorlacode—39 miles.

*Nedumangad	0	2nd Class T. B. & Anchal Office.
Kocothamungalam	2	
Road to Vellanad joins	2	
Neduneely stream (bridged) ...	5	
Oolamalacul	5¼	
Aryanad	7	
Road to Palode joins	7¼	
Aryanad,—Karamanay river (ferry) ...	8⅛	
Road from Vellanad joins	8⅝	
Road from Pappanamcode to Cottoor crosses	9⅝	
Parnthipally	9⅞	
Do.	10	Camp shed.
Road from Kattacaday via Veeranacavu joins	12½	
Moonaray,—Neyar river (ferry) ...	12⅞	
Coviloor	20	Camp shed.

Road from Nedumangad to Shorlacode—93 miles (*Contd.*)

Road to Panichamude and Amaravillay joins, Kuzhittura ...	21⅔	
Do. Alencholay joins	28¾	
Culliel,—Kothayar river (ferry) ...	28¾	P. W. D. Camp shed.
Colasagaram—Road from Thoduvetty to Hill side crosses	32⅔	District Hospital, Engineer's Bungalow, Post & Anchal Offices and Mission Dispensary.
Ponmanay Village branch road to Valiattoomugam joins	35¼	
Kaligasem road joins	35¾	
Ponmana,—Paralayar river (causeway)...	36½	Only ferry for passengers.
Shorlacode (joins road to Thadikkarenconum)	39	

6. Road from Anaud to Kullar and thence to Ponmudi—22½ miles.

Anaud (14½ miles Trivandrum to Courtallum road)	15	
Road to Aryanad joins	20	
Vithery	22	P. W. D. Camp shed.
Road to Glen Elg joins	24	
Kullar river (bridged)	27½	P. W. D. Camp shed Bh. Post Office.
Road from Frontier joins	27½	Sanitarium Bungalow.
Ponmudi	37½	

7. Road from Papanamcode (3rd mile main Southern road) to Cottoor—18 miles.

Papanamcode	0
Kolyacode path from 5th mile M. S. road joins...	2
Path from Namam Hill Bungalow Do. ...	2
Soolattoocottah	3
Villappoo	4
Malayingheel road from Cundamancadavu and path from Ooruttambalam joins..	5
Marukil	6
Path from Thachottucavoo joins ...	7
Kolathumail	8
Road from Balaramapuram to Kattacaday joins...	9
Forest Watch Station	9⅛

Road from Papanamcode (3rd mile, main Southern road) to Cottoor,—18 miles—(*Contd*).

Road from Moonaray to Kattacaday, *via* Veeranacavu joins...	$9\frac{1}{8}$	
Kattacaday Market, Police Station and Salt Bankshall...	$9\frac{1}{2}$	
Perumcolam and road from Nedumangad (2nd mile Anapara road) to 12th mile Cottoor road joins	$11\frac{1}{2}$	
Paruthipally	14	
Road from Nedumangad to Shorlacode crosses...	14	
Cottoor	18	

8. Road from Nagercoil to Balamore—$23\frac{2}{3}$ miles.

*Nagercoil Town	0	P. & T. office 1st class T. B , Anchal office.
Vatasseri	$\frac{3}{4}$	
Poothary tank	$1\frac{1}{4}$ / 2	
Road to Culliencad joins	$3\frac{1}{5}$	
Arasyarkal (bridged)	$5\frac{1}{8}$	
Road to Aramboly joins	6	
Tittivila	$6\frac{1}{2}$	
Road to Bhntapandi joins	$6\frac{2}{5}$	
Do. Shorlacode joins	$7\frac{2}{5}$	
Pazhayar river (bridged)	$7\frac{3}{4}$	
Road to Kadukaray joins	$8\frac{1}{9}$	
Algiapandipuram	$8\frac{1}{4}$	
Road to Thovatchy joins	$8\frac{1}{4}$	
*Thadicarenconem—Road to Shorlacode joins	$11\frac{1}{8}$	2nd Class T. B.
Road to Oliver's Estate joins ...	$13\frac{2}{5}$	
Masapetty river (bridged),—Road to Corrimoney Estate joins ...	$16\frac{4}{5}$	
Caligasem river (canseway)... ...	$18\frac{1}{2}$	
Balamore	$23\frac{2}{3}$	
Mnthuculy Vyal	30	By bridle path.

9. Road from Shorlacode to Aramboly—$15\frac{1}{5}$ miles.

Shorlacode	0	
Road to Thirusanencope joins ...	0	
Anartanar head works	$\frac{3}{8}$	
Road to Balamore joins	$3\frac{1}{8}$	2nd Class T. B.
*Thadicarenconem	$3\frac{1}{2}$	
Alagiapandipuram—Follows Road to Nagercoil	$6\frac{1}{2}$	

Road from Shorlacode to Aramboly—15⅓ miles (*contd.*)

Pazhayar river (bridged)	6⅞	
Tittivila	8⅛	
Leaves road to Nagercoil	8⅝	
Arasyar head works	9¼	
Nanjenaud Puttanar head works ...	9½	
Do. to Tiruppatisaram joins ...	9½	
Seethapal	10	
Layum—Road to 46th mile M. S. road joins	12¾	
Aramboly	15⅓	

10. Road from Nagercoil to Cape Comorin—11⅔ miles.

*Nagercoil	0	1st Class T. B., P. & T offices, Anchal office.
Road to Rajakamangalam joins ...	⅕	
Do. Oluganachary joins	⅖	
Do. Parvathyagaram joins ...	¾	
Do. Dhurmapuram joins... ...	⅞	
Do. Parakay joins	1	
Parakay caul (bridged)	1⅔	
Agastisvaram Cutcherry	1⅞	
Suchindram tank ...	1⅞ / 2⅓	
Suchindram—Pazhayar river (bridged) Road to Marungoor joins ...	3⅔	
Road to Anchugramam joins ...	4⅓	
Do. Tamarakulam joins	5	
Do. 47th mile M. S. road joins ...	6⅕	
Kottaram	8¼	
Travancore fortified lines	9⅓	
Road to Panagoody joins	10⅘	
Cape Camorin Residency	11⅔	

11. Road from Nagercoil to Colachel Sea Port—13¾ miles.

*Nagercoil	0	1st Class T. B., Post & T. O., Anchal office.
Leaves main southern road	5¼	
Road to Rajakamangalam joins ...	8¼	
Vulliar (bridged)	8⅓	
Road to Muttum joins	8½	
Eraniel—Road to Thackalay joins ...	8⅔	
Monday market—Roads to Poothucaday and Tiruvancode join ...	10	
Road to Mulakumud joins	13⅕	
*Colachel—Road to Karingal joins ...	13¾	2nd Class T. B., Post & T. offices.
Do. Road to Rajakamangalam joins..	14¾	

12. Road from Kuzhittura (24th mile Southern road) to Tengapattanam—6½ miles.

*Kuzhittura	0	1st Class T. B. Anchal office.
Nalloor Village	5/6	
Road to Cherukey joins	1 3/8	
Villathoray Village	1 3/5	
Kunnathoor Village	1 3/4	
Nattuviley Village	2 4/5	
Mankolam Village	3	
Road to Mincharay joins	3½	
*Road from Monday Market *via* Karingal joins...	4½	
Poothucaday Village	5	Police Station & Anchal office.
Pyncolam Do.	5⅓	
Amasy Do.	6	
Tengapattanam Village	6⅘	Anchal office.
A. V. M. Canal (bridged)	6⅘	

13. Road from Martandam or Thoduvetty (25th mile of Southern road) to Hill side *via* Colasagaram and Myloney—17¼ miles.

Martandam	0	P. and T. O.
Oonnamvileycaday Village	7/8	
Payanam road joins	1	
Trace from Theckurichy joins ...	1⅛	
Attoor Village	2	Mission Dispensary.
Trace from Aramanay joins... ...	2 5/6	
Road from Anayady joins	3¼	
Paralayar river (bridged)	3⅔	
Trace from Kasavapuram joins ...	3⅘	Tiruvattar Village.
Road to Padmanabhapuram, Do. Monday Market and Anayady &c. joins	3⅘	
Tiruvattar Village	3⅘	Post office, Anchal office & P. Station.
Puthencaday Village	4½	
Serupalay village	6	
Road to Maycode joins	6⅞	
Colasagaram Village	7	Timber Depot:, District Hospital, Mission Dispensary, Police Station, Post & Anchal offices and P. W. D. Engineer's Bungalow.
Road from Nedumangad to Shorlacode crosses approach road to Executive Engineer's Bungalow and Engineer's rest-house.	7¼	

Road from Martandam or Toduvetty (25th mile of Southern road) to Hill side *via* Colasagaram and Myloney—17¼ miles— *(Contd.)*

Thoombode Village	8⅕	
Veuloor Do.	8⅙	
Tirunanthikaray Do.	8½	
Kothayar left bank channel—crosses (bridged)	9¼	
Muliyacode Village	9¾	
6ft. Trace from Vannamparray joins ...	10⅔	
Kakaohel Village	11	
Myloney	11¾	
Myloney Market (new site or Kadambamood ...	12½	
Pachipparay—Kothayar Irrigation Project Reservoir Dam & Head Works	13½	Kothayar Dam, Engineer's Bungalow and Village Anchal office.
Road to Keelachattar joins	13⅛	
Hillside	17¼	

14. Road from Colachel to Eraviputhoorcaday (27th mile Southern road) *via* Karingal—8½ miles.

*Colachel	0	2nd Class T. B. and Seaport.
Village road to Kurpumanay joins ...	½	
Branch road of Monday market to Poothucaday road joins	3⅞	
Road from Monday market to Poothucaday joins...	4	
Karingal Market	4 1/16	
Approach road to Engineer camp joins ...	4½	Anchal office and Police station.
Thipparamalay Village	4⅞	
Road to Martandam joins	5½	
Branch road to Martandam joins ...	5⅔	
Palliyady Village	6⅖	
Village road to Tiruvancode joins ...	6½	
Joins 27th mile of main Southern road...	8½	

15. Road from Thackalay (33rd mile, Southern road) to Thadicarenconum *via* Shorlacode—14⅛ miles.

Southern road 33rd mile	0	
Road to Tiruvithancode joins ...	½	
Vulliar crosses (bridged)	⅔	
Padmanabhapuram Fort and Village ...	¾	
Road to Tiruvattar joins	1 1/16	
Muttacand Village	3⅕	

Road from Thackalay (33rd Mile, Southern Road) to Thadicarenconum *via* Shorlacode—14¼ miles *(contd.)*

Cumarapuram Village	$3\frac{4}{5}$	
Road to Perumchelamboo joins ...	$4\frac{1}{2}$	
Road to Elanthaumbalam (28th mile Southern road) ...	$4\frac{1}{6}$	
Road to Colasagaram joins	$4\frac{1}{5}$	
Approach road to Engineer camp joins (Maycode) ..	$4\frac{1}{2}$	
Maycode Aqueduct	$5\frac{3}{5}$	Maycode lake view.
Village road to Therusanencope joins ...	$10\frac{2}{3}$	
Shorlacode Head works and Pazhayar ...	$10\frac{7}{8}$	
Branch road to Alagiapaudipuram ..	$13\frac{2}{3}$	
Approach road to * Thadicarenconum Bungalow joins	$13\frac{7}{8}$	2nd class T. B.
Joins 12th mile of road from Nagercoil to Balamore...	$14\frac{1}{8}$	

16. Road from Monday Market to Poothucaday *via* Karingal—11¼ miles.

Monday market Neyyoor	0	Mission Hospital, Anchal Office and Police station.
Maycode Village	$1\frac{1}{7}$	
Thickenencode Do.	$2\frac{1}{2}$	
Road from Mulakumud to Thickenencode crosses...	$2\frac{1}{6}$	
Branch road to Colachel road joins ...	5	
Do. Karingal market	$5\frac{2}{5}$	
Road to Eraviputhoorcaday and Karingal market joins...	$5\frac{1}{2}$	
Pootaty Village	$5\frac{7}{8}$	
Approach road to Engineer Camp (Karingal)...	$6\frac{1}{8}$	D. P. W. Camp shed.
Paloor Village	$6\frac{1}{2}$	
Mincharay Village	$7\frac{2}{3}$	
Killiyur Do.	$8\frac{3}{4}$	
Road to Cherukey joins	$9\frac{4}{5}$	
Chadayankuly Village	$9\frac{3}{4}$	
Poothucaday Do.	$11\frac{1}{7}$	
Joins 5th mile of Tengapattanam road ...	$11\frac{1}{4}$	

17. Road from Quilon to Shencottah—59¾ miles.

*Quilon	0	Residency, 1st Class T. Bungalow, Post & Telegraph Office, Anchal Office, Railway Terminus &c
Level crossing S. I. R.	$3\frac{4}{5}$	
Road to Karikode Backwater ($\frac{3}{4}$ mile) joins ...	$7\frac{1}{8}$	

Road from Quilon to Shencottah—59¾ miles (*contd*).

Kundara	8	Railway Station.
Kundara Chittumala road (4 miles) joins..	9	
Kundara Village	...	Anchal Office.
Over bridge	10⅜	
Level crossing	11⅝	
Do. do.	12⅜	
Over bridge	12⅝	
Level crossing	13⅝	
Do. do.	15⅛	Railway Station Kottarakara.
Road to Vellianellur river (10 miles) and road to Travellers Bungalôw joins.	15⅝	2nd Class Travellers' Bungalow, Post & Anchal Offices, Chuthram &c.
Road to Kunnathur (7½ miles) joins ...	15⅞	
Main central road crosses in 47th mile ...	16⅝	
Road to Kunnikode Railway station joins.	22⅛	
Punalur Road to Nedungyam and Paper mill road joins ..	27½	
Punalur	27½	Railway Station, Anchal Office, Post Office, 2nd Class T. Bungalow.
Road to Anchal (9 miles) and Punalur Temple road (½ mile) joins ..	28	
Suspension bridge over Kulladay river & Road to Kayangulam joins ...	28	
Edamannur	33	
Road to Edamannur Railway Station ...	34	Chuthram.
Road to Yaroor 9 miles joins ...	34¼	
Ottakal	38⅞	Do.
Road to Trivandrum joins	41½	Railway Station and Post Office.
Thenmala	41½	
Camp George	42⅞	
Kaldoorty river (bridged)	44	
Do. Coffee Estate road joins ...	44¼	
Anachady river (bridged)	48	
Road to Palarnvi joins	48¾	
*Aryankavn	49½	2nd class Travellers Bungalow.
Do. Pass	51¼	
Under bridge S. I. R.	52⅞	
Puliyara Village,—Road to Thekkumoode joins ..	55	Chowkey.
Road to Moolagarachanpara Depot (2 miles) joins	55½	
Pulankudiyeruppu road (¾ mile) joins ...	56½	
Road to Pamblipatnam joins ...	58¾	
*Shencottah	59	2nd class T. Bungalow, Post and Telegraph offices, Railway Station &c.

Road from Quilon to Shencottah—59¾ miles (*contd*).

Road to Kulattupuzha Chowkey 4½ miles joins ...	59¾	
Road to Samburvadagara joins ...	59¾	
Travancore frontier	59¾	3½ miles to Courtallum.

18. Road from Kayangulam to Punalur—35½ miles.

Kayangulam	0	Post Office & Anchal Office.
Road to Mavelikara joins	1⅘	
*Pallikal	4⅓	2nd Class T. B.
Joins road from Shasthancottah ...	7¾	
Joins Main central road	15⅖	
Leaves do. ...	16⅕	
*Adur	18	2nd Class T. B. Post Office and Anchal Office.
Road to Kaipathur joins	19⅓	
Do. Konyur do.	26½	
Kalanjur stream (bridged)	26⅖	
*Pathanapuram	27⅘	2nd Class T. B.
Nedungyam road joins	33⅛	
Shaliakara stream (bridged) ..	33⅖	
*Punalnr junction with Qnilon—Shencottah road...	35½	2nd Class T. B. Post Office, Anchal Office, Chuthram, Railway Station &c.

19. Road from Ayur to Kulattupuzha—16½ miles.

Ayur—(35th mile, Main central road) ...	0	Chnthram.
Anchal	4	
Road to Punalur joins	4⅜	
Yaroor road to Edamannnr joins ...	6½	
*Kulattnpuzha	16½	2nd Class T. B, Anchal Office, Chuthram &c.

20. Road from Pattanapuram to Konyur—11 miles.

*Pattanapuram village	0	2nd Class T. B.
Leaves Kayangulam—Pnnalur road in 26½ miles ...	0	
Kalanjur	3	
Kndalore	4	
Road to Konyur river joins... ...	9¾	Anchal Office.
Road to Rani do.	11	

21. Road from Konyur to Rani—14 miles.

Konyur—leaves road to Pattanapuram	0	Anchal Office.
Kumbala ferry	$3\frac{3}{4}$	
Road to Kozhencherry joins	4	
Mylapurra	6	
Rani river ferry	14	

22. Road from Kumbala to Kozhencherry—10 miles.

Road to Rani joins	0	
Do. to Kaipathur do.	$1\frac{2}{3}$	
Pattanamtitta	2	
Kozhencherry	10	Engineer's camp & Anchal Office.
Rani river crosses	10	

23. Road from Kaipathur to Pattanamtitta—4 miles.

Kaipathur—Koni river ferry ...	...	
Road to Elankolam joins	0	
Omallur Mundagam	$1\frac{3}{4}$	
Road from Kumbala Kozhencherry joins at Pattanamtitta ..	4	

24. Road from Elankolam to Kaipathur—7 miles.

Leaves road from Kayangulam to Punalur in $19\frac{1}{2}$ miles...	0	
Elankolam village	3	
Kaipathur village Koni river ferry and joins Kaipathur Pattanamtitta road	7	

25 Road from Shasthancottah to 8th mile Kayangulam Punalur road—10 miles.

Shasthancottah	0	Engineer's camp & Anchal office.
Road to Adur joins	0	
Do. to Pattakadavu	0	
Poruvazhi	3	
Anayady bridge	5	
Kayengulam to Punalur road joins ...	10	

26. Road from Shasthancottah to Pattakadavu—4 miles.

Shasthancottah	0	Engr's camp shed & Anchal office.
Road to Adur joins	0	
Do. to 8th mile Kayengulam to Punalur road joins...	0	
Pattakadavu landing Ashtamudy lake ...	4	

27. Road from Adur to Shasthancottah—11⅔ miles.

*Adur—leaves main central road		2nd Class T. B
Kadambanad Syrian Church ...	6	
Shasthancottah	11⅔	Engr's camp shed & Anchal office.

28. Road (from Kalluvathukal 14½ miles) from Quilon to Madathora—35¾ miles.

Joins Trivandrum to Quilon road in 31st mile...	0	
Iroor road joins	15	
Kallambalam road joins	17	
Pallikal	18	
Nellamail	24	Engineer's camp shed.
Crosses main central road in 28½ mile ...	24½	
Kadakal	28	
Madathora—Joins Trivandrum to Courtallum (*via* Camp George) road at 31½ mile	35¾	

29. Road from Perumpavur to Alwaye—10 miles.

Perumpavur,—(Main central road, 143rd mile)...	0	Inspection shed, Branch Post office.
Village road to Puthencruz joins ...	⅛	
Alwaye	9⅞	Residency, Railway Station, Sub-Post office.
Do. road to Parur joins ... / Do. road to Edapally joins / Do. Periyar river (ferry unbridged)	10	

30. Road from Muvattupuzha to Western Frontier—16⅛ miles.

Muvattupuzha	0	Sub-Post office, Inspection shed.
Kozhencherry	8	
Village road to Perumpavur joins ...	10	
Puthencruz	11½	Inspection shed.
Mamalay—(Western frontier) ...	16⅛	
Thirupunathoray (Cochin Territory) ...	18	P. & T. office.
*Ernacolam ... Do. ...	24	T. B., Post office, Telegraph office, Railway station.

31. Road from Muvattupuzha to Todupuzha - 12 miles.

Muvattupuzha	0	Inspection shed, Sub-Post office.
Todupuzha river (un-bridged ferry)...	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Vazhakulam	6	
Todupuzha road to Palacozhi joins...	12	Branch Post office.
Karikode—Forest Bungalow ..	13	

32. Road from Ettumanur to Lalem—$10\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Ettumanur,—Main central road, 104th mile ..	0	Inspection shed.
Pulianoor ...	9	Do. Do.
Lalem ...	$10\frac{1}{2}$	

33. Road from Kottayam, *via* Peermade, to the Goodalore frontier, Periakolum, and Ammanaikanoor Railway Station—143 miles.

*Kottayam	0	1st class T. B. & Post, Telegraph, Anchal, offices.
Direct road to Puthupalli ...	$2\frac{1}{4}$	
Cunjecooly canal (bridged) ...	$2\frac{4}{5}$	
Road to Vadavathoor joins ...	$4\frac{1}{8}$	
Iranady bridge	$4\frac{5}{8}$	
Road to Puthupalli joins ...	$5\frac{1}{2}$	
Pambadi ...	9	Inspection shed (under construction).
Road to Changanachery joins ...	$13\frac{2}{3}$	
*Vazhur	17	2nd class T. B.
Kanjirapalli	$22\frac{2}{3}$	Inspection shed.
Road to Koonambagam joins ..	23	
Kanjirapalli river (bridged)... Road to Erattupetta ...	24	Post and Tel. office.
Edakunnam trace joins ...	26	
*Mundakayam	$32\frac{1}{2}$	2nd Class T. B. and Chuthram.
Do. River (bridged) ...	$32\frac{4}{5}$	
*Road to Peruventhanam Village joins...	$37\frac{5}{8}$	Travellers' Bungalow
Bridle path to Peermade joins ...	$41\frac{7}{8}$	
Do. to Araday joins ...	$43\frac{1}{3}$	
Road to Peermade Residency joins...	$44\frac{1}{2}$	Residency.
Cardamom Hills road joins ...	$45\frac{1}{2}$	
Araday	$48\frac{1}{4}$	Post and Telegraph Office.
Araday river (bridged)... ...	$48\frac{3}{8}$	
Pambanaur (bridged)	$50\frac{3}{8}$	

Road from Kottayam, *via* Peermade to the Goodalore frontier, Periakolum, and Ammanaikanoor Railway Station—143 miles (*contd.*)

Glenmary road joins.	51		
*Periyar (ferry)	59¾	2nd Class T. B.	
Chottupura Chowkeyand Chuthram...	66		
*Goodalore Thavalum	68½	Theckadi T. B.	
Kumili (Frontier)	69		
Cumbom	82	British territory	
Periakolum...	115	British territory	
Thavathamputty	123	British territory	
Batlagoondoo	131	British territory	
*Ammanaikanoor	143	British territory	
*Kristnamanaik's tope	120	British territory	*To Pulney Hills turning off at Periakolam.
Kodaikanal (By bridle path) ...	132	British territory	*To Pulney Hills turning off at Periakolam.

34. Road from Changanachery to Vazhur.—19 miles.

*Changanachery	0	2nd Class T. B. P. O. & T. O.
Main central road joins ...	¾	
Road Chettipuzha convent joins ...	2¼	
Do. Puthupalli do. ...	4	
Do. Mallapalli do. ...	6½	
Do. Koonambagam do ...	9	
Do. Pambadi do ...	11½	
Joins Peermade and Kottayam ...	16	
Vazhur	19	

35. High Range Bridle path from Kothamangalom to Munaar—58½ miles.

Kothamangalom	0	Engineer's Bungalow, Inspection shed.
Chellad	3	
Thattacad Periyar river ferry ...	7	Camp shed.
Kuttampuzha—stream (unbridged)...	12	do.
Puyankutty...	18	do.
Tholunada river unbridged, no ferry..	22	
Kunjiar river unbridged ...	26	
Kunjiar	27	Camp shed.
Ooraliar	32	
Nadayar river (unbridged) ...	34	
Anakulam	37	Camp shed.
Pisga	49	Temporary shed.
Munaar Post Office	58	Post & T. Office.
Do. Bungalow	58½	Engineer's Bungalow.
Devikulam Post Office	66	Post & T. Office.

36. Northern Outlet Road 40 miles from Munaar to Chinaar being improved into a cart road.

Munaar	0	Post and Tel. Office, Engineer's Bungalow.
Periavaray Factory (river being bridged) ...	2	
Cannimalay Factory (river being bridged) ...	$3\frac{1}{2}$	
Nymacaud Estate	6	
Do. saddle	8	
Thalayar	12	Post Office.
Vagavaray	14	
Lakkam	16	
Marayur	26	Forest camp shed.
Chinaar river (bridged) ...	40	British frontier.
Manampatti	52	British territory
Udamalpet		D. P. W. shed, Post & Tel. office, Travellers' Bungalow.

37. Road from Munaar to Bodimettu bridle path—21 miles.

Munaar	0	Post and Tel. office, Engineer's Bungalow.
Devikulam Cutcherry	4	District Mag. Court.
Manaly Estate	6	
Devikulam Post. Office	8	Post and Tel. office.
Periakaul	11	
Panniar stream (bridged) ...	13	
Bodimettu	21	Mettu station, T. B. frontier chowkey.
Bodinayakanur	32	Post and Tel. office Travellers' bungalow, K. D. H. P. Company's bungalow, British territory.

38. Backwater Route from Trivandrum to Trichoor and Shoranore *via* Cochin—191 miles.

Trivandrum { Vullacadavoo ...	0	Canal.
Trivandrum { Chakay ...	$1\frac{1}{8}$	Canal.
Veli backwater begins	$3\frac{1}{3}$	Backwater.
Do. ends and Chanankaray Canal begins...	4	Backwater.
Chanankaray Canal ends and Backwater begins ...	11	Canal.
Anjengo Canal begins	15	Backwater.

Backwater Route from Trivandrum to Trichoor and Shoranore *via* Cochin—191 miles *(contd.)*

Crosses Vamanapuram river	16½	Canal.
Canal ends ...	17	
Anjengo Fort	17½	Backwater British Post and Telegraph office.
Colythotum–Warkallay Canal begins.	20½	
Vetoor landing place	22½	P. W.D. camp shed.
No. 1 Tunnel begins	22¾	
Do. ends	23	
Chilakoor landing place and road to Warkallay	23½	British Post office.
No. 2 Tunnel begins	24¼	Canal.
Do. ends	24¾	
Nadayara–Road to Warkallay crosses.	26¼	
Iroor	27½	
Canal ends and Eddava backwater begins...	28	
End of Eddava Backwater, and Paravur Canal begins	31⅛	Backwater.
Paravur	31¾	Canal.
Paravur Canal ends and Backwater begins	32	
Opposite Paravur bar ...	33½	Backwater.
Backwater ends and Quilon Canal begins	35¾	Canal.
Quilon small bridge	38¼	Canal.
Do. big do.	39½	*1st Class T. B.
*Quilon Canal ends, backwater begins	39¾	Post & Telegraph offices
Quilon Residency	40	Back water.
Tevalli Palace	40¼	
Opposite Neendacurray bar	44½	
Backwater ends and Chowray Canal begins	45½	Canal.
Chowray Bridge ...	46¼	
Ponmana Canal ends and Backwater begins	50	
Clanpanay ...	56½	
*Ayiramtengu	58	Backwater, 2nd Class T. B.
Opposite Kayangulam bar	60	
Backwater ends and river begins	67¾	Natural stream.
Trikunnapuzha ...	68¾	
Thottapully cherra and lock	73½	2nd Class T. B. Canal.
River ends and Karumadi canal begins	77	
*Karumadi	78	
Canal ends and river begins	79	

Backwater Route from Trivandrum to Trichoor and Shoranore *via* Cochin—191 miles (*contd.*)

Branch canal to Alleppey turns off...	85½	River.
River ends and Vembanad Backwater begins..	87¼	River.
*Alleppey	89	1st Class T. B. Post & Telegraph office.
Shertallay	105	Post office.
Vaikam	107	Do. & Inspection shed.
Arukutti	116	
Ernacolam (Cochin)	124	Travellers' Bungalow P. & T. Office.
Cochin (British)	125	Do. Do.
Chackaraycadavoo, Branch Canal to Parur joins...	140	Travancore. P. & T. office, Inspection shed.
Parur	141	Travancore. P. & T. office, Inspection shed.
Karurupadana	154	Cochin.
Trichoor	171	Cochin.
Shoranore Railway station ...	191	Road British Territory

British Indian Steam Navigation Company, (Ld).

Rates of passage from Quilon.

Ports.	Distance in miles.	Freight per ton.	Passage. Cabin.	Passage. Deck.
Alleppey	44	... ...	15	3
Cochin	77	...	30	5
Narakkal	142			
Beypore	222	...	38	8
Calicut	233			
Tellicherry	272	...	49	10
Cannanore	285			
Mangalore	362	...	60	12
Carwar	494	...	68	13
Goa	512	...	73	13
Vingorla	570	... Agents.	79	13
Rutnagherry	646	..	83	13
Bombay	769	...	90	13
Tuticorin	105	.. ...	19	4
Colombo	255	... ...	34	7
Galle	324	... ...	45	9
Nagapattam	764	... ...	68	14
Cuddalore	822	...	75	15
Pondicherry	839			
Madras	918	... ...	83	17
Yaperpollium	1112	...	113	22
Masulipatam	1192	..		
Coconada	1292	... ...	120	24
Vizagapatam	1266	...	128	25
Bimlipatam	1383	..		
Calingapatam and Barwha ...	1429	... ...	133	27
Gopalpore	1495	..	135	28
Ganjam	1510	...		
Pooree	1561	.. ..	137	29
False Point	1621	... ...	142	29
Calcutta	1837	... ...	148	31
London 1st class	...	... ...	634	...
Do. 2nd class	...	... ...	392	...

The Company's Steamers call during the season, when inducement offers. In the South West Monsoon, the steamers call off the Port to give opportunity of landing and embarking passengers and cargo, should the surf admit of boats putting off. Passengers and cargo booked through to London and intermediate ports.

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Europeans and Americans, residing in Travancore, are expected *in like manner* to obtain the sanction of the Sircar in every instance of purchasing or otherwise acquiring landed property.

European and American residents in Travancore.

Acworth, Granville L., The Hon'ble Mr., Planter, Peermade.
Adams, A. D., Agent, Messrs. Parry & Co., Trivandrum.
Allan, Rev. A. L., Nagercoil.
Alphonsus, Rev. Fr. Mary, D. C. M. A., Angamali.
Alphonsus, D. C. M. A. Professor of St. Teresios Seminary, Quilon.
Alexander, Rev. Fr., D. C. M. A, Tangacherry.
Amatus, Rev. Fr., D. C., Trivandrum.
Andrew, J., I. C. S., British Resident in Travancore and Cochin.
Angelus, Rev. Fr., D. C., Alwaye.
Antoninus, Rev. Fr., D. C. M. A., Mulagumud.
Arnold, Rev. Fr., D. C., Trivandrum.
Askwith, Rev. F. N., M. A., Principal, C. M. S. College, Kottayam.
Baker Miss. A., Kottayam.
Baker, Miss. E., Kottayam.
Baker, G. A., Planter, Kottayam.
Barrow, O. S., Assistant Engineer, Kothayar Sub-Division.
Bastow, A. H., M. A., M. C. E., Executive Engineer, Trivandrum.
Bell, Carlisle, Planter, Devicolam.
Bellerby, Rev. E., M. A., Buchanan Institution, Kottayam.
Bensley, O. H., B. A., Superintendent of Police, Travancore.
Bentall, W. C., L. R. C. P., S. E., Neyyoor.
Benziger, Right Rev. Dr. Aloysius, O. D. C., Co-adjutor, Bishop of Quilon.
Bernardine, Rev. Fr., D. C. M. A., Karangadu.
Bernard, The Most Rev. Dr., of Jesus, O. D. C., Archbishop of Verapoly
Bewley, G. E., Surianallee, Devicolam.
Bishop, A. W., Ph. D., Professor of Science, H. H. the Maha-Rajah's College, Trivandrum.
Bissett, F., Planter, Peermade.
Blanchard, Miss., Zenana Mission, L. M. S., Nagercoil.
Blandford, Miss A. M., Superintendent, Fort Girls' School.

Blowers, A. R. (Lt. Col. Sukh Singh), Salvation Army, Nagercoil.
Bonaventura, Rev. Fr., of St. Francis, D. C. M. A., Chengalam.
Bond, C. H., Executive Engineer, Quilon-Tinnevelly Extension, Punalore.
Bonifacius, Rev. Fr., of S. H. of Mary, D. C. M. A., Rector of the Seminary, Puthenpally.
Booth, Rev., J., M. A., Missionary, Kottayam.
Bourdillon, T. F., F. L. S., Conservator of Forests.
Bradbridge, P. E., Messrs. Darragh Smail & Co., Alleppey.
Brander, C., Planter, Munaar, Devicolam.
Bridgeman, J. M., Devicolam.
Bruce, W. L., Agent, Messrs. Andrew & Co., Alleppey.
Bruno, Br., D. C., Trivandrum.
Buchanan, P. R., General Manager, K. D. H. P. Co., Ltd., Munaar, Devicolam.
Buckel, W. S., G. B. V. C., Veterinary Surgeon, His Highness the Maha Rajah's Body Guard and Royal Stables, Trivandrum.
Caley, The Venerable Archdeacon, J. Mavelikara.
Cameron, D. G., Agent, Scottish Indian Company, B. I. S. N. Company and Standard Life Assurance Company, Quilon.
Cameron, D., Agent, Messrs. Parry & Co., Colachel.
Carless, J., Munaar, Devicolam.
Carter, J. T., General Manager, Darragh's Spinning Mill, Quilon
Cartner, James, Planter, Thiruvattar.
Chisholm, E. C., Quilon.
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Cole, R. W., Planter, Devicolam.
Cole, W., Planter, Devicolam.
Cook, J., Planter, Shencotta.
Corry, C. H., Munaar, Devicolam.
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Cox, W. H., Oliver's Estate, Nagercoil.
Cox, W. A., Oliver's Estate, Nagercoil.
Cox, A. J. Miss, Oliver's Estate, Nagercoil.
Cox, Miss., Trivandrum.
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Damascene, Revd. Fr., D. C. M. A., Neyattinkara.
Davy Danvers, G. H., Planter, Talliar, Devicolam.
Davey, G. H., Messrs. Darragh Smail & Co., Alleppey.
Dawson, Major F. W., Commandant, Nayar Brigade, Trivandrum.
Deane, H. D., Peermade.
Denis, The Revd. Fr., Manager of St. Joseph's High School, Trivandrum.
Dixon, A. W., Yellapatti.
Dixon, J. W., Munaar, Devicolam.
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Duthie, Rev. J., Nagercoil.

Duthie, J. A., M. A., Superintendent, Central Jail (on leave).
Edmonds, Revd. J. W., Quilon.
Elias, Rev. Fr., of St. Joseph, D. C. M. A., Cranganore.
Elias, Very Rev. Fr., Missionary, Vicar Provincial, Kottar.
Emlyn, Rev. Jas., Christian Catholic Missionary, Martandam.
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Ephrem, Rev. Fr., D. C., Mulakumudu.
Eugene Verleure, Rev. Fr., M. A., Mulakumudu.
Evans, N. W., Tile Works, Quilon.
Everard, R., C. E., Assistant Engineer, Trivandrum.
Ewart, E. M., Colachel.
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Fenning, Capt. W. M., Asst. Resident in Travancore & Cochin.
Fenton, R. D., Planter.
Ferdinand, Right Rev. Dr., of St. Maria, O. D. C., Bishop of Quilon.
Ferguson, A. J., Ag. Superintendent, Central Jail, Trivandrum.
Forbes, T. C., Planter, Munaar, Devicolam.
Foster, A. T., Rev. L. M. S., Parassala, Martandam.
Fraser, James, Planter, Ashamboo ; Chairman, Planters' Association.
French, James, Munaar, Devicolam.
Fullerton, A., Munaar, Devicolam.
Farquharson H. Agent, Messrs Parry & Co , Nagercoil
Gaspar, Rev. Fr., of Regina Virginum, D. C. M. A., Professor, Verapoly.
Gereon, Rev. Fr., Professor of Philosophy, Puttenpally.
Gil Vaz, Rev., J. S. J., Seminary, Alleppey, Rector of the Seminary.
Goldie, R. H., Planter, Peermade.
Goodall, H , Assistant, Darragh Smail & Co., Alleppey.
Graham, W., Planter, Peermade.
Green, Miss, Medical Mission, Neyoor, (Ag.)
Grotten, E., Planter, Shencottah.
Gwynne, J. A., Munaar, Devicolam.
Hacker, I. H., Revd., Missionary, L. M. S., Neyoor.
Haeberle, C., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Quilon.
Hancock, C. E., Munaar, Devicolam.
Harley, Robert, Munaar, Devicolam.
Hedger, R., Planter, Devicolam.
Hill, A. B., Munaar, Devicolam.
Hodges, The Rt. Rev. Dr. E. Noel, Bishop of Travancore and Cochin, (on furlough).
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Howlett, E. R., Planter, Munaar, Devicolam.
Hunt, F. J. R. V., Barrister-at-Law, Puisne Judge, High Court, Trivandrum.

Hunt, C. B. H., Planter, Devicolam.
Hutchinson, R., Yellapatty, Devicolam.
Imray, R. S., Planter, Peermade.
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John, A. W., Planter, Devicolam.
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Keir, P. W., Planter, Hereford Estate, Shencottah.
Kemlo, Wm., B. Sc., Engineer, Munaar, Devicolam.
Kemlo, G., Planter, Devicolam.
Kerr, G. L., Dr., Munaar, Devicolam.
Kirkpatrick, T., Agent, Bank of Madras, Alleppey.
Knight, H. M., Manager, Travancore Tea Estates Company, Peermade.
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Knight, L. G., Asst., Cameron and Co., Quilon.
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Lysaght, E. M. L., Executive Engineer, Kottayam Division.
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Mackinnon, N., Agent, Andrew & Co., Alleppey.
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Martin, W. D., Munaar, Devicolam.
Mathews, T., Plumbago mines, Nedumangad.
McArthur, D., Planter, Peermade.
McIntosh, D., Kanniamallai, Devicolam.
McLauchlan, G. M., Ashamboo.
Miller, R. T., Planter, Kulattupuzha. (Europe).
Milne, W. O., Planter, Munaar, Devicolam.
Milne, A. B., Munaar, Cardamom Hills, Devicolam.
Minchin, H. A., A. M. I. C. E., Executive Engineer, Kothayar Project Works.

Mitchell, A. Crichton, D. SC., F. R. S. E., Principal, His Highness the Maha Rajah's High School and College, Trivandrum.
Munro, Mrs., Peermade.
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Perkins, H. C., M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P., Medical Officer, Nayar Brigade.
Phillippe, Rev. Fr., O. D. C., Trivandrum.
Piggott, J. E. G., Peermade.
Pinches, H. L., Planter, Munaar, Devicolam.
Polycarp of Mary Joseph, Rev. Fr., Vicar of Tueth, Quilon.
Porteous, A., Munaar, Devicolam.
Pothecary, Staff-Captain, Salvation Army, Nagercoil.
Potter, W., Munaar, Devicolam.
Pottie, W., Engineer, Munaar, Devicolam.
Pottie, W., Planter, Devicolam.
Pratt, S., Merchant.
Prince, I. H., Head Sircar Vakil, Trivandrum.
Prosper, Rev. Fr., D. C. M. A., Tangacherry.
Quartley, H. R., Planter, Munaar, Devicolam.
Reid, D., Railway Contractor, Punalore.
Ried, W. D., Lieut. Commanding 2nd Battalion Nayar Brigade, Trivandrum.
Richardson, J. A., Planter, Munaar, Devicolam.
Richardson, F. G., Planter.
Richards, W. J., Rev. D. D., C. M. S., Alleppey.
Robertson, S. L., Munaar, Devicolam.
Rombant, Rev. Fr., of St. Elias, D. C. M. A., Vicar-General, Châttiâtte.
Romilly, Rev. C. E. R., M. A., Alwaye.
Rosenberg, Baron, J. Von., Planter, Devicolam.
Ross, R., Planter, Ponmudi.
Sealy, J. S., Superintendent and District Magistrate of the Cardamom Hills, Devicolam.
Sebastian, Revd. F. S., S. J., Peermade.
Smail, H., Partner, Darragh Smail & Co. (America.)
Smith, C. A., Chief Engineer, Trivandrum.
Sneyd, Miss. Catherine, Booth Hospital, Nagercoil.
Staley, G, H Sergeant Major & Drill Instructor, Nayar Brigade.
Stephens, E. S., Planter, Peermade.
Stephen, Reo., Kottayam.

Stewart, J., Tea Planter, Tenkasi. (Europe).
Stewart, G., Munaar, Devicolam.
Stuart, J. A., Munaar, Yellapatti.
Swayne, J. C., Munaar, Devicolam.
Thomson, Mrs. A. M., Baylis, Zenana Mission, Neyoor, (Gone to England.)
Thorp, R. F., Engineer, Munaar, Devicolam.
Towgood, W., Planter, Talliar, Devicolam.
Turnbull, Lutchmie Estate, Devicolam.
Turnbull, J., Engineer, Munaar, Devicolam.
Turnbull, A. J., Planter, Devicolam.
Turner, P. E., Dr., Catherine Booth Hospital, Nagercoil.
Ubaldo, Mary, Rev. Fr., Missionary, Kottar.
Val Mardon, Planter.
Valentine, J. S., Planter, Ponmudi, Trivandrum.
Vernede, A. W. L., Commercial Agent, Alleppey.
Vincente, M. Adjutant, Salvation Army, Nagercoil.
Wilbraham, The Hon'ble V. B., Peermade.
Wilkins, C., Periakanal, Devicolam.
Williams, E. E., Talliar, Devicolam.
Wills, H. T., M. A., B. SC., Missionary, L. M. S.. Trivandrum.
Williams, Miss, S. B., M. A, Lady Principal, His Highness the Maha Rajah's College for Girls, Trivandrum.
Wilmer, E., Engineer, Darragh's Mill, Quilon.
Wright, A. J., Planter, Munaar, Devicolam.
Yardley, Miss, L. M., L. R. C. P. E., L. R. C. S. E., & L. F. P. S. G., Lady Doctor, Trivandrum.
Yates, A., Munaar, Devicolam.

List of Officers of the State, drawing salaries of Rs. 150 and above.

MADHAVA RAO, V. P., B. A., C. I. E., Dewan of Travancore, Trivandrum.

Abraham, P. K., Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Kanjirapally.
Aiyadora Aiyar, S., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, Vaikom.
Aiyappan Pillay, K., B. A., Sarvadikariakar, The Palace, Trivandrum.
Aiyappan Pillay, P., B. A., Secretary to Government, Educational Department, Trivandrum.
Ananda Row, N., B. A., District and Sessions Judge, Alleppey.
Ananda Row, R., B. A., B. L., Professor, Law College, Trivandrum.
Anandanarayana Aiyar, K., B. A., B. L., Tahsildar, Karungapally.
Anandanarayana Aiyar, V., C. E., Maramath Supervisor, Nagercoil.
Anandarama Aiyar, Fouzdari Commissioner, The Palace, Trivandrum.
Anandaraman Pillay, S., Tahsildar, Tovala.
Armukom Pillay, P., B. A., Tahsildar, Alengad.
Barrow, O. S. Assistant Engineer, Pechipara.
Bastow, A. H., M. A., M. C. E., Executive Engineer, Trivandrum.
Bensley, O. H., B. A., Superintendent of Police, Trivandrum.
Bishop, A. W., Ph. D., Professor, Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
Bourdillon, T. F., F. L. S., Conservator of Forests, Quilon.
Buckel, W. S., Veterinary Surgeon, Nair-Brigade, Trivandrum.
Buthalingom Aiyar, P. N., B. A., B. L., Additional District Munsiff, Trivandrum.
Chempakaraman Pillay, R., Melaluthu, Land Revenue Section, Trivandrum.
Cheriyan, P., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, Quilon.
Dawson, Major, F. W., I. A. Commandant Nair-Brigade, Trivandrum.
Duthie, J. A., M. A., Superintendent, Central Jail, Trivandrum. (on furlough)
Eapen, J., B. A., B. L., District and Sessions Judge, Nagercoil.
Eippa, K. N., B. A., 1st Class Magistrate, Peermade, and Assistant to the Superintendent, Cardamom Hills.
Easwara Pillay, R., B. A., Head Master, High School Parur (Acting Inspector of schools, Northern Range.
Everard, R., C. E. Assistant Engineer, Trivandrum.
Ferguson, A. J., Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kottayam, (Acting Superintendent, Central Jail, Trivandrum.)
Fernandez, F. P., Asst. Surgeon, Lunatic Asylum, Trivandrum.
Freeman, J., Supervisor, P. W. D., Pechipara.
George, P. M., L. M. & S., Asst. Surgeon, Changanacherry.
Gilmore, G. T., Medical Store Keeper, Trivandrum.
Gomez, J. L., Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Kottayam.
Govinda Pillay, A., B. A., B. L., Puisne Judge, High Court, Trivandrum.
Govinda Pillay, C., B. A., B. L., Tahsildar, Kottayam.
Govinda Pillay, N., Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Trivandrum.
Haeberle, C., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Konni Division.
Harihara Aiyar, S., B. A., Tahsildar, Kunnattunad.
Hart, F. E., Sheristadar, High Court, Trivandrum.
Hodgson, L. C., M. A., Professor, Maharajah's College, Trivandrum.
Hoogewerf, H., Special 1st Class Inspector of Police, (Ag. Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kottayam.)
Hunt, F. J. R. V., Bar-at-law, Puisne Judge, High Court and Principal, Law College, Trivandrum.
Jacob, F. J., C. E., Executive Engineer, Quilon.
Jacob, K., B. A., B. L., Asst. to the Chief Secretary to Govt., Trivandrum.
James, Lieut. Col., R., I. M. S., Durbar Physician, Trivandrum.
John, E. J., B. A., B. L., Lecturer, Law College, Trivandrum.
Joseph, K. C., B. A. District Munsiff, Muvattupuzha.
Kalliyanarama Aiyar, S., District Munsiff, Kottayam.
Keshava Aiyar, S, B. A., B. L., Tahsildar, Agasteeswaram.
Keshava Pillay, V. I., M. A., Dewan Peishcar, Quilon.

Keshava Row, B., L. M. & S., Ag. Health Officer, Trivandrum.
Kochukrishna Marar, K., B. A., B. L., Lecturer, Law College, Trivandrum.
Krishna Aiyar, M., Tahsildar, Tiruvella.
Krishna Aiyangar, A., B. A., District Munsiff, Padmanabhapuram.
Krishna Aiyangar, N., B. A., B. L., Asst. Settlement Peishcar, Party No. V.
Krishna Moorti Aiyar, S., M. B., C. M., Sanitary Commissioner, Trivandrum.
Krishna Pillay, C., B. A., Inspector of Schools, Northern Range, Kottayam.
Krishna Pillay, M., B. A., District & Sessions Judge, Parur.
Krishna Row, G. N., Supt., Survey Department, Trivandrum.
Krishna Row, M. R., Director of Registration, Trivandrum.
Krishnaswamy Aiyar, N., B. A., Asst. Professor, Maharajah's College, Trivandrum.
Krishnaswamy Aiyar, R., B. A., Do. Do.
Krishnaswamy Sastri, S. V., Supt. Central Account and Audit Office, Trivandrum.
Kunjunni Menon, K., B. A., B. L., Second Judge, Dt. Court, Trivandrum.
Kuryan, John, B. A., B. C. E., M. E., Asst. Engineer, Trivandrum.
Kuttalalingom Pillay, T. S., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, Sheriallay.
LaBouchardiere, John, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Alwaye.
LaBouchardiere, M., M. A., Professor, Maharajah's College, Trivandrum.
Lekshmanan, Peter N., B. A., M. B., C. M., D. P. H., M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P., Surgeon, Quilon.
Lepper, R. S., M. A., LL. B., Professor, Maharajah's College, Trivandrum.
Loch, Lieut. J. C., I. A., Commandant, 1st Battalion, Nair Brigade, Trivandrum.
Lysaught, Lonfield, E. M., Executive Engineer, Kottayam.
Maclean, W. H., Supervisor, P. W. D. Attingal.
Madhavan Pillay, K., L. M. & S., Asst. Surgeon, Trivandrum.
Madhavan Pillay, N., B. A., B. L., Dt. Munsiff, Kulithuray.
Mahadeva Aiyar, R., B. A., Under Secretary to the Dewan, Trivandrum.
Manuel, A., L. M. & S., District Sanitary Officer, Kottayam.
Marthanda Pillay, O., Sirkar Vakeel, Nagercoil.
Matcher, J. A., Director, Nayar Brigade Band, Trivandrum.
Mathew, P., B. A., District Munsiff, Alleppey.
Minchin, H. A., A. M. I. C. E., Executive Engineer, Pechippara.
Mitchell, A. C., D. Sc., F. R. S. E., Principal, Maharajah's College, Trivandrum.
Moothukaruppa Pillay, P. S., Officer in Charge, Central Account and Audit Office, Trivandrum.
Muthunayagom Pillay, A. M., B. A., B. L., Asst. Head Sirkar Vakeel, Trivandrum.
Nagamiah, V., B. A., F. R. H. S., Dewan Peishcar, Special Duty, Trivandrum.
Nageswara Aiyar, B. A., B. C. E., Maramuth Sheristadar, Trivandrum.
Nanaswami Row, R. Private Secretary to the Dewan, Trivandrum.
Natesa Aiyar. K. V., B. A., B. E., C. E., Assistant Engineer, Nagercoil.
Narayana Aiyer, K., B. A. Superintendent, School of Arts, Trivandrum.
Narayana Menon, K., B. A., B. L., District and Sessions Judge, Quilon.
Narayana Pillay, M. C., B. A., Tahsildar, Chengannoor.
Narayana Row, N. G., B. A., B. L., Itinerant Munsiff, Kuzhithuray.
Narayanaswami Iyer, B. S., B. A., Superintendent, Agricultural Demonstration Farm, Trivandrum.
Narayanan Thampi, K., District Munsiff, Chirayinkeel.
Narayanan Unnithan, V. K., A. C. E., Assistant Engineer on special duty, Trivandrum.
Neelacanda Pillay, M., Assistant Surgeon, Trivandrum.
Padmanabha Aiyar, G., Supervisor P. W. D. Pechipara.
Padmanabha Aiyar, S., M. A., Puisne Judge, High Court, Trivandrum.
Padmanabha Aiyar, S., B. A., Tutor, Maharajah's College, Trivandrum.
Padmanabha Pillay, E., Tahsildar, Mavelicaray.
Padmanabhan Thampi, K., B. A., B. L., Tahsildar, Neyyattinkarry.
Padmanabha Row, T., Peravagay Sheristadar, Trivandrum.
Palpu Pillay, M., B. A., Tahsildar, Kalkulam.
Palpu Pillay, T., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, Nagercoil.
Paramu Pillay, K., M. A., Head Master, High School, Quilon,

Perkins, A. C., M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P., Medical Officer, Nayar Brigade, Trivandrum.
Ponnambalam Pillay, T., M. R. A. S., Assistant Superintendent of Police, Quilon.
Poonen, E., B. A., M. D., M. ch., Surgeon, General Hospital, Trivandrum.
Prince, I. H., Head Sirkar Vakeel, Trivandrum.
Raghavachariar, C., B. A. Tahsildar, Trivandrum.
Raja Raja Varma, A. R., M. A., M. R. A. S., Superintendent of Vernacular Studies, Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
Raja Raja Varma, M., M. A., Inspector of Schools, Central Range Quilon.
Rajarama Row, N., B. A., Assistant to the Dewan Peishkar, and 1st Class Magistrate, Quilon.
Rajarama Row, T., B. A., Settlement Dewan Peishcar, Trivandrum.
Rajaratna Naicker, C., B. A., Tahsildar, Parur.
Rama Aiyer, K. S., B. A., B. L., Itinerant Munsiff, Tiruvella.
Ramier, A., B. A., B. L., Assistant to the Dewan Peishkar, and 1st Class Magistrate Trivandrum.
Raman Pillay, C. V., B. A. Superintendent, Government Press, Trivandrum.
Raman Pillay, N., B. A., Preventive Superintendent, and 1st Class Magistrate Arookutty.
Raman Pillay, N., B. A., Assistant Melaluthu, Central Account and Audit Office, Trivandrum.
Rama Row, S., Deputy Peishcar, Salt Revenue, Nagercoil.
Ramachandra Aiyar, N., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, Tiruvella
Ramachandra Row, M. K., B. A., B. L., District and Sessions Judge, Trivandrum.
Ramakrishna Aiyar, P., B. A., Deputy Peishkar, Trivandrum.
Ramaswamy Aiyar, A., Assistant Settlement Peishkar, Party No. III.
Ramaswamy Aiyar, K., B. A., B. L., Tahsildar, Quilon.
Ramaswamy Aiyar, P., B. A., Inspector of Schools Southern Range.
Ramaswamy Aiyar, S., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, Kottarakara.
Ramaswamy Sastri, S., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, Haripad.
Ramasubba Aiyar, H., B. A., 2nd Judge, District Court, Alleppey.
Reghunatha Aiyar, K., B. A., Head Master, High School, Trivandrum.
Ried, Lieutenant, I. A., Comandant 2nd Battalion, Nayar Brigade, Trivandrum.
Renga Aiyangar, S., B. A., Assistant to the Chief Secretary to Government, Trivandrum.
Renga Aiyangar, V., Deputy Settlement Peishkar, Party No. II.
Renganatha Aiyar, R., B. A., B. L., Assistant to the Dewan Peishcar, and 1st Class Magistrate, Padmanabhapuram.
Rengaswamy Aiyangar, K. R., A. C. E., B. C. E., Assistant Engineer, Muvattupuzha.
Rengaswamy Aiyangar, K. V., M. A., Assistant Professor, Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
Retnam Aiyar, T. R., Assistant Chief Auditor, Chief Engineer's Office, Trivandrum.
Sankara Menon, K. P., B. A., B. L., Dewan Peishcar, Kottayam.
Sankara Pillay, G., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, Neyyatinkaray.
Sankara Pillay, K. District Munsiff, Trivandrum.
Sankara Pillay, S. B. A., Assistant to the Dewan Peishcar, and 1st Class Magistrate, Kottayam.
Sankaran Thampi, T., Manager, The Palace, Trivandrum.
Sealy, J. S., Superintendent and District Magistrate, Cardamom Hills.
Sesha Aiyangar, P., B. A., B. L., Tahsildar, Kottarakaray.
Sitarama Aiyar, S., B. A. District Munsiff, Parur.
Sivaramakrishna Aiyar, V., Assistant Settlement Peishcar, Party No. I.
Smith, A. P., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Trivandrum.
Smith, C. A., M. I. C. E., Chief Engineer, Trivandrum.
Souriperumall Pillay, Assistant Settlement Peishcar, Party No. IV.
Srinivasa Aiyar, S., B. A., Head Master, High School, Kottar,
Staley, Serjeant-Major G. Drill Instructor, Nayar Brigade, Trivandum.
Subramanya Aiyar, G. V., A. C. E., B. C. E., Sub Engineer, Peermade.

Subramanya Aiyar, K., B. A., Tahsildar, Ettumanoor.
Subramanya Aiyar, K. S., B. A., Tahsildar, Shertalay.
Subramanya Aiyar, N., M. A., M. B., C. M., Dewan Peishcar, Southern Division.
Subramanya Aiyar, P., Assistant Engineer, Mavelikaray.
Subramanya Pillay, M., B. A., Treasurer, Huzur, Trivandrum.
Subramanya Sastri, S., M. A., Lecturer, Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
Subroyer, E. R., B. A., B. C. E. Financial Adviser, Trivandrum.
Swyny, S. R., Assistant Superintendent of Police, Trivandrum, and Padmanabhapuram.
Thanu Pillay, K., B. A., B. E., C. E., Sub Engineer, Kottayam.
Thiraviam Pillay, S., Auchal Superintendent, Trivandrum.
Vallinayagam Pillay, P. C., Registrar, High Court, Trivandrum.
Varkki, P. M., Assistant to the Commercial Agent, and 1st Class Magistrate, Alleppey.
Varughese, P. J., B. A., B. L. District Munsiff, Krishnapuram.
Veigas, E. C. D'., Sirkar Vakeel, Parur.
Veloo Pillay, E., Assistant Surgeon, Thakalay.
Veucobachriar, C., Dewan Bahadur, Chief Justice, High Court, Trivandrum.
Venkata Row, K., Assistant Secretary to the Dewan, Trivandrum.
Venkatarama Dikshitar, R., B. A., B. E., M. E., Assistant Superintendent, Survey Department, Trivandrum.
Venkatarama Naidu, S., L. M. & S., Assistant Surgeon, Alleppey.
Venkateswara Aiyar, K., B. A., L. T., Head Master, Normal School Trivandrum.
Venkateswara Aiyar, V., B. A., Deputy Settlement Peishcar, Trivandrum.
Venugopala Aiyar, T. S., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Quilon.
Vernede, A. W. L., Commercial Agent, Alleppey.
Vieyra, A. J., B. A., Chief Secretary to Government, Trivandrum.
Viraraghava Aiyangar, R., B. A., B. L., Professor, Law College, Trivandrum.
Viraraghavachariar, S. T., B. A., B. L., Sirkar Vakeel, Trivandrum.
Vikuntam Aiyar, S. E. B. A., B. C. E., Executive Engineer, Nagercoil.
Watts, A. C., Assistant Conservator of Forests, Malayatur.
Watts, Miss D. H., B. A., First Assistant, Maharaja's College for Girls, Trivandrum.
Williams, Miss S. B., M. A., Principal, do. do. do.
Yardley, Miss L. M., L. R. C. P. & S., Surgeon, Woman and Children's Hospital, Trivandrum.

TRADE LIST.

ALLEPPEY.

Names of Mercantile Firms.	Names of Resident partners or owners.	Names of Agents.
Darragh Smail & Co. ...	G. H. Davey. Partner ...	P. E. Bradbridge. W. T. Anderson, R. A. Mc'Intosh, E. J. Smith, *Assistants.*
Arnold Chenny & Co. ...	... ...	T. Mackinlay.
Andrew & Co. ...	... ...	W. L. Bruce.
P. John & Sons ...	P. John	
Hajee Mahomed Hajee Jacob...	Jacob Hajee Dawood ...	
Hajee Esmail Hajee Essa.	Hajee Esmail Hajee Essa.	
Abdullah Hajee Jackria...	Abdullah Hajee Jackria...	
Adam Jaffer Mahomed Oosman ..	Adam Jaffer Mahomed Oosman...	
Samjee Padamsee ...	... ...	Ghella Ryesee
Dharsey Ketsey & Co. ...	.. ..	
Rethansee Asari & Co. ...	Seevjee Gangadar ...	
Muthrandass Luddah ...	Muthrandas Luddah ...	
Krishnadass Jadowjee ...	Krishnadass Jadowjee ...	
Lakmichanad Theijsee&Co	Laknichant Theijsee ..	
Ruthensee Govindjee ...	Ruthensee Govindjee ...	
Jadowjee Ragowjee ...	Jadowjee Ragowjee ...	
Panachantha Padamsee ..	... ...	Moorjee Luddah.
Tursee Triconjee ...	Tursee Triconjee ...	
Maljee Kesowjee ...	Maljee Kesowjee ...	
Moothooswamy Pillay and Sons...	M. Appavoo Pillay ...	
M. Chinnappa Pillay & Co.	M. Chinnappa Pillay ...	
M. K. Govindan & Co. ...	K. Govindan ...	
Lonen Avusep ..	Lonen Avusep ...	
Thengoomoodan Vareed...	Thengoomoodan Vareed...	
Kuppan Pillay ...	Kuppan Pillay ...	
R. Vittal Shenoy ...	R. Vittal Shenoy ...	
Haroon Tyib ...	Haroon Tyib ...	
Assunkutty Abdurman ...	Assunkutty Abdurman ...	
Ally Mahomad ...	Ally Mahomad .	
M. P. M. R. M. Narayanan Chetty...	M. P. M. R. M. Narayanan Chetty...	
V. R. M. S. T. Vellian Chetty..	V. R. M. S. T. Vellian Chetty...	
R. M. Shungoo Iyen ...	R. M. Shungoo Iyen ...	
P. L. P. Andy Iyen ...	P. L. P. Andy Iyen ...	
Fathel Hajee Jaffer ...	Fathel Hajee Jaffer ...	
R. H. Bava H. Ibrahim ...	R. H. Bava H. Ibrahim ...	
Laljee Pragjee ...	Laljee Pragjee ...	
Jadowjee Pragjee ...	Jadowjee Pragjee ..	
Soonderjee Pragjee & Son.	Soonderjee Pragjee ...	

QUILON.

CAMERON & CO., QUILON.

NATURE OF BUSINESS.

Bankers, Merchants, Estate Agents, Contractors & Brick and tile Manufacturers.

Agents for,

(1) Travancore Planters and Traders Co.
(2) B. I. S. N. Co.
(3) Commercial Union Fire and Life Assurance Co.
(4) London and Lancashire Insurance Co.
(5) Standard Life Assurance Co.
(6) Marine Insurance Co.
(7) Triton do. do.
(8) The Yost Typewriters.

ASSISTANTS.

L. G. Knight ... ...Quilon.
M. M. Knight ... ... do.
F. F. Mackay ... ... do.

QUILON—Messrs. Chisholm Ewart & Co. ...Merchants & Agents.
Proprietors—Quilon Tile works, Quilon Saw Mills.
Agents— Manchester Assurance Co.
,, South British Fire & Marine Insurance Co.

COLACHEL—Messrs. Chisholm Ewart & Co. Merchants & Agents.
Agents— Manchester Assurance Co.
,, Messrs. J. H. Vavasseur & Co. Ld.
,, South British Insurance Co.

Names.	Trade.
Purushothem Nansi ...	Rice, &c.
Hadjee Cassin Issac ...	Do.
Hajee Jacob Set ...	Piece goods, millinery, &c.
Cochasen Coonjoo ...	Do. do.
Mideen Coonjoo ...	Tobacco, &c.
Cadervava	Timber, &c.
Ramachandren Putter ...	Pepper, gram, &c.
Vengadaswaren Putter ...	Piece goods, &c.
S. Ramalingom ...	Wines and spirits and preserved [provisions.
Anantha Putter ...	Tobacco.
Sreenivasom Putter ...	Pepper, sugar, &c.
J. E. Madoo	Wines and spirits and preserved [provisions.
Cuppu Swamy... ...	Do. do.
Anther Sock	Tobacco.
Nagendra Pie Krishna Putter	Do.
Krishna Pie Govinda Putter.	Do.
Jeavan Doss	Rice.
C. Sivasubramania Pillai ...	Hoondy.
G. J. Fernandez ...	Wines and spirits and preserved [provisions.
M. T. Fernandez ...	Do. do.
Subbiah Tennattu Reddiar...	Publisher, and Bookseller and Printer.

TRIVANDRUM.

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
Ramaswami Iyen... ..	Rice &c.	Attaculangara.
Mouloo Denna	Piece goods.	Cantonment.
Kanakathi Mirasa Ravoother...	Country cloth.	do.
Kasi Iyen	do.	do.
Thiagraja & Co.	do.	do.
Elias E. Madai & Co. ...	Piece goods, &c.	do.
Venkatachalam Iyen ...	do.	do.
Antony Joseph	Wine, spirits and preserved provisions.	do.
J. D. Pereira	Timber.	do.
Dawood Hadjee Jaffer Sait ...	Piece goods, metals.	Challay.
Mahomed Elias	do.	do.
Ibrahim Abbah	do.	do.
Hadjee Hussan Juna ...	do.	do.
Hadjee Camesa Ismail ...	do.	do.
Musa Soomar	Piece goods.	do.
Gul Mahomed Isman ...	Country cloth.	do.
Vemba Iyen & Co. ...	do.	do.
Ramaswamy Chettiar ...	do.	do.
Mahomood Abdulkadar ...	Piece goods.	do.
Kareem Jusope	do.	do.
Haroon Jusope	do.	do.
Ahamood Salai Mahomood ...	do.	do.
Ramaswamy Iyer... ..	Country cloth.	do.
K. Narayana Iyer ...	do.	do.
Soobien Vardien	Rice, &c.	do.
Sreenivasa Iyen Sesha Iyen ...	do.	do.
Narayana Pillay	do.	do.
Appathura Iyen	do.	do.
Palanya Pillay	do.	do.
Arunachala Moopanar ...	do.	do.
Venkadaswara Iyen ...	do.	do.
Subbah Iyen	do.	do.
Ganapathy Iyen Pulpanabha Iyen...	Gold & Jewellery.	do.
Virabahu Iyen	do.	do.
Muthien Ramaswamy Iyen ...	do.	do.
Muthuswamy Iyer Narayana Iyer...	do.	do.
Krishna Iyen Meenatchy Iyen.	do.	do.
Mathaven Chettiar Subrahmonya Chettiar...	do.	do.
Neelappien Muthu Iyen ..	Jewellery.	do.
Muthukrishna Iyen ...	Sowcar.	do.
Arunachalam Pandaram ...	do.	do.
Soobramoney Pillay Gunapatiya Pillay...	do.	do.
Alakaru Chettiar... ...	do.	do.
Ramasoobramoney Venkatacharai Iyer...	do.	do.
Shunkaranarayana Iyer ...	do.	do.
Raman Nagamony ...	Tobacco.	do.

TRIVANDRUM—(*Contd*).

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
Sankarapandia Pillay ...	Tobacco.	Challay.
Arumoogam Pillay ...	do.	do.
K. V. M. Mathevan Pillay ...	Brandy.	do.
S. Chidambarathanoo Pillay...	do.	do.
Thalava Padalingom & Co. ...	Timber.	do.
Mathen	Book-seller and Binder.	do.
K. Madhavan Pillay ...	Wine, spirits, &c.	do.
Perumal Pillay	Book-seller and Binder.	do.
Pulpoo Pillay	Country cloth.	Kythamuku.
Oosman Hadjee Askur Sait ...	Rice, &c.	Manacaud.
Agastyan	Timber.	Palavangadi.
Peter Pereira	Wine, spirits and preserved provisions.	Pettah.
Dharma & Sons	Cloth.	Puthen-chanthay.
Gopala Pillay	Timber.	Thampanoor.
Ismal Suliman & Co. ...	Rice.	Vallakadavu.
Abdul Ladub Esu ...	do.	do.
Abdulsathur Haji Moosa ...	do.	do.
Nooroo Mahomed Haji Moosa..	do.	do.
Narayana Pillay	Timber.	do.
Cochoo Cooty	do.	do.

Marse & Co., Proprietor T. S. B. Marse—General Merchants, and Commission Agents Cantonment, Main Road.

The Western Coast Trading Agency, Wines and Spirits Vendors Chemists and Druggists, Auctioneers, General Merchants and Commission Agents—J. A. Gomez, Manager.

J. B. D'Cruz, Photographer ... ...Cantonment, Trivandrum.

John Jacob & Co., General Merchants, Boot and Harness makers, Commission Agents and Auctioneers—Trivandrum.

F. D. Rosario, Master Tailor of Gents' and Ladies' Dresses, ornamental and plain cabinet maker, Furniture Repairer and Coach Builder—Cantonment, Trivandrum.

Moothooswamy Pillay & Co.—Liquors. Oilmanstores. patent medicines &c.—Cantonment.

J. King & Co., ...Merchants' Agents and Contractors. Boot. Shoe and Harness makers—Cantonment, Trivandrum.

Koder & Co., General Merchants &c.—Cantonment, Trivandrum.

A. R. Pillay & Co., General Merchants, Commission Agents. Booksellers, Publishers, Stationers, &c. Mainroad, Trivandrum. Agents for, Messrs Blackie & Son, Limited, Publishers, London and Bombay—Messrs Geo. Newnes, Limited, Publishers, Strand, London—The Densmore Typewriter & Co., New York—Mr. H. Bose Perfumer, Calcutta, &c.

Prince & Co., Chemists—Puthenchantai, Trivandrum.

KOTTAYAM.

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
P. Ithak Kurian	Rice &c.	Tirunakara.
K. Mathan	do.	do.
I. C. Cheriyan & Co. ...	do.	do.
U. Itty and Co.	do.	do.
M. Kurien Chandy and Co. ...	do.	do,
C. I. Abraham and Sons ..	do.	do.
Korah Vurki	English Medicine ...	do.
M. M. Vargeese	Liquors, European Stores &c. ...	do.
Itty Ipe Thommi	Rice &c.	do.
C. Padmanabha Iyen ...	Banker	do.
Kunnumprathu Ittoop Cochitty...	Rice and other goods.	do.
E. A. Abraham and Co. ...	Spirits and cloths ...	do.
K. I. Varki	English medicines and cloths...	do.
Kailasom Iyer	Banker	do.
Venkidachelam Iyer ...	Do.	do.
The Kottayam Mercantile Co.	Liquors	do.
T. C. Chacko	European stores &c....	do.

"*The Kottayam Traders' Association*" Instituted in July 1904.

C. I. Chandy ... } Joint Secretaries.
M. M. Varughese ... }
C. I. Abraham ... Treasurer.

PADMANABHAPURAM.

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
Raman Moopen	Rice. Metals, and Condiments ..	Kottar.
Shunmugom Pillay ...	do. ...	do.
Swaminatha Pillay ...	do. ...	do.
Cumarandy	Gold and Jewellery...	do.
V. Arunachellem Pandarom ...	Thread, Gold and Banker..	do.
Ismaul	Country cloth ...	do,
Vallampiri Moopen ...	Thread, oil ...	do.
Arumugaperumal Moopen ...	do. ...	do.
Soliman Pillay	Timber	do.
S. M. S. Sodalamuthu Pillay.	do.	do.
Sivacamy Soondram Pillay ...	Wine, Spirits ...	do.
Athimoolum Iyer... ...	Thread, Banker ..	do.
Vithianatha Iyer... ...	Rice	do.
Manika Mudali	do. ..	do.
Sivathanu Moopen ...	Oil	do.
R. Thandaveswara Iyer ...	Tobacco, rice, condiments & banker ...	do.
Rengan Chettiar	Thread, banker ...	do.
Valandy Moopen... ..	Oil, Condiments and Banker...	do.
S. Srinivasa Iyer... ...	Arecanut ...	do.
A. Neelacanta Iyer ...	Rice, Condiments and cloth	do.

PADMANABHAPURAM.—(*Contd.*)

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
P. Chithanbaram Pillay ...	Tobacco and Condiments...	Kottar.
P. Andi Chettiar	Condiments ...	do.
M. Chenthiperumal Pillay ...	Tobacco and Condiments...	do.
S. Soobramonian	Arms and Ammunition...	Nagercoil.
S. Soobramonian	Wine and Spirits ...	do.
R. Shungra Siuthamony ...	do. ...	do.
R. Ramaswamy Iyer ...	Jeweller	Vadivisvaram
Marimuthoo Pillay ...	Condiments ...	do.
Cochoommani Pillay ...	Rice	Kuzhitturay.
Aiyappan Pillay	do.	do.
C. Madhaven Pillay ...	Tobacco	Puthnkaday.
M. Muthuswamy Pillay ...	do.	do.
C. Devanayagom Pillay ...	Cloth	do.
Sankarakumaroo Pillay ...	Wholesale Merchant, Tobacco, Tamarind, ... &c. ...	Thodnvetti.
Padmanabhen Bhuthalingom Pillay...	do. ...	do.
Sankarakumaroo Pillay ...	Rice &c.... ...	Kalikavila.
Vanniperumal Pillay ...	Tobacco	do.
Perumal Kuttalom ...	Rice, Jaggery ...	Eraniel.
Annamalay Chithambarathanoo...	Condiments ...	do.
Athimoolum Annamalay ...	Cloth ...	do.
Baghavathy Perumal Pillay ...	Rice ...	do.
N. Pitcha Pillay	Cloth merchant ...	Colachel.
K. Chinnoo Pillay & Co. ...	Commission Agents and rice merchants...	do.
Maloo Pillay	Cloth merchant ...	do.
K. Maloo Pillay	Rice merchant ...	do.
Chithambara Kuttalam Pillay.	do. ...	do.
Sivathanoo Pillay ...	Condiments ...	do.
Ananchu Perumal Pillay ...	General merchant ...	do.
Kumaravelu	Grain, condiments, tobacco, beetles ...	Palliady.
Sivaraman Manikkam ...	Rice condiments ...	Padmanabhapuram.
Muthukumaru Subramanyan..	Oil and condiments...	
Kuttalam Pichanadhan ...	Cloth ...	
Sivaraman Andi Pillay ...	do. ...	
Kumara Pillay Chinnu Pillay.	do. ..	
Kuttalam Chidambara Thanu.	do. ...	
Arumukkam Narayanan ...	Paddy and rice ...	
Soobramonya Iyer ...	Druggists, spirits, wine merchants...	Thackalay.
Sivagnanam Pillay ...	Cloth, rice and condiments...	do.
Palpanabha Pillay ...	Cloth ...	do.
Chithambarathanu Chokalingam...	Cloth and condiments.	Aramboly.
Sooriyanarayana Pillay ...	Cloth ...	do.

Rates of cabin boats, canoes of different classes, and ordinary country carts.

					Rs.	ch.	c.
Cabin boat hire per diem				...	1	14	...
1st class canoe hire per diem				...	...	12	...
2nd	do.	do.	do.	...	...	10	...
3rd	do.	do.	do.	...	...	8	...
4th	do.	do.	do.	...	...	6	...
Cart country per mile ...				...	...	3	...

Statement showing the different rates charged by Kanthimathinatha Pillay & Co's Transit Company, Tinnevelly.

Description.	From Tinnevelly to Trivandrum and *vice versa*.						From Oluginaseri to Tinnevelly and Trivandrum and *vice versa*.						Remarks.
	Usual.			Special.			Usual.			Special.			
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
To Europeans for a whole Transit ...	20	4	...	25	4	...	10	4	...	12	4	...	These are not invariable.
To Natives for a whole Transit ...	15	4	...	20	4	...	7	10	...	10	4	...	Owing to the competition of other companies, the charges are sometimes reduced.
Do. for a single passenger ...	2	...	...	2	8	...	1	...	...	1	4	...	
Parcels or goods for every 25 lbs. or 1 Maund...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	
For a single passenger to mid-stations from Tinnevelly and Trivandrum...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	At the rate of five pies per mile

Statement of charges made by M. R. and Co. from Trivandrum to Tinnevelly.

Particulars.	From Tinnevelly to Trivandrum and from Trivandrum to Tinnevelly.						From Tinnevelly and Trivandrum to Oluginaseri.						From Oluginaseri to Trivandrum and Tinnevelly.			Remarks.
	Usual Bandy.			Extra Bandy.			Usual Bandy.			Extra Bandy.						
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
1st Class Bandy for Europeans	20	4	...	25	4	...	10	4	...	12	4	...	12	4	...	
2nd Do. Do. Do.	15	4	...	20	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1st Do. Do. Natives	15	4	...	20	4	...	7	10	...	10	4	...	7	10	...	
For each Native Passenger	2	...	...	2	8	...	1	.	...	1	4	...	1	...	...	
Parcels for each 25 lbs. or 1 Maund ...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	
For the intermediate stations from Oluginaseri to Trivandrum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	At 6 pies per mile.
For the intermediate stations from Oluginaseri to Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	At 5 pies per mile.

Table showing the rates chargeable on the Trivandrum and Thencausy Transit lines by Palvarnam Pillay.

Particulars.	From Tinnevelly to Trivandrum and *vice versa*.						From Tinnevelly and from Trivandrum to Olnginaseri.						From Oulginaseri to Tinnevelly and Trivandrum.			From Tinnevelly to Thencausy and *vice versa*.					
	Ordinary.			Extra.			Ordinary.			Extra.						Ordinary.			Extra.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Whole first-class bandy for Europeans...	20	4	...	25	4	...	10	4	...	12	4	..	12	4	...	7	2	...	9	8	...
Whole second-class bandy for Europeans...	15	2	...	20	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Whole first-class bandy for natives.	15	4	...	20	4	...	7	10	...	10	4	...	7	10	...	4	2	...	6	2	...
Passengers each	2	...	...	2	8	...	1	...	...	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...
For parcels of 25 lbs. equal to 1 Maund...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...

At 5 pies each passenger per mile for the intermediate stations between Oulginaseri and Tinnevelly.
At 6 pies do. do. do. and Trivandrum.

WEIGHTS, MEASURES &c., USED IN TRIVANDRUM.

Reduced to Equivalents in English Denominations.

WEIGHTS.

1	Pannam			=	6	Grains (approximately.)
13	Pannams	= 1	Callenjoo	=	78	do. „
13	Callenjoos	= 1	Palam	=	1,014	do. „
7½	Palams	= 1	Rautel	=	7,605	do. „

GRAIN MEASURE.

1	Nauly			=	20	Cubic Inches.
4	Naulies	= 1	Edungally	=	80	do.
10	Edungallies			=	1	Purray.

LIQUID MEASURE.

4	Thodums	= 1	Nauly	=	20	Cubic Inches (approximately)
4	Naulies	= 1	Edungally	=	80	do. „
10	Edungallies	= 1	Purray.			
12	do.	= 1	Chothanay.			
5	Chothanais	= 1	Codum.			

MEASURE OF LENGTH APPLICABLE TO LAND AND TIMBER, &c.

1	Angoolam			=	1¼	Inches English approximately
24	Angoolams	= 1	Kole	=	30	Inches „ = 2½ Feet „
4	Koles	= 1	Thendoo	=	10	„ „
800	Thendoos	= 1	Nauligay	=	8,000	„ „
2,000	do.	= 1	Crosam	=	20,000	„ „
4	Crosams	= 1	Yogena	=	80,000	„ „

MEASURE OF TIME.

8	Nodies	= 1	Mathra	=	0·1	Second.
4	Mathras	= 1	Gunnidum	=	0·4	„
10	Gunnidums	= 1	Vyerpoo	=	4·0	Seconds.
6	Viyerpoos	= 1	Vinauligay	=	24	„
60	Vinauligays	= 1	Nauligay	=	24	Minutes.
2½	Nauligays	= 1	Munneynerum	=	1	Hour.
7½	do.	= 1	Yaumam	=	3	Hours or 1 Watch.
60	do. or 8 Yms.	= 1	Divasam	=	1	Day.
7	Divasams	= 1	Wauram	=	1	Week.
15	do.	= 1	Packsham	=	15	Days (nearly).
2	Packshams			=	1	Lunar Month.
1	Mausam			=	1	Native Month (29 to 32 days).
2	Mausams	= 1	Rretoo	*or*		The Native Season.
6	Rretoos	= 1	Waroosham	=	1	Year.

TRAVANCORE WEIGHTS, &c.

WEIGHTS OF COPPER, IRON, NUTS, PEPPER, &c.

16	Meeshams	=	1 Pannam.
10	Pannams	=	1 Callenjoo.
16	Callenjoos	=	1 Pallam.
100	Pallams	=	1 Tulam.
20	Tulams	=	1 Pauram.

WEIGHTS OF SUGAR, TOBACCO, OPIUM, &c.

10	Meeshams	=	1 Pannam.
10	Pannams	=	1 Callenjoo.
21	Callenjoos	=	1 Pallam.
5½	Pallams	=	1 Rautel.
24	Rautels	=	1 Maund.
150	do.	=	1 Toontoo.
4	Toontoos	=	1 Candy.

WEIGHT OF SALT.

1	Garce	=	120 Maunds.
1	Maund	=	3,200 Tolas or Rupees.
1	Parah	=	1,050 Tolas.
1	Coomb	=	1,68,000 Tolas.
1	Indian Maund	=	82½ lbs. Avoirdupois.

MEASURE OF SALT.

10	Edungallies	=	1 Parah.
160	Parahs	=	1 Coomb.

WEIGHTS USED AT QUILON.

3	Pallams	=	1 Seer.
2	Seers	=	1 Rautel.
20	Rautels	=	1 Tulam.
28	do.	=	1 Kutcha Maund.
30	do.	=	1 Pucka do.

GRAIN MEASURE, USED IN NANJINAD.

360	Grains of Paddy	=	1 Chevadoo.
5	Chevadoos	=	1 Allackoo.
2	Allackoos	=	1 Olluck.
4	Ollucks	=	1 Puddy.
8	Puddies	=	1 Mercal.
21	Mercals	=	1 Kotta.

TABLES OF MONEY.

BRITISH INDIAN CURRENCY.

Rupee		*Annas*		*Pies*
1	=	16	=	192
		1	=	12

The King's Rupee weighs 180 grains or $\frac{3}{8}$ths of an ounce Troy and contains $\frac{11}{12}$ths or 165 grains of pure silver, and $\frac{1}{12}$th or 15 grains of alloy.

32 Rupees weigh 1 lb. Troy. $38\frac{8}{9}$ths Rupees, 1 lb. Avoirdupois. Other silver coins of British Indian currency bear in all respects a due proportion to the Rupee.

TRAVANCORE CURRENCY.

Travancore Varahen (Gold coin) = $52\frac{1}{2}$ Cullian Fanams.

Do. Half Do. (Do.) = $26\frac{1}{4}$ Do. Do.

Rupee		*Anandarayan Pannam*		*Cullian Pannam*		*Chuckram*		*Cash*
1	=	$3\frac{1}{2}$	=	7	=	28	=	448
		1	=	2	=	8	=	128
				1	=	4	=	64
						1	=	16

Half and quarter Rupee coins valued at 14 and 7 chs. respectively, four and two chuckrums coins and copper coins for one chuckrum, eight cash, four cash and one cash have been coined and are now in circulation.

COCHIN SIRKAR CURRENCY.*

Rupee		*Verarayan Pannam*		*Pooten*		*Pies*
1	=	$3\frac{1}{3}$	=	$19\frac{1}{4}$	=	$211\frac{3}{4}$
		1	=	$5\frac{1}{2}$	=	$60\frac{1}{2}$
				1	=	11

COINS CURRENT AT SHENCOTTAH.

4	Pies	=	1 Thootoo.
48	Thootoos	=	1 Rupee.
$48\frac{3}{4}$	Pies	=	1 Vella Pannam.
192	Pies or $4\frac{5}{7}$ Vella Pannam (at the rate of $16\frac{1}{2}$ Vella Pannams for 1 Pagoda)	=	1 Rupee.

* Current also in British Cochin.

Table No. I.

For converting Travancore to British Indian Currency.

Travancore Currency.			British Currency.			Travancore.	British Currency.					
Rs.	Chs.	C.	=Rs	As.	P.	Rupees.=	Rs.	As.	P. =	B. Rs.	Chs.	C.
,,	,,	1	,,	,,	0·42	1	0	15	8·63	0	28	0
,,	,,	2	,,	,,	0·84	2	1	15	5·26	1	27	8
,,	,,	3	,,	,,	1·26	3	2	15	1·89	2	27	0
,,	,,	4	,,	,,	1·68	4	3	14	10·53	3	26	8
,,	,,	5	,,	,,	2·11	5	4	14	7·16	4	26	0
,,	,,	6	,,	,,	2·53	6	5	14	3·79	5	25	8
,,	,,	7	,,	,,	2·95	7	6	14	0·42	6	25	0
,,	,,	8	,,	,,	3·37	8	7	13	9·05	7	24	8
,,	,,	9	,,	,,	3·79	9	8	13	5·68	8	24	0
,,	,,	10	,,	,,	4·21	10	9	13	2·32	9	23	8
,,	,,	11	,,	,,	4·63	11	10	12	10·95	10	23	0
,,	,,	12	,,	,,	5·05	12	11	12	7·58	11	22	8
,,	,,	13	,,	,,	5·47	13	12	12	4·21	12	22	0
,,	,,	14	,,	,,	5·89	14	13	12	0·84	13	21	8
,,	,,	15	,,	,,	6·32	15	14	11	9·47	14	21	0
,,	1	,,	,,	,,	6·74	16	15	11	6·11	15	20	8
,,	2	,,	,,	1	1·47	17	16	11	2·74	16	20	0
,,	3	,,	,,	1	8·21	18	17	10	11·37	17	19	8
,,	4	,,	,,	2	2·95	19	18	10	8·00	18	19	0
,,	5	,,	,,	2	9·68	20	19	10	4·63	19	18	8
,,	6	,,	,,	3	4·42	30	29	7	6·95	29	13	8
,,	7	,,	,,	3	11·16	40	39	4	9·26	39	8	8
,,	8	,,	,,	4	5·89	50	49	1	11·58	49	3	8
,,	9	,,	,,	5	0·63	60	58	15	1·90	58	27	0
,,	10	,,	,,	5	7·37	70	68	12	4·21	68	22	0
,,	11	,,	,,	6	2·11	80	78	9	6·53	78	17	0
,,	12	,,	,,	6	8·84	90	88	6	8·84	88	12	0
,,	13	,,	,,	7	3·58	100	98	3	11·16	98	7	0
,,	14	,,	,,	7	10·32	200	196	7	10·32	196	14	0
,,	15	,,	,,	8	5·05	300	294	11	9·48	294	21	0
,,	16	,,	,,	8	11·79	400	392	15	8·64	392	28	0
,,	17	,,	,,	9	6·53	500	491	3	7·80	491	6	8
,,	18	,,	,,	10	1·26	600	589	7	6·96	589	13	8
,,	19	,,	,,	10	8·00	700	687	11	6·12	687	20	8
,,	20	,,	,,	11	2·74	800	785	15	5·28	785	27	8
,,	21	,,	,,	11	9·47	900	884	3	4·44	884	6	0
,,	22	,,	,,	12	4·21	1000	982	7	3·60	982	13	0
,,	23	,,	,,	12	10·95	2000	1964	14	7·20	1964	26	0
,,	24	,,	,,	13	5·68	3000	2947	5	10·80	2947	10	8
,,	25	,,	,,	14	0·42	4000	3929	13	2·40	3929	23	8
,,	26	,,	,,	14	7·16	5000	4912	4	6·00	4912	8	0
,,	27	,,	,,	15	1·89	6000	5894	11	9·60	5894	21	0

Table No. II.

For converting British Indian to Travancore Currency.

Rs.	As.	P.	=T. Rs.	Chs.	C.
,,	,,	1	,,	,,	2·37
,,	,,	2	,,	,,	4·75
,,	,,	3	,,	,,	7·12
,,	,,	4	,,	,,	9·50
,,	,,	5	,,	,,	11·87
,,	,,	6	,,	,,	14·25
,,	,,	7	,,	1	0·62
,,	,,	8	,,	1	3·00
,,	,,	9	,,	1	5·37
,,	,,	10	,,	1	7·75
,,	,,	11	,,	1	10·12
,,	1	,,	,,	1	12·50
,,	2	,,	,,	3	9·00
,,	3	,,	,,	5	5·50
,,	4	,,	,,	7	2·00
,,	5	,,	,,	8	14·50
,,	6	,,	,,	10	11·00
,,	7	,,	,,	12	7·50
,,	8	,,	,,	14	4·00
,,	9	,,	,,	16	0·50
,,	10	,,	,,	17	13·00
,,	11	,,	,,	19	9·50
,,	12	,,	,,	21	6·00
,,	13	,,	,,	23	2·50
,,	14	,,	,,	24	15·00
,,	15	,,	,,	26	11·50
1	,,	,,	,,	28	8·00
2	,,	,,	2	1	0·00
3	,,	,,	3	1	8·00
4	,,	,,	4	2	0 00
5	,,	,,	5	2	8·00
6	,,	,,	6	3	0·00
7	,,	,,	7	3	8·00
8	,,	,,	8	4	0·00
9	,,	,,	9	4	8·00
10	,,	,,	10	5	0·00
20	,,	,,	20	10	0·00
30	,,	,,	30	15	0·00
40	,,	,,	40	20	0·00
50	,,	,,	50	25	0·00
60	,,	,,	61	2	0·00
70	,,	,,	71	7	0·00
80	,,	,,	81	12	0·00
90	,,	,,	91	17	0·00
100	,,	,,	101	22	0·00

Table No. III.

For converting Rupees, Annas and Pies to Pounds, Shillings and Pence.

Rs.	As.	P.	£	S.	d.
0	1	0	0	0	1½
0	2	0	0	0	3
0	3	0	0	0	4½
0	4	0	0	0	6
0	5	0	0	0	7½
0	6	0	0	0	9
0	7	0	0	0	10½
0	8	0	0	1	0
0	9	0	0	1	1½
0	10	0	0	1	3
0	11	0	0	1	4½
0	12	0	0	1	6
0	13	0	0	1	7½
0	14	0	0	1	9
0	15	0	0	1	10½
1	0	0	0	2	0
10	0	0	1	0	0

THE END.

ADDENDA.

PAGE 124.

Add after the information about Normal School for Male Teachers.

Trivandrum Reformatory.

K Aiyappan Pillai... ... ...Superintendent. (Rs. 25)

PAGE 213.

Under *T. I. C. Alleppey.*

For

PRESIDENT.

——— ... ... Commercial Agent.

Read

President.

A. W. L. Vernede ... ... Commercial Agent.

PAGE 216.

Under *Trivandrum Friend-in-Need Society.*

For

President.

.....(Vacant.)

Read

President ... ...J. ANDREW ESQUIRE, I. C. S.

British Resident in Travancore and Cochin.

Pages 102 & 120—Omit Mr. Vernede's name.

For information at page 242 substitute the following :—

Peermade Hills, Minachil and Changanachery Districts—Central Travancore Planters' Association.

Name of Estate.	Native Name.	Proprietor	Managers and Assistants.	Tea.	Coffee.	Cinchona.	Grass Jungle.	Total acreage.	Remarks.
Arlady									Abandoned.
Arnakul	Arnakal	G. L. Acworth	H. S. Holder	532	...	...	325	857	
Bison Valley	Cpookolam	Mrs. H. Munro	W. H. G. Leahy (acting)	130	...	..	100	230	
Ashley	Amarthoomerd	Do.	Do.	141	40	...	54	235	
Bon Ami	Mundaplakanum	Travancore Tea Estate Co., Ld.	D. Mc Arthur	757	...	...	62	819	
Brigton	Mela Araday	Do.	H. M. Knight	...	...	...	..	Included in Pambanar.	
Carrady goody	Carradygoody	R. H. Goldie	W. H. G. Leahy	486	...	...	571	1,057	
Chenkara	Chenkara	St. Joseph's College, Trichy	L. M. Faber	250	100	...	275	625	
Fairfield	Kila Perintora	Hon. V. B. Wilbraham	E. Latter	320	...	5	300	625	
Glen Mary	Sinnakuduva	S. Indian Tea Estate Co., Ld.	B. Laurie	500	...	...	443	943	
Granby	Varriatamuttai	Travancore Tea Estate Co., Ld.		163	...	..	107	270	
Glen Rock	Mekkunna	Mrs. H. Munro	W. H. G. Leahy (acting)	...	...	...	...	300	Abandoned.
Hope				...	...	...	...	Included in Stagbrook Group.	
Inji Kadu Group	Injikadu	Travancore Tea Estate Co., Ld.	F. H. Brabazon	...	...	..	...	Included in Munjamalai.	
Koli Kanam	Kolikanum	Do.	A. H. Mead	676	...	..	519	1,195	
Kuduvakanam	Periakuduva	S. Indian Tea Estate Co., Ld.	E. S. Stephens	426	...	6	175	607	
Ladrum	Letchmey	Walter Graham	W. Graham and F. E. G. Pigott	332	...	...	280	612	
Maimalai				...	...	...	...	Included in Stagbrook Group.	
Mount	Panlarapara	Travancore Tea Estate Co., Ld.	J. B. Cook	654	...	...	51	705	
Munja Malai	Munjamalai	Do.	F. H. Brabazon	467	...	...	1,749	2,216	
Paycanam	Paycanum	R. H. Goldie	W. H. G. Leahy	...	60	...	294	354	
Pasumala				...	...	...	...	...	Abandoned.
Penshurst	Kavakulam	F. M. Parker	F. Bissett	260	..	...	158	418	
Pambanaar	Pambanaar	Travancore Tea Estate Co., Ld.	H. M. Knight	566	..	...	582	1,148	
Placard	Pilacadh	St. Joseph's College, Trichy	J. E. G. Pigott	60	..	...	312	372	Abandoned.
Periyar	Periyar	Abraham Pillay	Appavoo Pillay	...	50	...	...	50	
Raneecoil	Rancekoil	J. E. G. Pigott	J. E. G. Pigott	50	...	..	266	316	
Stagbrook group	Kochunadakanum	H. D. Deane	H. D. Deane	700	...	...	404	1,104	
Thangakul	Thangakul	Travancore Tea Estate Co., Ld.	H. M. Knight	113	..	...	200	313	Abandoned.
Twyford	Mela Perintora	Heirs of Mrs. Baker	F. W. LeFenvre	237	175	...	312	724	
Vembenard	Oopookolum	Do. H. W. Baker	F. W. LeFenvre	401	...	...	166	567	
Wallardi	Wallardi	St. Joseph's College, Trichy	L. M. Faber	120	...	...	141	261	
Wasspudinghey	Wasspudinghey			...	...	...	...	Included in Carrady Goody.	
Woodlands	Peria Nadukunum	S. Indian Tea Estate Co., Ld.	L. Laurie	266	...	...	149	415	

SUGAR NOTIFICATION.

(Amending the Notification published at page 324 ante.)

The following amendments in the Rules for the identification of sugar published in Customs notification No. P. D. 1763 dated the 6th December 1902 have been made, with effect from the 1st October 1904, namely :—

I. For rules 6 and 7 *substitute* the following rules, namely :—

6. Where sugar is imported into any Customs port from a bonded warehouse in the United Kingdom, or being refined sugar has been imported on payment of duty into the United Kingdom and exported thence without drawback to any customs port, the owners shall furnish the customs officer with a certificate in Form A.

7. Where refined sugar, having passed through a refinery in the United Kingdom, is imported from the United Kingdom into any customs port the owner shall furnish the customs officer with a certificate in Form B.

II. In rule 8 (1) *Cancel* clause (A).

III. For Forms A to F *substitute* the following forms, namely,

FORM A.

Certificate of origin for Sugar not manufactured in the United Kingdom.

I, the undersigned Collector of Customs, do hereby certify that the sugar designated below is about to be exported in the vessel to (a) destined for (b) and consigned to (c) and that the said sugar is the produce of (d).

No. and description of packages.		Marks.	Numbers.	Net weight in cwts.	Description of sugar, whether beet or cane.	Polarization.
No.	Description.					

(Signature).....
Collector of Customs
in the United Kingdom

Port of.....

Date.....

Official stamp.

(a) Port to which shipped.
(b) Country of destination.
(c) Consignee in India.
(d) Country of production.

FORM B.

Certificate of origin for Sugar manufactured in the United Kingdom.

I, the undersigned Collector of Customs, do hereby certify that the sugar designated below is about to be exported in the vessel to (a) destined for (b) and consigned to (c) and that the said sugar has been manufactured in the United Kingdom from raw sugar imported from the countries endorsed hereon.

No. and description of packages.		Marks.	Numbers.	Net weight in cwts.	Description of sugar, whether beet or cane.	Polarization.
No.	Description.					

(Signature).....
Collector of Customs
(in the United Kingdom).

Port of.....

Official stamp.

(a) Port to which shipped (b) Country of final destination

(c) Consignee in India.

(P. D. No. 1998 dated 18th November 1904.)

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